101ST CONGRESS
2d Session

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

REPORT
101-822

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1991

REPORT

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

[To accompany H.R. 5803]

OCTOBER 9, 1990—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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101ST CONGRESS
2d Session
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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS BILL, 1991

OCTOBER 9, 1990.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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Mr. MURTHA, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 5803]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in explanation of the accompanying bill making appropriations for the Department of Defense, and for other purposes, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1991.

APPROPRIATIONS AND BUDGET ESTIMATES

Appropriations for most military functions of the Department of Defense are provided for in the accompanying bill for the fiscal year 1991. This bill does not provide for military construction, military family housing, civil defense, or nuclear warheads, for which requirements are considered in connection with other appropriations bills.

The new budget (obligational) authority enacted for the fiscal year 1990, the President's budget estimates, and amounts recommended by the Committee for the fiscal year 1991 appear in summary form in the following table:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991
RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel	77,758,363,000	79,053,700,000	78,553,202,000	+794,839,000	-500,498,000
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	85,212,399,000	88,764,624,000	86,026,480,000	+814,081,000	-2,738,144,000
Title III - Procurement	83,439,577,000	77,288,050,000	67,021,045,000	-16,418,532,000	-10,267,005,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	(1,359,050,000)	---	(-100,000,000)	(-1,359,050,000)
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,033,247,000	38,092,800,000	34,937,611,000	-2,095,636,000	-3,155,189,000
Title V - Revolving and management funds	344,700,000	2,228,200,000	1,730,950,000	+1,386,250,000	-497,250,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Appropriations	797,758,000	1,661,800,000	1,398,610,000	+600,852,000	-263,190,000
Title VII - Related agencies	192,932,000	193,500,000	193,500,000	+568,000	---
Title VIII - General provisions	-350,000,000	---	-180,000,000	+170,000,000	-180,000,000
(Additional transfer authority)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	---	---
Total, Department of Defense	284,428,976,000	287,282,674,000	269,681,398,000	-14,747,578,000	-17,601,276,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	(1,359,050,000)	---	(-100,000,000)	(-1,359,050,000)
Total funding available	284,528,976,000	288,641,724,000	269,681,398,000	-14,847,578,000	-18,960,326,000
(Transfer authority)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	---	---

1/ Includes FY90 Supplemental amounts.

2/ Included in budget under Procurement title.

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET RECAP

Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (transfer out)	---	(-860,300,000)	---	---	(+860,300,000)
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (transfer out)	---	(-498,750,000)	---	---	(+498,750,000)
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (by transfer)	---	---	13,300,000	+13,300,000	+13,300,000
Other procurement, Navy (transfer out)	---	---	-13,300,000	-13,300,000	-13,300,000

Adjustment assistance for employees	---	---	100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Economic development assistance	---	---	96,000,000	+96,000,000	+96,000,000
Operation & maintenance, Defense Agencies (transfer ou	---	---	-96,000,000	-96,000,000	-96,000,000
R,D,T, & E, Defense Agencies (by transfer)	22,000,000	---	---	-22,000,000	---
R,D,T, & E, Navy (transfer out)	-22,000,000	---	---	+22,000,000	---
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (transfer out)	-160,000,000	---	-294,000,000	-134,000,000	-294,000,000
Coast Guard (by transfer)	---	---	294,000,000	+294,000,000	+294,000,000
Operation & maintenance, Defense Agencies (transfer ou	---	---	-912,000	-912,000	-912,000
Library of Congress	---	---	912,000	+912,000	+912,000
Transfers, other accounts	-160,000,000	---	---	+160,000,000	---
Arms export pricing policy amendments-loss of receipts	96,000,000	---	---	-96,000,000	---
Transfer to Jordan	20,000,000	---	---	-20,000,000	---
Procurement (transfer out)	-20,000,000	---	---	+20,000,000	---
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (by transfer)	135,000,000	---	30,000,000	-105,000,000	+30,000,000
DOD transfer to DOE	-135,000,000	---	-30,000,000	+105,000,000	-30,000,000
Rescissions	-1,775,273,000	---	-1,557,059,000	+218,214,000	-1,557,059,000
Total adjustments	-1,839,273,000	---	-1,457,059,000	+382,214,000	-1,457,059,000
Total (including adjustments)	282,589,703,000	287,282,674,000	268,224,339,000	-14,365,364,000	-19,058,335,000
Amounts in this bill	(284,428,976,000)	(287,282,674,000)	(269,681,398,000)	(-14,747,578,000)	(-17,601,276,000)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-1,839,273,000)	---	(-1,457,059,000)	(+382,214,000)	(-1,457,059,000)
Total mandatory and discretionary	282,589,703,000	287,282,674,000	268,224,339,000	-14,365,364,000	-19,058,335,000
Mandatory	(154,900,000)	(164,600,000)	(164,600,000)	(+9,700,000)	---
Discretionary	(282,434,803,000)	(287,118,074,000)	(268,059,739,000)	(-14,375,064,000)	(-19,058,335,000)

SUMMARY OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

The revised budget estimates for fiscal year 1991 for activities of the Department of Defense and related agencies total $287,282,674,000. The amounts recommended by the Committee in the accompanying bill total $268,224,339,000 in new budget (obligational) authority. The new budget (obligational) authority recommended is $19,058,335,000 below the budget estimate and is $14,365,364,000 below the sums made available for the same purposes for fiscal year 1990. The Committee recommends rescissions and other accounting adjustments which result in a net reduction in budget authority of $1,457,059,000. These figures do not include funding for "Military Construction" and the nuclear weapons program of the Department of Energy. These programs are funded in separate legislation.

The Committee has made every effort to avoid reductions in the nation's defense readiness while recognizing the need to reduce the federal expenditures in all areas in order to reduce the large deficits facing the federal government.

FUNDING FOR OPERATION DESERT SHIELD

The Congress approved $2,102,700,000 in recent legislation for the immediate costs of "Operation Desert Shield." Projected fiscal year 1991 costs for Desert Shield, assuming that an actual conflict does not occur, are in the range of $15 billion. While it is impossible to say what percentage of those costs will be borne by other governments, it is estimated that the United States will pay approximately half of those costs. This funding will be addressed in the future in separate legislation. Of course, an early, peaceful solution to the crisis would result in a much lower level of expenditures.

COMMITTEE BUDGET REVIEW PROCESS

During the regular review of the fiscal year 1991 budget, the Subcommittee on Defense held hearings for 37 days. These hearings commenced on February 6, 1990, and concluded May 9, 1990. Testimony received by the Subcommittee totalled approximately 4,100 pages of transcript.

Of the total, some 700 pages will not be printed due to the security classification of the material discussed. Almost 37 percent of the hearings were held in open session. Executive or closed sessions were held only when the security classification of the material to be discussed presented no alternative.

CONTINUED PEACE THROUGH CONTINUED STRENGTH

The steadfastness and rightness of America's foreign policy and defense posture since the end of World War II have paid dramatic and stunning results in the past year:

—The collapse of the Berlin Wall;
—The beginning of the Soviet withdrawal from eastern Europe;
—The beginning of democratization in eastern Europe and the Soviet Union itself;

—The bright outlook for the successful implementation of both a strategic and conventional arms agreement;

and many other events around the world have all proven the prudent and proper course of America's overall policy. However, the euphoria of a few months ago regarding the rapidly improving global outlook has rapidly dissipated with Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. In this bill the Committee believes it has funded a mix of programs which will provide continued peace through continued strength.

ACTIONS OF APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEE DURING THE DECADE OF THE 1980'S

The Defense Appropriations Subcommittee has always denied funds for defense programs when the request was thought to be excessive, or added funds for specific programs when it was thought that the request was inadequate. During the period of the fiscal years 1980 through 1990, the Committee made a net reduction of $135.4 billion in the Pentagon's defense budget. The Committee gives close scrutiny to all Pentagon budget requests and has always denied funding when it was proper to do so.

Despite the significant reductions made by the Congress over the decade of the 1980's, there was substantial real growth in the budget authority provided to the Pentagon during the first half of the decade. It is important to remember the poor condition of our armed forces when the decade began:

Morale of the troops was extremely low.

In 1980 only 68 percent of the recruits had high school diplomas.

Combat aircraft were stripped for spare parts for other aircraft.

Over half of the aircraft on the Navy's aircraft carriers could not take off because of lack of spare parts.

Flight training and steaming hours were well below the levels considered adequate to maintain appropriate readiness.

Production levels of defense hardware were at low, uneconomic rates.

All of these factors have now changed.

Morale of the troops is high.

Today almost all recruits are high school graduates.

The supply of spare parts is basically adequate.

Flying hours and ship steaming hours are now at a level which provides excellent training for U.S. troops.

The criteria for measuring readiness of all branches of the armed forces has shown dramatic improvements in recent years.

Most production rates for defense hardware have been at economic levels.

In addition to their invaluable contribution to the end of the Cold War, the greatly improved armed forces of America have been called on for a variety of important missions in the past decade including Grenada, Libya, Panama, Liberia and the Persian Gulf.

DEFENSE SPENDING IN PERSPECTIVE

Maintaining a strong defense posture over the past half century has been a heavy burden on the taxpayers of America. However, the recent levels and trends of defense spending should be put in historical perspective.

Contrary to the impression that many have, the defense buildup of the 1980's did not continue unabated during the Reagan years and just begin to reverse at this time. The defense budget has been on an annual decline each year since fiscal year 1985. The recommended funding level for defense in the house budget resolution for fiscal year 1991 represents a decline of 23 percent since fiscal year 1985 when measured in constant dollars.

Based on recent projections for future defense spending, within a few years outlays for defense will be the smallest share of the gross national product and the smallest percentage of federal outlays that they have been since before World War II. Thus in historical perspective and in the perspective of the nation's total wealth, the level of defense spending which Congress will approve for fiscal year 1991 is indeed modest.

CHANGING WORLD CONDITIONS

As indicated earlier, America's recent foreign policy victories have been dramatic indeed. It is amazing to think that during much of the time when the fiscal year 1991 budget was being formulated by the Pentagon, the Berlin wall was still standing. The Committee believes that the budget as submitted requires a changing mix of priorities because of changing world conditions. As a result of the great success of American foreign policy in Europe and the maintaining of a strong defense posture over the years, we are now able to scale back somewhat on both force structure and various defense programs. Our great challenge is to carry out the restructuring in a prudent and careful manner which tailors our armed forces to the new global environment while simultaneously maintaining high morale, mobility and military effectiveness. It would indeed be tragic if the restructuring led to a return of the "hollow" armed forces of the late 1970's.

While the emerging changes in the world will bring a safer world in terms of improved relations between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, they will also likely bring a very unstable world with many challenges to America's national security as dramatized by recent events in the Persian Gulf.

As the nature of the threat to America's national security changes, we must be perceptive enough and wise enough to invest our resources in the right mix of defense systems and force structure to meet the evolving threat. For example, in the case of Latin America, it is true that because of the declining Soviet economy, the Soviet Union will most likely be unable to offer substantial assistance to Marxist insurgencies. However, the newer threats of the drug flow and illegal immigration offer new challenges to our national interests. These new threats require, of course, not only revisions of defense requirements but revisions of American policy for a whole host of governmental agencies.

The tremendous arms build-up and continued instability in the Middle East requires a new look at the mix of airlift requirements, sealift requirements and types of weapon systems that may be required. The long lead time needed to procure and/or develop weapon systems means that we must act now to evolve the right combination of funding levels for the right combination of defense programs for the 1990's.

DEPLOYABILITY—AIRLIFT, SEALIFT, MARITIME PRE-POSITIONING, POMCUS

One of the most obvious requirements which will need increased attention for the next few years is enhanced deployability of U.S. troops. While forward basing of American troops is important and will continue to some extent, clearly, a rather large number of troops will be withdrawn from overseas.

The importance of airlift was proven dramatically in "Operation Just Cause" and "Operation Desert Shield". Thus, we are fortunate that during the 1980's the Congress funded the request for an additional 50 C-5's, procured 60 KC-10 tankers/airlifters, finished the C-141 stretch program, and continued to procure C-130's.

The new airlifter—the C-17—has encountered developmental and cost problems. The Secretary of Defense has scaled back the total projected buy for C-17s from a level of 210 down to 120. While the program has been reduced in this bill because of the developmental delays, the Committee emphasizes the importance of providing adequate airlift capacity for the longer run. As we shift from a defense posture which has emphasized Europe since the end of World War II, and as a substantial number of American troops are withdrawn from overseas bases, an essential ingredient of America's future global power projection must be the mobility of U.S. based troops.

Sealift, of course, is another essential component of deployability. In the early 1980's, the Committee added to the budget funds for the procurement and conversion of eight "Fast Sealift" SL-7 ships. These ships have provided an invaluable role in the deployment of massive amounts of hardware to the Persian Gulf region for "Operation Desert Shield". The overwhelming percentage of the hardware deployed to the Persian Gulf region has arrived by sea.

The Marine Corps MPS (Maritime Pre-Positioning Ships) program worked extremely well in "Operation Desert Shield". A total of 15,000 Marines were deployed to Saudi Arabia and "married up" with their equipment in ten days. The Committee is advised that this would have taken 4,500 air sorties to accomplish, as opposed to the 259 air sorties actually needed because the Marines had their equipment on board ships deployed in the Indian Ocean.

The Navy's Ready Reserve Fleet is another essential factor in providing adequate sealift. In the past few years, the maintenance of these ships has been funded in the budget of the Maritime Administration. Because of the inadequate readiness levels of some of these ships during "Operation Desert Shield", the Committee has added funds for additional exercises of these ships to ensure problems are identified and the ships are capable of trouble free operations. The Committee recommends an addition of $900,000,000 for expenses related to Maritime Prepositioning, ready reserve fleet,

and ship contract reserves. Also, the Committee has added $1,500,000,000 for enhanced sealift. Details on these add-ons appear later in the report.

The POMCUS program involves the pre-positioning of equipment abroad, so that U.S. troops can be airlifted to a location and quickly "marry up" with this pre-positioned equipment. Thus POMCUS is another important element in an overall "deployability" strategy.

The Committee is supportive of the ongoing effort by the Administration to revise America's defense strategy from one of emphasizing being prepared to fight a global conflict at a moment's notice to one of having forces that are sized and equipped to deal with regional conflicts which threaten the vital strategic interests of the United States. Clearly, a policy which emphasizes deployability will be the cornerstone of such a strategy.

There is nothing glamorous about sealift. There is nothing glamorous about airlift. There is nothing glamorous about POMCUS. However, when a political consensus has emerged that our military should become engaged because of threats to the national security interests of America, the "bottom line" for the success of an operation is the rapid and effective deployability of well trained, well equipped troops.

GUARD AND RESERVES

The National Guard and the Reserves have been an essential component of the "Total Force" concept for many years. These forces have played an important role in both "Operation Just Cause" and "Operation Desert Shield". The Committee concurs with the views expressed in a recently published document entitled, "National Security Strategy of the United States" which states in part that:

> The United States has never maintained Active Forces in peacetime adequate for all the possible contingencies we could face in war. We have instead relied on Reserve Forces and on a pool of manpower and industrial strength that we could mobilize to deal with emergencies beyond the capabilities of our Active units.
>
> For almost two decades our Total Force policy has placed a significant portion of our total military power in a well-equipped well trained and early-mobilizing Guard and Reserve component. * * * Reserve Forces are generally less expensive to maintain than their Active counterparts, so, as we adjust force structure, retaining Reserve units is one alternative for reducing costs, while still hedging against uncertainties.

The Committee has been encouraging the Department to utilize the call-up authority of 10 USC 673b for other than mobilization in order to test its effectiveness. The Committee is pleased that this authority has been used in Operation Desert Shield. However, the Committee is still concerned that combat units have not been activated. Operation Desert Shield would be an ideal time to evaluate whether the additional funds appropriated above the budget request for the last several years have indeed improved readiness.

The budget requested a total of $455,400,000 for equipment for the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. The Committee recommends a total of $1,566,115,000 for this account, an increase of $1,110,715,000 over the budget request. Details of this add-on appear later in the report.

For the last several years, the Committee has been on record that the Department should not reduce the force structure of the reserve components solely for budgetary reasons. The fiscal year 1991 request again proposes such reductions. Once again, the Committee has restored these reductions, as follows: 25,000 drillers and 1,104 AGRs for a total Reserve Personnel cost of $79,600,000; and 495 technicians and associated Operation and Maintenance costs of $104,800,000.

In addition, the Committee recommends $131,500,000 for Reserve Personnel and $39,000,000 for Operation and Maintenance to support the ten percent unit overstrength proposal of the House Armed Services Committee. This proposal would allow individuals involuntarily separated from the active components during the five-year period beginning on October 1, 1990, to be carried as a strength overage in a Guard or Reserve unit for up to three years without regard to grade or skill.

FORCE STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee believes that the historic changes that have occured in Soviet-American relations in the past few years will enable the U.S. to reduce the overall force structure of our Armed Forces. The Committee notes that the DOD's recent publication entitled, "Soviet Military Power 1990" states in part that "The likelihood of a conflict stemming from a U.S.—Soviet confrontation is lower than it has ever been in the post-war era." The Committee notes that the Pentagon recently announced the withdrawal of 40,000 American troops from the NATO theater. The implementation of the Conventional Forces in Europe agreement will bring further troop reductions. The Committee recommendation provides for a reduction of 77,100 military personnel from the fiscal year 1990 level.

REDUCTION IN PERSONNEL FOR DEPARTMENTAL HEADQUARTERS

The Committee reduced the total funding level for Departmental Headquarters Support by 12 percent. The Committee voices its concern about the high number of DOD personnel involved in administrative functions in the Washington area. In light of the recommended reduction in force structure, and the Committee's concern about the high number of defense personnel headquarters in Washington, the recommended reduction of 12 percent in funding for Departmental Headquarters Support is justified.

BURDENSHARING INITIATIVES

The Committee reduced the budget request by $1,465,400,000 in areas such as overseas real property maintenance, minor construction, base operations support and foreign national employees because the Committtee believes that much of the costs for these programs should be borne by host nations.

America has borne a heavy burden over the years to protect the freedom of many Allies, who have reached unprecedented levels of affluence and have very high trade surpluses. The Committee believes that it is only fair that these countries increase their share of the high cost of maintaining the continued presence of America's protection and defense.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION

Because of the Committee's concern about the growing number of active and former DOD sites with serious hazardous and toxic waste contamination, the Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,900,000,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense, which is an increase of $1,083,000,000 over the budget request.

DRUG INTERDICTION

The Committee recommends over $1 billion for Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense, and fully supports the initiatives of the Defense Department in its important role of reducing the availability of drugs in this country. In fact, the Committee recommends increasing the funds for National Guard activities, for operational control of the aerostats of the United States Customs Services, and for research into technologies for interrogation of cargo containers. While the Committee deleted funds for the Over-the-Horizon Backscatter Radar in this appropriation, it does support modifications to the existing Over-the-Horizon Radar test bed.

INAPPLICABLE INVENTORY

The Committee held hearings this year on the Department's Spare Parts Inventory and Inventory Management. In the normal operations of the DOD each year, these inventories are "drawn down" by many billions of dollars worth of equipment, and are subsequently replenished by providing new funds. What distresses the Committee is that of the total inventory, a significant amount is inapplicable inventory, a term used by the Department for items it does not need in the immediate future or in many cases may never need. This inventory can be found in various depots and installations and, in some cases, in overfilled warehouses.

As a result of these hearings, the Committee has taken actions to prevent the further growth of the Department's inapplicable inventory. The Committee reduced the Services' requests for Stock Fund Materiel and Equipment Purchases by $820 million. The amount is equivalent to a 12 percent reduction in purchases. The Committee believes that the Services must use existing inventories before purchasing additional stocks. Of course the Committee understands the immediate requirements for "Operation Desert Shield" and expects the Department to continue to procure the necessary stocks to support this operation.

The Committee insists that the Department pursue aggressive actions to reduce the multibillion dollar inapplicable inventory. Recommended reductions in this year's budget request, along with the drawdown of existing stocks should bring the inventory stockpile to a manageable and more streamlined level. The Committee

intends to closely monitor the implementation of the Department of Defense Inventory Reduction Plan dated May 1990.

The Committee's action will have no effect on War Reserves which have been funded at the requested level.

RDT&E PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

The Committee recommends termination of several RDT&E programs which have extremely poor prospects of completing development and being produced at economic rates due to the current limitations on overall defense spending. Some of these programs have been recommended for termination by the House Armed Services Committee as well.

[In thousands of dollars]

	Fiscal year 1991 budget	Outyear savings
Army RDT&E:		
MLRS Chemical Warhead	27,806	460,500
SADARM	105,507	367,900
Follow-On Lance	112,228	294,825
Navy RDT&E		
Electric Drive	43,799	(1)
Nuclear Depth Bomb	14,485	(1)
CH–46 Replacement	51,000	(1)
P–7	234,892	663,174
16 Inch Ammunition	10,142	(1)
Nuclear Depth Bomb Training Round	4,057	11,951
Air Force RDT&E:		
DAACM	10,274	(1)
Sensor Fuzed Weapon	23,879	3,726,500
A–10 upgrades	1,983	1,983
Defense Agencies RDT&E:		
OT&E Capability Improvement Program	73,800	(1)
Total	713,852	5,526,833

[1] Unknown.

PROCUREMENT PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

In consideration of the declining level of funding for Defense and the need to prioritize the funding of programs, the Committee has recommended the termination of the following programs in the Procurement account.

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1991 request	Outyear savings
Army procurement:		
Grisly Hunter	10,430	157,582
GB–2 projectile	74,803	(1)
Bigeye bomb	66,733	(1)
Navy procurement:		
Rolling airframe missile	70,383	553,200
Air Force:		
A–7 aircraft modifications	1,687	(2)
A–10 aircraft modificaitons	41,620	(2)

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Fiscal year 1991 request	Outyear savings
F/RF–4 aircraft modifications	31,553	(2)
Total	297,209	1,187,782 [3]

[1] Classified.
[2] Unknown.
[3] Includes classified programs.

"M" AND SURPLUS FUND ACCOUNT REFORM

The Surplus Fund account is the accumulated amount of unobligated balances of previously appropriated monies from prior fiscal years. These unobligated balances are transferred to the Surplus Fund at the time the appropriations expire. The "M" account consists of unliquidated balances which are placed in the "M" account two years after appropriations expire.

According to the Department, the "M" account has a balance of $13.5 billion and the Surplus Fund Account has a balance of $31.8 billion. The 1956 legislation governing the Accounts did not intend for these accounts to accumulate such large balances.

The Committee has added a general provision pertaining to the Department of Defense Surplus Accounts and its "M" accounts. The general provision which has been added is designed to make significant changes in how Department of Defense funds are handled when they are no longer available for obligation but are available to make adjustments to obligations.

Upon enactment of this section about $28.7 billion of the Surplus Account will be cancelled immediately and will no longer be available for obligation or expenditure for any purpose. Funds withdrawn for expired appropriations within the past two years will be restored and may be used to make any proper adjustments under the new law.

With respect to the $13.5 billion in the "M" account, this amount, less any otherwise proper adjustments made, will be cancelled on the third September 30th following enactment of this provision.

Insofar as current and future appropriation accounts are concerned, no funds of the Department will be available for obligation adjustments for more than five years following their period of obligational availability.

RESCISSIONS

The accompanying bill recommends rescissions totaling $1,557,059,000 of previously appropriated funds. These rescissions were recommended for various reasons including changing defense priorities, program terminations, excessive unobligated balances and program slippage.

NEED TO PREPARE FOR TRANSITION FROM MILITARY ACTIVITIES TO PRODUCTIVE INVESTMENTS IN AMERICA

We all realize that the world situation has changed greatly since it became apparent that the Soviet Union's economic situation has proven so bad that its military threat against the West has greatly diminished.

While the crisis in the Persian Gulf is serious and calls for strong support, it is not such as to require maintaining troop levels established to contain the Soviet Union. Thus, there is bound to be a reduction in personnel as we pull back troops from overseas and reduce troop levels overall.

At no time in history has this Nation proposed to reduce its volunteer military force to the extent that is being proposed over the next five years. A program is needed to ensure that this transition for our military personnel into the civilian sector be as smooth as possible so that troop reductions don't produce undue hardship on either the personnel being displaced or on those areas of our country where facilities are located.

In this connection we should give attention to using this resource to restore the condition of our roads and bridges, highways, harbors, waterway locks and dams, schools, hospitals, and other public facilities. The need for these facilities has been well documented. Programs developed to provide for this asset investment not only provide employment opportunities which help the economy but the facilities themselves provide benefits and growth for the Nation as they are put to their intended use. Such a program needs to be developed which will phase in with the military build-down and would create productive employment for those crowded out of military production and those who are forced to retire from the military or contractors after devoting their time to the defense of our country.

Attention too must be given to the possible expansion and maintenance of a strong Guard and Reserve where its members contribute to the economy during the week and train on the weekend.

HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

MILITARY PERSONNEL

The Committee recommends a total of $78,553,202,000 for Military Personnel, a reduction of $500,498,000 from the budget request. The Committee's recommendation provides for a reduction of 77,100 military personnel from the fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee notes that the House Armed Services Committee reduced the European troop strength ceiling by 50,000 and therefore has recommended that funding cannot be used to move more than 95,000 active duty personnel to Europe in one fiscal year.

The Committee had a difficult time arriving at the recommended personnel level due to Operation Desert Shield and worked closely with the Department developing the recommended levels. This level should prevent any involuntary separations in fiscal year 1991.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

The Committee continues to give high priority to the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) appropriations. The Committee recommends a total O&M funding level of $86,072,480,000.

INAPPLICABLE INVENTORY

In an attempt to reduce the Department's multibillion dollar inapplicable inventory, the Committee reduced the Services O&M appropriations a total of $820,000,000 for stock fund purchases of supplies and material.

CHAMPUS

The Committee is disturbed to learn that the fiscal year 1991 CHAMPUS (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services) budget has a projected shortfall of $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 without even considering the impact of Operation Desert Shield.

When considering the impact of Operation Desert Shield, this shortfall could increase up to $2,000,000,000. Therefore, the Committee recommends partially funding $1,245,900,000 of this shortfall and directs the Department to submit a reprogramming request when the full extent of the shortfall is know so that claims are paid promptly and a problem does not develop in fiscal year 1991 similar to last year when this account temporarily suspended the payment of claims.

MEDICAL PROGRAMS

The Committee approved the entire funding request of $7,393,000,000 for medical programs. The Committee is pleased with the Coordinated Care concept submitted by the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and directs that even further initiatives be submitted in the fiscal year 1992 budget submission to reduce medical costs.

The Committee has also recommended language to ensure that no military treatment facilities are closed and that personnel assigned to these facilities are not reduced in order to provide an adequate level of medical care.

In an area of medical research, the Committee provided a total of $32,558,000 for AIDS research, an increase of $10,000,000 to the request. The Committee is encouraged by the Army's outstanding research in the area of AIDS. The Committee also provided a total of $100,092,000 for infectious disease research, an increase of $4,000,000 to the request. Additionally, the Committee provided $6,000,000 for the Navy to continue bone marrow research and the HLA typing of military personnel.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

After much discussion and a special hearing, the Committee recommends the closing of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) since it has become an excessively expensive, obsolete program. With 126 other private medical schools in the United States, the Committee has decided that the nation can

no longer afford to pay four and one-half times as much to educate a student at this military medical school as it would cost at a private medical school. The Committee recommends that the University be phased down over a four year period and includes a general provision that no new classes can begin after September 30, 1991. In the University's place, the Committee recommends that the Department increase the number of medical scholarships awarded to students who attend private medical schools and also directs the Department to propose new initiatives to recruit and retain medical doctors.

PROCUREMENT

The Committee recommends $67,021,045,000 for procurement items. Major programs funded in the bill include the following:

$387,809,000 for 72 UH-60 Black Hawk utility helicopters,
$294,204,000 for CH-47 Chinook cargo helicopter modifications,
$828,752,000 for 817 Patriot Air Defense missiles,
$252,428,000 for 6,922 Stinger missiles,
$462,715,000 for 36,000 Multiple Launch Rocket System (MLRS) rockets and 66 launchers,
$687,860,000 for 600 Bradley Fighting Vehicles,
$808,500,000 for 300 MIAI Abrams Tanks, and
$1,394,689,000 for ammunition for the Army;
$349,973,000 for 3 remanufactured EA-6B Prowler electronic warfare aircraft,
$497,286,000 for 24 AV-8B Harrier aircraft,
$906,236,000 for 12 remanufactured F-14D aircraft,
$1,636,055,000 for 48 F/A-18 aircraft,
$165,000,000 for V-22 advance procurement,
$432,051,000 for 24 SH-60B/F helicopters,
$305,939,000 for 12 T-45 trainer aircraft,
$184,039,000 for A-6 modifications,
$1,536,345,000 for 52 Trident II (D-5) missiles,
$658,733,000 for 400 Tomahawk missiles,
$815,298,000 for 900 AMRAAM missiles,
$369,697,000 for 1,440 HARM missiles,
$345,802,000 for 600 medium range Standard missiles,
$350,291,000 for 240 MK-48 ADCAP torpedoes,
$328,266,000 for 265 MK-50 advanced lightweight torpedoes,
$2,106,500,000 for one SSN-21 attack submarine,
$3,113,003,000 for 4 DDG-51 destroyers,
$933,800,000 for one LHD-1 amphibious assault ship, and
$1,500,000,000 for sealift ships for the Navy and Marine Corps;
$1,473,971,000 for 36 F-15 fighters,
$2,082,408,000 for 108 F-16 fighters,
$1,004,486,000 for 2 C-17 aircraft, and
$492,500,000 for 24 KC-135R reengining kits.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

The Committee recommends $34,937,611,000 for the RTD&E title, a reduction of $3,155,189,000 from the budget request.

As mentioned earlier, the Committee has recommended termination of several RDT&E programs which have poor prospects for completing development and being produced at economic rates due to the current limitations on overall defense spending.

Specific recommendations on selected programs are as follows:

The Committee provided $2,300,000,000 for the Strategic Defense Initiative, a reduction of $1,895,000,000 from the budget request. This reflects the amount approved by the House of Representatives during consideration of H.R. 4739, the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991.

The Committee also funded ICBM Modernization at the House of Representatives authorized level of $617,671,000.

The Committee initiated a $250,000,000 anti-tactical ballistic missile program for threats posed by countries like Iraq.

The Committee increased technology base funding by $112,300,000 to support new and promising technologies.

The Committee funded the High Definition Systems program at the House of Representatives authorized level of $100,000,000.

The Committee funded a $50,000,000 R&D initiative on the next generation supercomputer.

The Committee funded a $100,000,000 DARPA initiative for dual use technology.

The Committee initiated a $50,000,000 engineering/scientist graduate assistant research program to encourage graduate students to work with the DOD for a period of time after graduation. Additionally, the Committee provided $20,000,000 for DOD engineering/scientist fellowships.

The Committee provided $163,000,000 for the National Aero Space Technology Plane, an increase of $5,000,000 to the budget request.

The Committee provided $963,000,000 for the Advance Tactical Fighter (ATF) and specifically provided funds to allow the program to proceed into full scale development.

The Committee provided $260,000,000 for the Advanced Warning System (DSP follow on/downgraded BSTS).

The Committee funded the V-22 RDT&E at the level authorized by the House of Representatives, a total of $238,000,000.

The Committee reduced funding by $200,000,000 for the Navy's cancelled P-7 program.

The Committee initated a $40,000,000 program designed to meet the needs of the Army's light forces, the Armored Gun System.

The Committee fully supported the Army's helicopter of the future, the Light Armed Scout Helicopter, with $300,000,000 in funding as authorized by the House of Representatives.

The Committee further supported advanced technologies in gun propellent for the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS).

Throughout the bill, the Committee made recommendations based on changes due to the Major Aircraft Review (MAR) decisions of the Secretary of Defense.

Unobligated and Unexpended Balances

The following tables compare the unobligated and unexpended balances for the military functions of the Department of Defense

over the past 26 years for both the entire Defense Budget and the accounts covered by the bill. The unobligated balances associated with the accounts are projected in the budget to decrease between the end of the fiscal year 1988 and the end of fiscal year 1991 from $36.2 billion to $35.4 billion. The unexpended balances at the end of fiscal year 1988 and the end of fiscal year 1991 are projected to increase from $230.2 billion to $231.0 billion.

UNOBLIGATED BALANCES, FISCAL YEARS 1964–91

[In millions of dollars]

	Total unobligated balance [1]	Pertaining to appropriations in the basic DOD appropriations bill
At the end of fiscal year:		
1964	9,961	9,008
1965	11,029	10,103
1966	13,854	11,830
1967	13,725	12,244
1968	13,494	11,666
1969	13,669	12,022
1970	13,565	11,966
1971	11,463	9,689
1972	10,203	8,319
1973	10,911	9,009
1974	13,393	11,131
1975	15,375	12,795
1976	18,655	15,697
1977	17,651	15,613
1978	18,531	16,772
1979	17,862	16,158
1980	19,369	17,750
1981	23,239	21,369
1982	31,354	28,025
1983	39,710	35,716
1984	47,817	43,617
1985	54,857	50,704
1986	53,449	50,210
1987	43,336	40,528
1988	39,010	36,169
1989	37,553	34,695
1990 estimate	38,726	36,302
1991 estimate	37,836	35,389

[1] Basic and military construction bills.

Note.—Unobligated balances for revolving funds and trust funds are excluded from this table.

UNEXPENDED BALANCES, FISCAL YEARS 1964–91

[In millions of dollars]

	Total unexpended balance [1]	Pertaining to appropriations in the basic DOD appropriations bill
At the end of fiscal year:		
1964	27,560	25,805
1965	29,989	28,194
1966	38,540	35,441
1967	42,541	39,937
1968	43,225	40,111
1969	40,957	38,157
1970	37,394	35,755

UNEXPENDED BALANCES, FISCAL YEARS 1964–91—Continued

[In millions of dollars]

	Total unexpended balance [1]	Pertaining to appropriations in the basic DOD appropriations bill
1971	33,814	30,953
1972	33,829	30,614
1973	37,143	33,462
1974	40,569	36,522
1975	40,515	35,977
1976	47,539	42,964
1977	58,616	53,785
1978	69,125	64,632
1979	77,423	72,619
1980	84,118	79,658
1981	102,087	96,535
1982	129,855	122,075
1983	159,792	150,605
1984	190,409	180,218
1985	226,231	214,607
1986	235,160	223,587
1987	240,141	229,140
1988	240,722	230,211
1989	234,911	223,991
1990 estimate	240,154	229,569
1991 estimate	241,683	231,029

[1] Basic and military construction bill.

Note.—Unexpended balances for revolving funds, trust funds and unfunded contract authority are excluded from this table. Effective with the fiscal year 1986 Budget, the Retired Pay, Defense appropriation was presented in the DOD-Civil Chapter. Therefore, fiscal year 1984 unexpended balances of $40,512,000 in the Retired Pay, Defense Appropriation were not included in the DOD Military Chapter. The above table also excludes Retired Pay, Defense, starting in fiscal year 1984.

As shown above, an estimated $224.0 billion balance of unexpended funds was carried into fiscal year 1990 and $229.6 billion is estimated to be carried into fiscal year 1991 pertaining to the appropriation accounts provided for in the accompanying bill. Of this amount, about $189.3 billion into fiscal year 1990 and $193.3 billion into fiscal year 1991 represent legally binding documents calling for ultimate cash payment (unliquidated obligations) such as contracts for ship, aircraft, or missile construction. (Such major weapons systems are normally funded even though deliveries may not occur for 2 or 3 years.) The remaining $34.7 billion of the fiscal year 1990 carryover and $36.3 billion of the fiscal year 1991 carryover (unobligated) balances represent amounts which are made available to fund approved programs, but which are not yet obligated in the technical legal sense. By and large, these funds are committed to the programs for which initially appropriated awaiting the completion of the contracting or other legal prerequisites of obligations.

Reprogramming Actions Applicable to the Department of Defense Appropriations Act

Throughout the fiscal year, the Department of Defense is given authority to reprogram or transfer funds to programs considered by DOD to be of higher priority. As in any financial plan, funding requirements change during the fiscal year making it necessary to institute certain adjustments. While the Committee realizes a certain degree of flexibility is needed in any budget plan, it feels these reprogramming actions should be kept to an absolute minimum.

The reprogramming actions consist of reprogrammings requiring specific congressional approval, reprogrammings requiring congressional notification and reprogrammings able to be carried forth by the Department of Defense without congressional action or notification. As is reflected in the following table, in fiscal year 1989, a total of 674 reprogramming actions were implemented by the Department of Defense totalling some $3,997,000,000.

REPROGRAMMING ACTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 1982–89

Fiscal year	Number of actions	Total amount (in millions)
1982:		
Requiring congressional action	60	1,303
Not requiring congressional action	1,597	2,399
1983:		
Requiring congressional action	85	2,275
Not requiring congressional action	1,020	1,706
1984:		
Requiring congressional action	87	1,335
Not requiring congressional action	1,112	1,791
1985:		
Requiring congressional action	72	1,499
Not requiring congressional action	876	2,081
1986:		
Requiring congressional action	51	1,401
Not requiring congressional action	615	1,494
1987:		
Requiring congressional action	45	1,705
Not requiring congressional action	620	1,726
1988:		
Requiring congressional action	51	3,506
Not requiring congressional action	547	1,512
1989:		
Requiring congressional action	[1] 34	[1] 2,496
Not requiring congressional action	640	1,501

[1] Excludes 1 action totaling $67 million which is awaiting congressional approval.

Guard and Reserve Forces

SUMMARY

For ease of reference, all Guard and Reserve issues will be discussed under this section of the report.

The following tables summarize funding and personnel levels of Guard and Reserve programs in recent years. Although provided in separate legislation, military construction funding is included to indicate total federal support of Guard and Reserve forces.

RESERVE AND GUARD PROGRAMS—SUMMARY

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Funding (dollars in thousands):			
Military personnel	$650,692	$656,388	$682,691
Reserve and Guard personnel	9,128,976	9,054,768	9,429,800
Operation and maintenance	6,765,248	6,761,970	7,237,000
Procurement	3,519,901	4,167,920	1,784,312
RDT&E	78,998	19,945	.....
Military construction	604,552	586,479	280,100
Total funding	20,748,367	21,247,470	19,413,903
Manpower (end strength):			
Civilians	85,274	86,421	86,053
(Technicians included)	(70,106)	(71,568)	(71,264)
Active military	18,868	19,119	19,744

RESERVE AND GUARD PROGRAMS—SUMMARY—Continued

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Reserve military	1,170,560	1,155,000	1,151,600
(Full-time included)	(71,826)	(73,755)	(74,064)
Total manpower	1,274,702	1,260,540	1,257,397

EQUIPMENT

The Committee's recommendations for fiscal year 1991 continue its long-standing support of the Guard and Reserve. Unless otherwise indicated in this section, the Committee funded the amounts requested for the Reserve components in fiscal year 1991.

The P-1R exhibit provided by the Department identified that portion of the total fiscal year 1991 request for each item of equipment designated for the Reserve components. Funding for major items of equipment is contained in the accompanying bill and the amounts identified in the P-1R, unless adjusted by the Committee should be provided to the Reserve components.

While the P-1R exhibit identified $665,500,000 worth of equipment for the reserve components, it does not include any major systems or items.

Fiscal year 1991 is the first year that the Department budgeted $455,400,000 in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. While this is a good start, the Committee continues to demonstrate its commitment to the reserve components being a part of the "total force" by recommending this additional $1,110,715,000 above the budget request in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation, as follows:

—$70,000,000 for miscellaneous equipment for the Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard. Budget requested $20,000,000.

—$25,000,000 for trucks for the Army Reserve and Army National Guard. Budget requested $98,000,000.

—$105,000,000 for communications/electronics equipment for the Army Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard.

—$24,900,000 for one C-20 aircraft for the Navy Reserve.

—$49,500,000 for the LAMPS MK-1 ASW Upgrade for the Navy Reserve.

—$80,000,000 for ASW upgrades for the P-3B and FF-1052 for the Navy Reserve.

—$7,000,000 for Electronic Warfare Equipment for the Navy Reserve.

—$6,300,000 for Airborne Mine Countermeasures Equipment for the Navy Reserve.

—$241,115,000 for CH/MH-53E helicopters for the Navy Reserve.

—$8,400,000 for HH-60 upgrade kits for the Navy Reserve.

—$25,000,000 for 1 KC-130T aircraft for the Marine Corps Reserve. Budget requested $25,000,000.

—$79,000,000 for eight AH-1W helicopters for the Marine Corps Reserve.

—$500,000 for simulators and trainers for the Marine Corps Reserve.
—$72,000,000 for 3 C-130H aircraft for the Air Force Reserve. Budget requested $120,000,000 for five aircraft, of which two each are for the Navy Reserve and Air National Guard and one for the Air Force Reserve.
—$43,400,000 for C-130 modifications for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. Budget requested $41,100,000.
—$41,000,000 for the F-16 Modifications and Support Equipment for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard. Budget requested $18,800,000.
—$6,600,000 for spares for the Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard.
—$35,000,000 for night vision goggles for the Army National Guard.
—$34,000,000 for the Multiple Launch Rocket System for the Army National Guard.
—$10,000,000 for M113 A-2 and A-3 Upgrade program for the Army National Guard.
—$25,100,000 for M577 Command Post Carriers for the Army National Guard. Budget requested $24,900,000.
—$54,000,000 for C-23 aircraft for the Army National Guard.
—$15,200,000 for the F-15 MSIP for the Air National Guard. Budget requested $39,000,000.
—$55,500,000 for 13 C-26 aircraft for the Army National Guard and Air National Guard.

Even though the Committee has provided additional funds as it has done for many years, it fully expects the Department to honor its commitment to these reserve components by providing the equipment stated in the P-1R. Only reductions taken because the item of equipment was reduced or deleted by the Committee for budgetary and other reasons are acceptable.

The Committee is distressed that the Department has not proceeded with acquisition of some of the programs appropriated last year, i.e., the AN/SQQ-T1 On-Board Trainer for the Navy Reserve. All issues such as deferrals and authorization have been satisfied. Therefore, the Committee expects the Department to expeditiously proceed with these programs.

In addition, the Committee is concerned that the Department does not request sufficient operation and maintenance and procurement support funds to support programs appropriated in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to review the programs appropriated in the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and in this year's bill and to request in fiscal year 1992 any required funds to support organizational maintenance, intermediate maintenance, and ancillary equipment.

FULL-TIME SUPPORT STRENGTHS

Full-time support in the Guard and Reserve components occur in four categories: civilian technicians, Active Guard and Reserve (AGR), non-technician civilians and active component members. The Committee is aware that for a number of local Guard and Re-

serve units the technicians are essential for recruiting, and for the maintenance of public support for the local units, the Guard and Reserve and the military establishment generally. Full-time support end strength in all categories totalled 175,968 in fiscal year 1989. A total of 179,295 is estimated for fiscal year 1990 and the fiscal year 1991 budget request is 179,861. This number represents the full-time support of the reserve components, including those in the Special Operations Forces.

While overall full-time support has increased in recent years, the growth in AGR end strength has been dramatic, rising in nine years from 39,823 to the requested 1991 level of 74,064. As a percentage of selected reservists, AGRs have increased from 4.2 percent in 1983 to 6.4 in the 1991 budget.

Although the Committee recognizes that the Reserve components are an essential part of the total force, it continues to be concerned that the Active Guard and Reserve (AGR) program continues to grow at such a dramatic rate. Therefore, the Committee recommends the continuation of the general provision which sets a floor on technicians and a ceiling on AGRs. This section has been carried in the Defense Appropriations Acts since fiscal year 1984.

Section 8015 has been amended this year to preclude the reserve components from converting technician positions to active duty personnel as well as to active guard/reserve personnel.

The following table summarizes Guard and Reserve full-time support end strengths:

GUARD AND RESERVE FULL-TIME END STRENGTHS

	Fiscal year—			Committee recommendation	Recommendation compared with request
	1990 appropriated	1991 request [1]	1991 HASC		
Army Reserve:					
AGR	13,707	13,344	13,344	13,774	430
Technicians	8,529	8,429	8,252	8,612	183
Navy Reserve: TAR	22,708	22,997	22,997	23,680	683
Marine Corps Reserve (FTS)	2,301	2,401	2,401	2,413	12
Air Force Reserve:					
AGR	686	655	655	658	3
Technicians	10,328	10,217	9,923	10,415	198
Army National Guard:					
AGR	26,199	26,199	26,199	26,454	255
Technicians	28,457	28,457	28,457	28,806	349
Air National Guard:					
AGR	8,670	8,468	8,468	8,704	236
Technicians	24,135	24,161	23,949	24,696	535
Total:					
AGR/TAR	74,271	74,064	74,064	75,683	1,619
Technicians	71,449	71,264	70,581	72,529	1,265

[1] Includes 683 budgeted in SOF line.

PERSONNEL

Sufficient funds above the budget request have been added to the personnel, operation and maintenance, and drug interdiction accounts to support the force structure/end strength reinstatement, the transition overstrength program, and the drug interdiction pro-

gram. The Committee directs that these funds be used for the purposes identified. If required, the Department should utilize the flexibility provided in 10 USC 115(b)(1)(A) and sections 411(b) and 502 of the House-passed National Defense Authorization Act, 1991.

TECHNICIANS

The National Guard and Reserve Components continue to express the opinion that technician personnel are valuable assets because of their unique dual status. Despite this, legislative initiatives to provide special pays and allowances for technician personnel have not been submitted. The Department should review the types of positions which can be performed by both the technican and the AGR and try to bring pay comparability to the position. In fact, the Department should make an overall review of all facets of technician pay and benefits and report back to the Committee by May 15, 1991, on its review with suggested changes. Benefits should include, but not be limited to, such items as continuation of medical, life insurance, and retirement coverage while the technician is called to active duty.

The Committee has appropriated sufficient funds in the Operation and Maintenance accounts of the Army Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard to cover the floor of 72,529 as set in section 8015. These funds should not be used for any other purpose without a prior approval reprogramming being submitted to the Committee.

In addition, the Committee reminds the Department of section 8041 which provides the Secretary of Defense with authority to transfer prior year unobligated balances and funds appropriated in this Act to the operation and maintenance appropriations for the purpose of providing military technician pay the same exemption as other military personnel from any sequestration. The Committee expects the Department to follow the intent of this position.

FORCE STRUCTURE

The Committee agrees with the recommendation of the House Armed Services Committee that the force structure/end strength reductions proposed in the budget for the Army Reserve, Navy Reserve, Air Force Reserve, Army National Guard, and Air National Guard should be restored. These reductions, based solely on budgetary considerations, should be held in abeyance pending the completion of the final report on the active/reserve force mix. Accordingly, the following funds have been added to reinstate the personnel, flying hours, depot maintenance, and other required support of these units:

Army Reserve.—$26,200,000 for 9,500 reservists and 363 AGRs in Reserve personnel, Army; and $18,700,000 in Operation and maintenance, Army Reserve for 100 technicians and the O&M tail to support the additional military personnel.

Navy Reserve.—$20,400,000 for 4,084 reservists and 568 TARs in Reserve personnel, Navy; and $20,200,000 in Operation and maintenance, Navy Reserve. These funds are to support the P-3B squadrons of the Navy Reserve at eight aircraft each, the same as the

active Navy; to keep the bases at S. Weymouth and Detroit open; and to restore the end strength reduction.

Air Force Reserve.—$2,800,000 for 391 reservists in Reserve personnel, Air Force; and $8,300,000 for 99 technicians and other necessary support in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve.

Army National Guard.—$20,800,000 for 10,000 reservists in National Guard Personnel, Army; and $22,600,000 for the associated O&M tail.

Air National Guard.—$9,400,000 for 1,025 reservists and 173 AGRs in National Guard personnel, Air Force; and $35,000,000 for 296 technicians and other necessary support in Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard.

The Committee also recommends reductions in the personnel and O&M accounts of the Army, Navy, and Air Force to offset most of the force structure/end strength restored in the Guard and Reserve accounts.

Section 8077 has been added which will preclude the Department from making any unilateral reductions in the Reserve Components during fiscal year 1991 unless the Secretary of Defense notifies the Committee on a case by case basis.

The Committee further directs that any reductions proposed in fiscal year 1992 should be adequately justified and not be only for budgetary reasons.

WC–130 WEATHER RECONNAISSANCE SQUADRON

For the last several years, the Committee has directed the Department of Defense to support the weather reconnaissance mission by providing sufficient manpower and airframes to be able to fly 1,600 hurricane reconnaissance hours and sufficient additional hours for aircrew proficiency training, to generate up to five sorties a day, and to cover the Atlantic, Caribbean, Gulf of Mexico, and Hawaii in accordance with the National Hurricane Operations Plan. The Committee continues to believe that the weather reconnaissance mission is critical to the protection of Defense installations and the entire population living in the east and Gulf coast areas of the United States and should be supported in fiscal year 1991 and beyond.

Even though the Secretary of the Air Force and the Chief of Air Force Reserve developed a joint plan, as requested by the conferees on the Defense Appropriations Act, 1990, the Department of Defense continues to create confusion and turmoil to the dedicated personnel who perform this dangerous mission by constantly changing its decision on whether to maintain the weather reconnaissance mission. Therefore, the Committee has included language prohibiting funds to reduce or disestablish the current Air Force and Air Force Reserve squadrons except to transfer the entire mission to the Air Force Reserve.

The Joint Air Force and Air Force Reserve Plan to Transfer the WC–130 Weather Reconnaissance Mission to the Air Force Reserve, dated January 31, 1990, as submitted to the Committee by the Assistant Secretary of the Air Force (Financial Management and Comptroller) on February 14, 1990, should be the minimum mission transferred to the Air Force Reserve.

However, the Committee is concerned that the Plan as submitted would mean that for the first time the Air Force would not have a stand alone squadron designated for weather reconnaissance and questions whether this is sufficient to perform its mission. While the Committee directs the Air Force to initially proceed with implementation of the Plan to maintain a weather reconnaissance flight wing of the tactical airlift squadron, it also directs the Department to amend and implement the Plan to provide the resources and personnel to maintain at least 1,600 flying hours for the weather reconnaissance mission and to operate the 12 plane squadron with 10 PAI and 2 BAI aircraft. A special exhibit should be provided in Air Force Reserve Operation and Maintenance justification book to show a breakout of the personnel, aircraft, and funds requested by appropriation for both the weather reconnaissance and tactical airlift missions of the reorganized squadron.

The Committee is adamant that the Department continue to conduct weather reconnaissance operations in accordance with the National Hurricane Operations Plan in the future. In this regard, the Secretary of the Air Force, along with the Chief of Air Force Reserve, should review the operations of the 815th Tactical Airlift Squadron during Operation Desert Shield to ensure that the squadron has sufficient assets and personnel to accomplish both the tactical airlift and weather reconnaissance missions.

Because of the importance of both the tactical airlift and weather reconnaissance missions, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Air Force, along with the Chief of Air Force Reserve, to reevaluate the Plan to provide for a stand alone squadron for the weather reconnaissance mission in fiscal year 1992 and report back to the Committee on the results by March 15, 1991.

OVERSEAS MISSIONS

It appears that the United States will need to maintain some military presence in Europe for the foreseeable future. However, it does not follow that this residual force must be composed entirely of active duty personnel. The Committee is very concerned about the costs associated with support of military family members in Europe. Currently, millions of tax dollars are spent annually to build, maintain and operate schools, hospitals, housing, day care and other facilities needed for the care and support of family members in Europe. These costs must be reduced drastically. At the same time the Committee is unwilling to impose an additional hardship on our soldiers and airmen by requiring them to serve in Europe without their families. Unaccompanied tours should be limited to areas of the world where environmental conditions dictate against service members having their families with them.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Joints Chief of Staff to provide a plan to the Committee, by June 1, 1991, for replacing active Air Force and Army units in Europe with rotating Reserve Component units. This concept has already been successfully proven by the Army's Aviation Classification and Repair Depot in Brussels and the Equipment Maintenance Center at Kaiserslautern, Germany. Both activities use rotating Reserve Component units to provide full-time maintenance support to the United States Army

Europe. The Army Guard and Reserve units involved serve for three weeks on a once every three years basis. By all accounts the use of rotating Guard and Reserve units has improved the quality of maintenance support to Army units while reducing costs.

Although these maintenance units should serve as the model for expanding the role of Guard and Reserve forces in Europe, involvement should not be limited to combat support and combat service support units. The Committee believes that Air Force and Army Reserve Components combat units are capable of providing a credible full-time presence in Europe. Some examples of the types of missions to be considered are: transportation, medical, civil engineering, aerial port, and F–16 and C–130 squadrons.

In addition, the Committee supports the assignment of full-time Guard and Reserve personnel to positions at the European and NATO headquarters. These personnel will not only represent the Chief or Director of their component and assist in preparation of future reserve component missions in Europe, but could also fill needed slots at these headquarters.

TRANSITION PROGRAM

The House Armed Services Committee included language which would authorize individuals separated from the active component during the five-year period beginning on October 1, 1990, to be carried as a strength overage in a guard or reserve unit for up to three years without regard to grade and skill. The Committee supports this incentive and expects the talent, experience, and training of our active personnel will help the reserves.

Accordingly, the Committee has added $116,300,000 to the reserve personnel accounts and $13,100,000 to the operation and maintenance accounts to support this transition program.

In addition, the Committee has added $15,200,000 in reserve personnel accounts for additional AGRs and $25,900,000 in the operation and maintenance accounts for Technician personnel. The reserve components should use these positions to fill critically needed skills and positions, including medical and medical support, and for any assigned overseas missions.

CALL-UP AUTHORITY

The Committee has been encouraging the Department to utilize the call-up authority of 10 U.S.C. 673b for other than mobilization in order to test its effectiveness.

While the Committee is pleased that this authority was used in Operation Desert Shield, it is extremely concerned that combat units have not yet been called to active duty.

The Committee continues to believe that Operation Desert Shield is a perfect time to evaluate whether the additional funds provided by Congress for the last several years have indeed improved readiness. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department at the end of the call-up period to evaluate the results, delineate the lessons learned, and recommend any changes, if required. The Committee is also concerned about the impact on the Selected Reservists who volunteered before and during the call-up.

Another section of this report addresses the impact on the Selected Reservists, including the technicians, who are employed by the Federal Government when they are ordered to active duty and to recommend any legislative initiatives required to make sure essential pays and allowances are continued.

MILITARY LEAVE

The Committee has included a general provision (section 8078) which provides authority for reservists and guardsmen to use military leave, annual leave, or other appropriate leave to provide assistance to civil authorities in law enforcement, the protection or saving of life or property, or the prevention of injury. Military leave is currently provided reservists and guardsmen who assist local authorities in law enforcement. This section extends the authority to pay military leave when reservists and guardsmen assist local authorities in the protection or saving of life or property and prevention of injury, i.e., fighting forest fires, search and rescue, and disaster relief after earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and oil spills.

REPROGRAMMINGS

The Committee once again stresses that it will not entertain any reprogramming of funds from the reserve components to the active forces. Funds no longer required in the personnel accounts should be reprogrammed to the operation and maintenance accounts where the reserve components have need for funds for organizational clothing and equipment, technician personnel, real property maintenance, environmental, and other requirements. Any funds no longer required in the operation and maintenance accounts would revert into the Foreign Currency Fluctuations Account. The Committee expects to be notified at the end of the fiscal year if any such operation and maintenance funds of the reserve components lapse into the foreign currency fund.

On the other hand, the Committee has no problem with using other than reserve component accounts as reprogramming sources for essential reserve component equipment needs.

Last year, the Department requested reprogramming actions for the active components to offset the effects of sequestration on those accounts, but did not follow this procedure for the reserve components. The Committee insists that in future years the Department treat all services/reserve components alike in requesting funds to offset sequestration.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES

The Committee is concerned about the transfer of funds to support the Special Operations Forces from the operation and maintenance accounts of the Reserve Components to the Special Operations Command, especially those of the National Guard which performs both a state and federal mission. Of particular concern to the Committee are the technician personnel, who are funded in the operation and maintenance appropriations. These personnel are dual civilian and military and in the case of the National Guard perform state and federal duties.

Therefore, the Committee has transferred $69,500,000 from the Special Operations Command back to the individual operation and maintenance accounts of the reserve components. The Committee believes that the Special Operations Command and the Reserve Components should work together to develop the budget request, but believes that execution of the funds should be accomplished by the Reserve Components. Therefore, the Committee urges the Special Operations Command and the Reserve Component Chiefs and Directors to work out the legal and technical difficulties and enter into a Memorandum of Agreement prior to submission of the fiscal year 1992 budget request.

ARMY COMPONENTS

Professional development training.—The budget requests of both the Army Reserve and Army National Guard show large growth in their requests for professional development and career training. The Committee believes these funds could better be used for other higher priority programs and requests the Army components to re-evaluate their needs for this type of training in a period of austere budgets.

Army Continuing Education Program.—The Committee understands that the Army Continuing Education System was reduced based on the expanded version of the Reserve Component Montgomery G.I. Bill. However, the GI Bill does not cover all essential services previously covered by the ACES program. Therefore, the Committee has restored funds to continue the essential portions of the Tuition Assistance Program not covered by the GI Bill.

TO&E changes.—The Committee understands that units of the Army Components are constantly having their TO&E of equipment and personnel changed. This is causing confusion and turmoil in the units—one day they have a personnel slot, the next day they don't; one day they are authorized a piece of equipment, the next day they aren't. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department of the Army to stablilize the TO&E of personnel and equipment to the units.

ARMY RESERVE

Technician survey.—The Committee supports the efforts of the Army Reserve to conduct a survey of all technician personnel. It is imperative for the Chief of Army Reserve to understand the needs and requirements of junior and senior technicians, both in the field and at headquarters. Technical personnel should be included in both preparation and evaluation of the survey. The Committee hopes this survey will help solve several issues of concern, such as, membership in a unit or the selected reserve, retirement eligibility, job descriptions, pay scales and benefits, and positions above MUSARCs.

Command authority.—Since the Department of the Army has not submitted a report, which was due March 15, 1990, on providing the Chief of Army Reserve with command authority, the Committee concurs with section 1034 of the House-passed Defense Authorization Bill for fiscal year 1991. Section 1034 establishes command and control authority for the Chief of Army Reserve, the Chief of

Navy Reserve and the Chief of Air Force Reserve. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report required by subsection (d) and encourages the Department of the Army to finally begin to implement the plan requested by this Committee last year. Pending submission of this report, the Committee believes that any action to set up the provisional Army Reserve Command would be premature.

Environmental Programs.—The budget requests of the Army and Army National Guard show growth in their budget requests for environmental cleanup at current sites. Only the Army Reserve budget shows a decrease. Army Reserve facilities, like their counterparts in the Army and Army National Guard, are getting older and are affected by various federal, state or local environmental laws and regulations. The Committee recommends $3,000,000 be provided to the Army Reserve to bring the environmental cleanup costs to $1,000,000 over last year's level. The Committee expects the Army Reserve to request sufficient funds in the fiscal year 1992 request.

Miscellaneous Equipment.—Of the $25,000,000 appropriated for miscellaneous equipment, up to $10,000,000 shall be available for the procurement of a large ocean-going tugboat to provide a total of five tugboats for the 949th Floating Craft Company. The Committee directs the Department to request funds in future fiscal years to complete the modernization of the company at seven tugboats.

NAVY RESERVE

ASW missions.—The Committee believes, as does the Chief of Naval Operations and the Director of Naval Reserve, that the Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) mission is one of the highest priorities of our Naval forces. However, the Committee cannot understand why the ASW mission of the Navy Reserve is not fully supported. On the aviation side, the Navy Reserve squadrons have six aircraft a squadron while the active squadrons had eight. Upgrades to the Navy Reserve aircraft were not being considered. The surface ASW has many more problems which need to be addressed, such as, upgraded equipment, availability of reservists, and training time for the reservists to maintain their acoustic analysis skills. The Committee encourages the Secretary of the Navy, along with the Director of the Naval Reserve, to develop an overall plan to resolve the difficulties of the Navy Reserve in performing their ASW mission.

AN/SQQ-T1 On Board Trainer.—To facilitate continued ASW training for Navy reservists assigned to FFG-7 class ships, FF-1052s, and mobile inshore undersea warfare units, $10,000,000 is provided only for the acquisition of AN/SQQ-T1 ASW trainers. The Committee is extremely distressed that the Navy has not obligated the $4,500,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 for these trainers and expects the Navy to do so expeditiously.

In addition, the Committee recommends $6,000,000 for the Navy to procure six AN/SQQ-T1 antisubmarine warfare trainers for the Coast Guard's 378 foot cutters.

P-3B Modernization.—In fiscal year 1990 Congress expressed its concern about the overly optimistic development and production schedules assumed in the Navy's plans to transition P-3C aircraft

from the active forces into the Navy Reserve as new P-7 (LRAACA) aircraft were to be delivered to the active fleet. To ensure adequate capabilities through the 1990s for the Navy Reserve force, which performs about one third of the Navy's maritime patrol missions, the Congress established a P-3B modernization program with the $55,000,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1989 for that purpose. This approach makes even more sense today because the P-7 program has been cancelled and further delays in fielding a new aircraft to the active fleet are now inevitable, regardless which alternative is selected.

Congress specified that one half of the $55,000,000 be withheld from obligation pending Navy submission to the Committees on Appropriations of a "Quick Look" report on the Technical Evaluation of the Improved Processor and Display System (IPADS), which was supposed to be submitted by the Navy by August 31, 1990 and has not been received by the Committee as of October 9, 1990. Based on the very encouraging briefing on the results of this report, the Committee directs that the Navy continue the test program for IPADS expeditiously, and to report to the Committees on Appropriations on the final results of the Technical and Operational Evaluations.

Since it appears that the technical and operational evaluations on IPADS will not be completed until mid fiscal year 1991, it may be too late to obligate much of the fiscal year 1989 funds on IPADS procurement. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the balance of the fiscal year 1989 funds be used to continue procurement and installation of 14 ESM kits in P-3 aircraft, to continue IPADS testing and evaluation, and to begin the procurement of any government furnished equipment required for the IPADS system.

In addition, the Committee anticipates successful test results and recommends $70,000,000 to procure the IPADS system for two squadrons of 8 aircraft each. These funds can only be obligated if the IPADS test and evaluation proves successful. This program is an item of special interest to the Committee and these funds should not be used for any other purpose without a prior approval reprogramming being submitted to the Committee.

C-130T aircraft.—The Committee recommends $6,200,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve for organizational and intermediate level maintenance and support equipment for the two C-130T aircraft appropriated last year. Future requirements for operation and maintenance and other procurement funds needed to support both the fiscal years 1990 and 1991 appropriations should be included in the future budget requests.

In fiscal year 1990, the Committee directed the Navy Reserve to develop an innovative management approach, including the use of commercial facilities for spares and maintenance support, to maintain the readiness and availability of these C-130Ts at the same level as the Navy Reserve C-9 fleet. The Committee understands that the Navy Reserve has not implemented such a program. The Committee reiterates its position of last year and insists that the Navy Reserve establish an interim maintenance contractor such as was done for the C-9 aircraft. In addition, the Committee requests the Navy Reserve to provide a status report to the Committee on how they plan to support these aircraft by January 15, 1991.

LAMPS MK-I ASW Upgrade Program.—The SH-2 helicopters assigned to reserve ships are being upgraded with new avionics that includes a stand-alone ASW processor and new engines to provide the aircraft with a capability of performing the ASW mission 60 miles or more from the ship. Datalink integrity cannot be maintained under such conditions and, as a result, the SH-2 requires the installation of an appropriate, light-weight, ASW mission data recorder to record the raw acoustic data, tactical, and maintenance data gathered during the mission. The recorder can also be used for post mission reconstruction, verifying/validating contacts, crew training and intelligence gathering. It has been the Committee's belief that a lightweight ASW mission recorder should be integral to the SH-2G avionics upgrade. Accordingly the Committee recommends $49,500,000 to procure six SH-2 upgrade kits, including $4,500,000 for lightweight ASW combat system mission recorders, which are capable of recording raw ASW acoustic data and video displays.

AH-1W Cobra.—The Committee recommends $79,000,000 for eight AH-1W Cobra attack helicopters for the Marine Corps Reserve. The Committee's action is in keeping with the congressional goal of commonality between active and Reserve forces.

CH/MH-53E Super Stallion.—The Committee recommends $241,115,000 for procurement of helicopters in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommendation represents a reduction of $135,800,000 from the budget request.

ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Miscellanous Equipment.—In carrying out their normal mission of command and control, MEDEVAC, and search and rescue, the Army Guard has increasingly been called upon to perform drug enforcement missions under the auspices of the Drug Enforcement Agency. Guard units have recognized the requirement to increase the range of endurance of UH-1 helicopters and have identified the need to procure external auxiliary fuel tanks since they provide additional hours of endurance and improve the flight characteristics for the UH-1 helicopter.

The Committee has added $5,000,000 above the budget to the Army National Guard Miscellaneous Equipment account to initiate procurement of external auxiliary fuel tank systems for Army Guard UH-1 helicopters. These additional funds are to be used to procure at least 22 complete external auxiliary fuel tanks as well as ground handling systems and airframe kits for the Louisiana and Wyoming National Guard.

Reengine Program for Five Ton Trucks.—The Army budget included $8,800,000 for a program to reengine five ton trucks. The Committee believes that such a program should be part of an overall Army Service Life Extension Program which is discussed in more detail in the Other Procurement, Army section of this report. Accordingly, the Committee recommends denial of the request.

Night Vision Goggles.—The Committee understands that the Army National Guard is seriously short of night vision goggles. Since the Army National Guard contains almost half of the Army land combat strength of the United States and needs modern night

vision goggles to operate and fight in the dark, the Committee recommends $35,000,000 for night vision goggles for the Army National Guard.

Equipment Transportation.—As forces draw down in Europe and equipment is transferred to the Army National Guard, the ARNG has to incur the cost of deploying an inspection team to USAREUR to determine the condition of the equipment and has to pay the transportation costs from port of debarkation to final destination. Therefore, the Committee recommends $5,000,000 for the Army National Guard inspection and transportation costs of equipment being returned from Europe.

Interactive Video.—The Committee believes that distributed training has proven to be an effective and cost-efficient means of instruction which can be used to maximize the very limited training time available to the reserve forces. As utilization of the reserve components becomes ever more significant in the Nation's "total force" policy, training demands and readiness standards of the reserve components are ever more significant.

The Committee supports the Interactive Video Teletraining Program for the Army National Guard as a means of making full use of limited training time, maximizing the use of top-notch military instructions, and minimizing training costs. Therefore, the Committee directs the Army to transfer $10,000,000 out of Operation and Maintenance, Army in order for the Army National Guard to test the Interactive Video Teletraining Program. In order to provide sufficient test results to evaluate this program, the test should include 8 states, with a minimum of 10 sites per state. Upon successful completion of this test, the Committee expects the Department to include funding to continue the program in future budget requests.

Edgewood Field Operating Activity.—The Committee understands that the National Guard Center at Arlington Hall Station, Virginia, will not be completed until 1992. Therefore, the Committee directs the National Guard Bureau to avoid any unnecessary interim moves and specifically prohibits the use of any funds for the purpose of transferring personnel from Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland, on an interim basis pending transfer to Arlington Hall Station.

C–23 Aircraft.—The Committee recommends $54,000,000 for the Army National Guard's C–23 aircraft program, of which $8,000,000 is only available to procure a flight simulator. This simulator should be used to centralize and consolidate C–23 air crew training at the Mid-Atlantic Aerospace Complex Training and Education Center, Benedum Airport, Clarksburg, West Virginia. This training center should encompass flight training, ground base pilot training simulation, and simulation training for technicians and support personnel. The Committee requests the Army National Guard to provide an implementation plan by March 1, 1991.

AIR NATIONAL GUARD

EC–130E aircraft.—The Committee understands that several C–130Es will become available in the near future and directs that two of these aircraft be modified to an EC–130E configuration for the 193d Special Operations Group.

Intelligence and Intelligence Related Activities

The Committee reviews the intelligence and intelligence related activities budgets with the same intensity and completeness as is afforded other portions of the Department of Defense (DOD) budget. In pursuing its oversight function in the intelligence and intelligence related activities areas, the Committee held numerous separate hearings and briefings which resulted in several thousand pages of transcript and written responses.

Because of the highly sensitive nature of these activities, the results of the Committee's budget review are published in a separate, detailed and comprehensive classified annex to this report. The intelligence community and Department of Defense are expected to comply fully with the recommendations and directives in the classified annex accompanying the fiscal year 1991 DOD Appropriations bill.

NATIONAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM

The National Foreign Intelligence Program consists of those intelligence activities of the Government which provide the President, other officers of the Executive Branch, and the Congress with national foreign intelligence on broad strategic concerns bearing on U.S. national security. These concerns are stated by the National Security Council in the form of long-range and short-range requirements for the principal users of intelligence, and include political trends, military balance trends, economic trends, treaty monitoring and support to military theater commanders.

The National Foreign Intelligence Program budget funded in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act consists primarily of resources of the Central Intelligence Agency; the Office of the Secretary of Defense; the Defense Intelligence Agency; the National Security Agency; the Departments of the Army, Navy, and Air Force; the Intelligence Community Staff of the Director of Central Intelligence; and the CIA Retirement and Disability System Fund.

During this time of transition to smaller budgets for national security related programs, the Committee attempted to scale back significantly in those areas where the threat has decreased while protecting, and even increasing, those intelligence programs which support continuing or new threats to our national security interests. On balance, however, the net percentage decrease to the NFIP recommended by the Committee is slightly less than that recommended to the bill as a whole. As a result, the Committee is repeating its recommendation of last year that the NFIP absorb a proportionate share of any undistributed reductions made to individual appropriations in this bill.

The Committee has recommended a net decrease in the fiscal year 1991 National Foreign Intelligence Program budget, the details of which are explained in the classified annex to this report. The Committee believes that the funds recommended are adequate to support an effective National Foreign Intelligence Program in the forthcoming fiscal year.

TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

The Department of Defense Tactical Intelligence and Related Activities (TIARA) encompass a diverse array of reconnaissance, surveillance and target acquisition programs which are primarily a functional part of the basic military force structure, and provide direct information support to combat operations. TIARA includes those activities outside the General Defense Intelligence Program which respond to operational command tasking for time-sensitive information as well as to national communications, command, control, and intelligence requirements.

Explanations of the Committee's specific recommendations for TIARA programs appear in the appropriate sections of this report or in the classified annex. The funding provided for TIARA will fully support these activities in the forthcoming year.

DUAL USE TECHNOLOGIES

As the changing national security requirements of the United States evolve over the next few years, the Committee believes that certain technologies available in the intelligence community should be considered for broader application to other problems facing this country such as environmental cleanup, mineral exploration, mapping, and airport security. To spur the transition, the Committee has provided to the Director of Central Intelligence, $100,000,000 to be used for research and development projects that have a potential application not only for intelligence programs, but for the civilian agencies of government as well. To ensure that these funds are truly applied toward dual use technologies, the Committee directs that they may be obligated only for projects for which there is a signed agreement between the Director of Central Intelligence and a civilian federal agency. The Committee expects to be notified of the particulars of each project as the agreement is executed.

NATIONAL DRUG INTELLIGENCE CENTER

The President has proposed the establishment of a National Drug Intelligence Center (NDIC) under the supervision of the Attorney General. According to documentation provided to the Committee, the NDIC will provide priorities for domestic and foreign drug intelligence collection; strategic all-source intelligence analysis of drug trafficking; information sharing and coordinated systems development; liaison between intelligence and law enforcement agencies; and legal counsel. The fiscal year 1991 resource requirement is for approximately $10 million for hiring of the initial increment of 33 personnel, rents, construction, procurement of equipment, and ADP systems development.

The Committee is in full accord with the need for creation of the NDIC to act as an intelligence fusion center and interface between the Director of Central Intelligence and foreign intelligence collection and production on the one hand, and the Attorney General and law enforcement activities on the other. Moreover, the Committee has concluded that, since the preponderance of the costs for the NDIC will be associated with coordinating foreign intelligence in such a manner as to make it usable for law enforcement activities, the proper place to allocate the resources in the appropria-

tions process is in the Department of Defense bill which includes funds available to the Director of Central Intelligence for such purposes. Consequently, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 directly to the DCI to begin establishment of the NDIC as expeditiously as possible. While the funds are being provided through the National Foreign Intelligence Program, the Committee wishes to make it clear that the funds are *not* being provided to the Central Intelligence Agency; that the counternarcotics role of the intelligence community continues to be limited to national foreign intelligence concerns; and that the Attorney General will have executive control over the functions of the NDIC. Additional guidance on the NDIC and its operations is contained in the classified annex to this report.

Finally, the Committee is committed to keeping the costs of establishing the NDIC to the lowest possible level commensurate with the high priority the war on drugs should receive. One way to reduce the support costs is to locate the facility outside of the expensive Washington, D.C. area where both labor and real estate costs are so high. It is also the Committee's understanding that the state of Pennsylvania has indicated that it is willing to provide significant material assistance which would have the effect of lowering the eventual cost of establishing the NDIC. Consequently, as a cost control measure, the Committee directs that the National Drug Intelligence Center shall be located only in Pennsylvania. It is the intention of the Committee that NDIC will be utilized to complement the El Paso Intelligence Center (EPIC) and not to replace it.

FACILITY CLOSURES AND CONSOLIDATIONS

Several times over the past decade the Department of Defense has reviewed its facilities and, not without controversy, closed some installations. Because of the classification level associated with selected intelligence and DOD operations, special access facilities have not enjoyed the same opportunities for review and closure that have been afforded most military bases. As a result, last year the Committee directed that its Surveys and Investigations Staff assess the feasibility of reductions in this area.

In a report dated August 1, 1990 entitled "Worldwide Base Structure and Facility Requirements for Intelligence Programs" the S&I Staff report concluded that savings are indeed possible. While the 70 page document is highly classified, a single unclassified excerpt highlights its findings.

> The plethora of separate facilities, separate communications operations, separate data processing centers, separate training facilities, and separate support and warehousing operations is ripe for consolidation. More emphasis on joint use and better centralized management could produce significant savings with no loss of efficiency, and without creating a monolithic organization where the benefits of diverse points of view are lost.

Based upon these findings, the Committee has included a reduction of $50,000,000 for initial savings in fiscal year 1991 which should be obtainable through management improvements and con-

solidations. In addition, the Committee directs that the Director of Central Intelligence and Secretary of Defense perform a joint review of classified intelligence and defense installations and provide to the Committee no later than April 1, 1991 a list of recommended closures and consolidations that can be accomplished beginning in fiscal year 1992.

DELETION OF NICARAGUA GENERAL PROVISION

In previous years, the Committee included a general provision that prohibited the use of funds to provide certain assistance to the Nicaraguan democratic resistance except in accordance with the provisions of the annual intelligence authorization act. The fiscal year 1991 budget requests that this provision be deleted. With the installation of a democratically elected government in Nicaragua, there is no longer any need for such a provision and, pending any contrary action during the authorization process, it has not been included.

COUNTERNARCOTICS PROGRAMS

As discussed elsewhere in this report, the Committee has recommended that over $1 billion be appropriated for counternarcotics programs. Of that amount, $123,000,000 has been reserved in bill language exclusively for the National Foreign Intelligence Program. In addition, certain changes to the budget request have also been recommended for several TIARA line items which support the counternarcotics effort.

Details of these adjustments are included in the classified annex to this report.

TRANSFER OF DOD EQUIPMENT TO THE INTELLIGENCE COMMUNITY

As the Department of Defense reduces its force structure over the next few years, a considerable amount of older equipment and other items will become excess to the needs of the Department. The Committee is concerned that much of this equipment may be put into the DOD property disposal process and only a fraction of its value obtained at a time when the U.S. may wish to provide such items to countries cooperating in our efforts to interdict the flow of illegal drugs into the U.S. To prevent such a problem from occurring, the Committee considered putting the following general provision in the bill.

> SEC. —. The Secretary of Defense may, without reimbursement, transfer up to $100,000,000 of spare parts, aircraft, weapons, ordnance, vehicles, supplies, vessels and other items of equipment to the Director of Central Intelligence: *Provided,* That this transfer authority shall not be used except for intelligence activities approved in accordance with Executive Order 12333 as well as existing Congressional oversight, authorization, and appropriations procedures.

The Committee reluctantly did not include this provision, but is requesting the Director of Central Intelligence and the Secretary of Defense to provide their views on such a provision to the appro-

priations and authorizing committees to consider as a part of the fiscal year 1992 budget process.

COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS

SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS ARCHITECTURE

During this time of transition and restructuring of our military forces, it is imperative that the Department of Defense ensure that the communications networks that support these forces remain strong. Last year the Committee was concerned that there appeared to be no central direction or architecture for DOD communications satellites and, therefore, directed that DOD submit a plan laying out its long term requirements. In March of this year such a plan was submitted by the Department. However, it did little more than state the obvious: that DOD will need to operate at UHF, SHF, and EHF frequencies for the foreseeable future; that satellite communications requirements are increasing; that survivability concerns are growing; and that MILSTAR and the UHF follow-on programs are vitally important. The Committee certainly agrees with these obvious conclusions, but is concerned that the report did not address such concerns as: how communications requirements are changing as our military force structure is changing; the fiscal impact on what the Department can afford for satellite communications given the significant reductions in the budget over the next few years; the specific role of smaller and cheaper satellites in years to come; the potential use of commercial satellites for routine peacetime communications in benign environments; and ways to eliminate unnecessary message traffic as recently documented by a Committee Surveys and Investigations Staff report.

The Committee is also concerned with what appears to be confusion in the Department as to its satellite communications priorities. For example, at a time when the MILSTAR and Navy EHF satellites have not even been launched and are competing for scarce resources, Air Force personnel have attempted to have the Committee add funds above the fiscal year 1991 request to accelerate yet another EHF satellite program called TACIT (Technology for Advanced Communications in Transition). In addition, a DOD organization has included funds in the fiscal year 1991 budget to initiate a program that, in concept, appears to offer an alternative to fulfilling some portion of the Navy's UHF follow-on program requirement.

Despite the continuing mixed signals that DOD, the military services, and the defense agencies have sent to the Congress, and despite the new requirements problems facing a portion of the MILSTAR mission, the Committee agrees with the Secretary of Defense that MILSTAR is the single highest communication priority in the fiscal year 1991 budget. In addition, the Committee agrees that the Navy has a valid requirement for fleet communications that its new UHF satellite program will address. However, the Committee is dissatisfied that the Department has a well defined and affordable satellite communications architecture for the decade of the 1990's. Consequently, the Committee has realigned all funds for MILSTAR, the Navy UHF satellite, and Defense Satellite Communications System programs into a single funding line under the

Assistant Secretary of Defense (Command, Control, Communications, and Intelligence) to provide improved oversight and control of this exceedingly complex and expensive program area. The Committee expects to work closely with the Department prior to conference on the fiscal year 1991 bill and throughout the fiscal year 1992 appropriations cycle to address these issues.

Additional Committee comments and guidance are contained in the classified annex of this report.

Special Operations Forces

The Committee continues to support the Special Operations Forces in order that its missions are accomplished. Up to now, the Services formulated and executed the program and budget for special operations forces. The Special Operations Command (SOCOM) now has that responsibility. Fiscal year 1991 is the first year that SOCOM will execute its own budget.

The Committee understands that Departmental budget actions of prior years may cause some difficulties in executing certain programs. Such is the case in various programs/projects in the Procurement and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation appropriations. The funds appropriated for these programs have not been obligated in a timely manner. Consequently, there is more than adequate funding to continue procurement and RDT&E actions initiated in prior years. For this reason, the Committee recommends adjustments to several accounts in these appropriations. It is absolutely essential that SOCOM obligates its funds in a timely manner, consistent with cost-effectiveness and fiscal responsibility.

The budget reductions are briefly discussed below. Specific adjustments are shown in tables under the appropriation title elsewhere in this report.

Operation and Maintenance. The Committee does not support the total request for additional acquisition personnel and other civilian manpower staffing. The responsibilities and mission for an expanded acquisition function, as envisioned by the Special Operations Command, do not justify additional manpower resources. Under the Memorandum of Agreement(s) (MOA) between SOCOM and the Services, the program management for major SOF-peculiar acquisitions are to be retained by the Services. The Committee does not support funding for duplicative efforts. In addition, the Committee cannot support the funds for civilian manpower under "Miscellaneous Adjustments." The Committee recommends a reduction of $1,900,000 for civilian manpower staffing.

Procurement. The following programs are reduced by amounts shown because of low obligation rates:

MC-130H Combat Talon II: −$10,970,000.

C-130 Modifications: −$17,200,000. Of the funds recommended ($79,100,000), $11,700,000 shall be used for the EC-130E modifications.

Navy Special Warfare Equipment: −$2,050,000.

Communication Equipment Modifications: −$4,490,000.

Additionally, there is no valid requirement for the 4th Psychological Operations MPS program, therefore, the Committee recom-

mends denial of the requested amount of $10,704,000. The classified programs are discussed in the classified annex.

Coastal Patrol Boats. The Committee recognizes the critical need to replace the aging patrol boats that are currently being used. Eight patrol boats are currently in production. The contract for these boats calls for a contract option of five additional patrol boats. The Committee agrees to provide an additional $65,000,000 so that SOCOM can exercise the contract option for five boats.

Research, Development, Test and Evaluation. The following RDT&E programs are reduced by the amounts shown because of schedule slippages:

Psyops Advanced Development: −$1,000,000.
MC-130H: −$6,391,000.
AC-130U: −$3,000,000.

CV-22. The Committee has provided an additional $15,000,000 under Force Enhancements—Active to be used only for the continuation of the R&D effort of the CV-22.

The Committee recommends denying the budget request of $24,784,000 under Advanced Special Operations Research, Development and Acquisition. It has come to the Committee's attention that SOCOM has not identified specific projects for the $7,400,000 requested for the unclassified portion of the Special Operations Special Technology (SOST) program. The Committee cannot support funding for programs for which valid requirements have not been identified. The Committee strongly recommends that only validated requirements be submitted in future budget requests. The classified portion is discussed in the classified annex.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS HELICOPTERS

Special Operations Command is requesting a total of $99,400,000 for modification of Army helicopters to a special configuration to be used for the Special Operations Forces. For MH-47 modifications, the request is $25,500,000; for MH-60 modifications, the request is $73,900,000.

The Committee has supported this program in past budgets. However, with a history of cost growth, the Committee has cautioned the Army that the program was not affordable at any price. A program that was estimated to cost $643 million in 1987 is now estimated to cost $1.2 billion. Cost growth and program delays have caused the program to be restructured on numerous occasions. The Army testified that the program is now underfunded to the extent of $186.2 million. For example, for the first MH-47 procurement, the bid from the contractor was $256.4 million, the government estimate was $201.6 million and the funds available are $176.1 million.

The Committee believes that the SOF helicopter program has reached the point of unaffordability. The Committee has not denied the fiscal year 1991 procurement funding in the belief that SOCOM should be allowed to determine its own priorities. However, the Committee directs that if the program is to continue, the cost overrun will be absorbed within the total resources available to SOCOM.

BUDGET DOCUMENTS

The Committee is not pleased with the fiscal year 1991 Special Operations Command budget documents. The documents contained only general information which was not helpful in identifying critical requirements for the special operations forces. Additionally, the pieces of the SOCOM budget request found in various documents made it difficult to view the SOCOM budget as a complete budget package.

The Committee directs the Department, beginning with the fiscal year 1992 budget submission, to submit the SOCOM budget as a single package, separate from the "Defense Agencies" package. This package shall include the justification material for the various appropriations: Operation and Maintenance, Special Operations Command; Procurement, Special Operations Command; and Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Special Operations Command. Also to be included in this package are the O&M data book, the P-1 and R-1 exhibits and other exhibits and the staff backup books.

An exhibit shall be submitted depicting military personnel strength by Service and Reserve Component (officer and enlisted) and shall include a summary of military personnel increases/decreases.

Under Operation and Maintenance, this appropriation shall include a single budget activity, subdivided in functional areas, e.g., training, Headquarters administration and management, supply and maintenance, depot maintenance, communications and ADP, etc. The Procurement and RDT&E budget requests shall identify specific projects/programs with complete descriptions and justifications. The format for the justification books and accompanying exhibits shall be similar to the format submitted by the Services.

The Committee expects the full and complete accounting of all funds appropriated or otherwise available under this Act. In addition, the Committee expects all direct costs associated with SOCOM will be included in future budgets. It is essential that SOCOM submits budget documents that are useful for thorough review and analysis.

The Committee is concerned about the poor quality of the budget justification for the special access programs in the special operations community. Some items have been budgeted for twice and some not at all; some have been identified as funded in the wrong lines and some have not been justified at all.

The classified special operations programs are among the highest priorities of the Department of Defense and are fully supported by the Committee. However, the Committee takes its oversight responsibilities of "black" programs seriously and has no choice but to deny all funds for these programs pending improved cooperation and justification from the Department of Defense. Consequently, reductions totalling several hundred million dollars are recommended, the details of which are contained in the classified annex to this report.

In addition, for fiscal year 1992, the Committee directs that the Department submit a special access annex to the special operation budget justification books fully explaining every program, and in-

clude a crosswalk by program element, P-1/R-1, and appropriation.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT CENTER

A general provision is included in the bill that prohibits the Command's acquisition function from relocating into the National Capital Region.

GUARD AND RESERVE FORCES

The Committee believes that the transfer of funds from the Operation and Maintenance accounts of the Reserve Components to the Special Operations Command is premature. Additionally, the Committee directs two additional modified EC-130E be assigned to 193d Special Operations Group. For further details, see the write-up on these subjects in the "Guard and Reserve Forces" section of the report.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING RESOURCES

Funding.—The Department of Defense requested $9,524,000,000 for automatic data processing resources in fiscal year 1991 in many appropriations. The Committee recommends $9,105,795,000, a reduction of $418,205,000 as explained below:

[Dollars in thousands]

	House Armed Services Committee	Committee recommended
Operation and maintenance:		
Army	−$135,000	−$110,000
Navy	−135,000	−135,000
Air Force	−135,000	−75,000
Computer Aided Logistics (CALS)	+20,000	+20,000
Defense Agencies	−45,000	−25,000
Defense Logistics Agency		−4,000
Army Reserve		−7,793
Army Guard		+4,241
Navy Reserve		−4,000
Total	−430,000	−336,552
Other procurement:		
Army		−22,453
Navy		−48,400
Air Force	−28,600	−10,800
Total	−28,600	−81,653
Grand total	−458,600	−418,205

Computer Maintenance.—A June, 1989 Department of Defense Inspector General report revealed that at that time DOD was spending $100,000,000 annually more than was necessary for computer maintenance. In fiscal year 1991, the Department plans to spend $1,096,200,000 for computer maintenance. While the Air Force and Marine Corps forecast dramatic decreases in their budgets, the Army and Navy and Defense Logistics Agency plan for

growth. The Committee believes that growth is unwarranted if sufficient top level management attention is focused on this area. Of the operation and maintenance reductions above, $35,000,000 in the Army, $25,000,000 in the Navy, and $4,000,000 in the Defense Logistics Agency are to be applied to computer maintenance costs.

Computer Aided Logistics Support (CALS).—The Committee recommends an increase of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. DD Form 1414 for the Operation and Maintenance, Air Force appropriation should show these funds as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval. The funds are to be provided only to the Air Force Logistics Command for CALS initiatives such as: metallurgical stress diagnostics and analysis processes, refinement of CALS integrated design systems techniques, establishment of CALS shared resource centers between the government and industry, creation of distance learning capabilities for CALS oriented projects, completion of the loading of existing engineering drawings and technical orders into automated information systems, establishment of a test center for CALS conformance and engineering and metal working, analysis of CALS standards and concepts, and infusion of the Ada programming language into automated logistics information systems. Of this amount, $4,000,000 is only for establishment of CALS shared resource centers.

Air Force Logistics Command Modernization.—The nation has spent hundreds of millions of dollars and many years on the Air Force Logistics Command logistics information modernization program, which is envisioned to eventually be a multi-billion dollar investment. The Committee is concerned that in the tight budget environment, exacerbated by the Desert Shield operation, logistics ADP modernization may not be fully supported at the time when hardware is finally being fielded. This would be penny wise and pound foolish. The Committee therefore recommends bill language that the Logistics Modernization System be funded at $180,000,000 in fiscal year 1991.

Army Reserve.—The budget requests $3,552,000 for the Personnel Electronic Records Management System (PERMS) whose acquisition has been delayed; therefore, operation and maintenance funds are no longer required in fiscal year 1991. The Committee also recommends that $4,241,000 in operation and maintenance funding for the Developmental Army Mobilization System (DARMS) be transferred to the Army Guard operation and maintenance appropriation to align the funds with the current organizational responsibility. The Committee recommends a total reduction of $7,793,000.

Army National Guard.—The Committee recommends an increase of $4,241,000 for DARMS as explained above.

Navy Reserve.—The Committee recommends a reduction of $4,000,000 in operation and maintenance and $2,618,000 in other procurement for modernization of the Naval Reserve Command Management Information System (RESCOMMIS). Since the Defense Department has embraced the "corporate information management" philosophy for sharing automated information systems between the Services, the Committee believes that the Navy should not be allowed to pursue a unique system.

Army Procurement.—The Army requested $64,763,000 for procurement of computer equipment. The Committee recommends that $6,653,000 for miscellaneous information processing equipment be denied due to lack of justification. $9,100,000 for computer upgrades at the Army's Finance Center should be postponed pending the outcome of DOD consolidation of the services' finance centers. $6,700,000 for computer equipment in Europe and the Pacific should be postponed due to force structure reductions made after the budget was submitted. In total, the Committee recommends $42,310,000, a reduction of $22,453,000.

Navy Procurement.—The Navy requested $106,339,000 for procurement of computer equipment. General Accounting Report IMTEC-90-84BR identified $40,800,000 of cancelled or questionable programs. $5,000,000 for CAD/CAM procurement can be reduced due to contracting delays. $2,600,000 for RESCOMMIS is explained above. In total, the Committee recommends $57,939,000, a reduction of $48,400,000.

Air Force Procurement.—The Air Force requested $54,746,000 for procurement of computer equipment. The General Accounting Office informed the Committee that the Combat Ammunition System has not successfully passed any oversight reviews required by DOD regulations and section 8029 of this bill. The Committee recommends $43,946,000, a reduction of $10,800,000 for the Combat Ammunition System which is specifically denied.

Corporate Information Management (CIM).—This year the Defense Department announced an initiative called corporate information management which aims to consolidate and unify automated information systems within the Department. The Committee strongly endorses this initiative, which is forecast to save about $2,000,000,000 during the next few years, and fully approves the budget for CIM as requested. The Committee directs the Department of Defense's senior information resources management official to submit a report to the Appropriations Committee of Congress by March 1, 1991 on the status and progress of the CIM initiative, to include program milestones and return-on-investment objectives. $6,500,000 of the amounts appropriated in operation and maintenance for CIM are only for the Joint Service Technical Information System (JUSTIS), assuming that the system can be made to conform to the CIM process; the Committee directs the Comptroller of the Defense Department to determine proper outyear funding responsibility for this system and include the results in the fiscal year 1992 budget to Congress.

Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS).—The Committee commends the Secretary of the Army and the Comptroller of the Defense Department for their actions that have resulted in the recent contract awards for RCAS which fully comply with Congressional guidance and are on schedule. The Committee reaffirms the guidance provided in previous Committee reports and legislation, to include development of a modern functional description of the system. Section 8036 of this bill has been amended to provide more flexibility to the Army to purchase a limited number of computers on an interim basis pending fielding of RCAS.

Bill language has been deleted for the purchase of mini and micro computers on an interim basis. Instead, the following policy

should be followed. None of the funds provided by this bill should be used for the procurement of mini and micro computers for the Army Reserve Component which duplicate functions to be included in the RCAS contract, unless the procurement meets one of the following criteria: (1) the computer is to be procured for a unit or other physically separate element of the Army Reserve or the Army National Guard which does not presently have one, in which case not to exceed one for each such unit or element may be procured; (2) the procurement is required as a result of force structure changes which result in net increases in the unit structure or mission to provide capabilities and functions presently available generally to similar units of the Army Reserve or Army National Guard for a new, expanded, converted or reorganized unit; or (3) the procurement is for the DOLFINS upgrade. Approval authority to execute this interim policy may not be delegated below the RCAS program manager.

Developmental Army Mobilization System (DARMS).—The Committee recommends the funding transfer explained above. All DARMS operational costs are to be funded only in the National Guard operation and maintenance appropriation in fiscal year 1991 and subsequent years. In addition, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to staff the RCAS program management office and DARMS with personnel in the number, grades, and of the qualification shown as required for the fully mission capable level by the most recently approved RCAS table of distribution and allowances. Upgrades to the DARMS subsystem called DOLFINS are approved by the Committee only to the extent authorized by the RCAS program office.

Logistics ADP Master Plan.—Congress required the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Production and Logistics to submit a master plan for the many logistics computer modernization programs currently underway which are forecast to cost billions of dollars. The Committee reiterates its desire for such a master plan, to be submitted by February 1, 1991.

Medical ADP Architecture.—In a similar vein, the Congress required the Defense Department to submit a medical ADP architecture (or plan) for the billions of dollars of medical ADP modernization projects currently underway. The Committee reiterates its desire for such a master plan, to be submitted by February 1, 1991.

Beaumont Army Medical Center.—$2,200,000 of the funds appropriated to the Army are only for medical computer upgrades at Beaumont Army Medical Center. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs should ensure that such upgrades are consistent with the fielding of the Composite Health Care System. These upgrades are intended to bring outpatient clinics supported by the center's hospital information system up to operational capacity and to provide funding for items such as cabling for automated equipment.

Funding Limitation.—The Committee no longer considers operation and maintenance funding for ADP as a special interest item, for the purpose of preparing DD Form 1414.

MAISRC Reviews.—The Committee directs the Department of Defense's senior information resource management official to conduct oversight reviews of the Strategic War Planning System and

joint service optical disk programs and to report the results to the Appropriations Committees of Congress.

Ada Programming Language.—The Department of Defense developed Ada to reduce the cost of development and support of software systems written in the hundreds of languages used by the DOD through the early 1980s. Beside the training economies of scale arising from a common language, Ada enables software cost reduction in several other ways: (1) its constructs have been chosen to be building blocks for disciplined software engineering; (2) its internal checking inhibits errors in large systems lying beyond the feasibility of manual checking; and (3) its separation of software module interfaces from their implementations facilitates and encourages reuse of already-built and tested program parts. While each of these advantages is important, Ada's encouragement of software engineering is fundamental. Software practitioners increasingly believe the application of engineering disciplines is the only currently-feasible avenue toward controlling unbridled software cost escalation in ever-larger and more complex systems. In March, 1987, the Deputy Secretary of Defense mandated use of Ada in DOD weapons systems and strongly recommended it for other DOD applications. This mandate has stimulated the development of commercially-available Ada compilers and support tools that are fully responsive to almost all DOD requirements. However, there are still too many other languages being used in the DOD, and thus the cost benefits of Ada are being substantially delayed. Therefore, the Committee has included a new general provision, Section 8084, that enforces the DOD policy to make use of Ada mandatory. It will remove any doubt of full DOD transition to Ada, particularly in other than weapons systems applications. It will stimulate DOD to move forward quickly with Ada-based software engineering education and cataloguing/reuse systems. In addition, U.S. and commercial users have already expanded tremendously the use of Ada and Ada-related technology. The DOD, by extending its Ada mandate, can leverage off these commercial advances. Navy Ada is considered to be the same as Ada for the purposes of this legislation, and the term Ada is otherwise defined by ANSI/MIL-STD-1815. The Committee envisions that the Office of the Secretary of Defense will administer the general provision in a manner that prevents disruption to weapon systems that are well into development. The Committee directs that applications using or currently planning to use the Enhanced Modular Signal Processor (EMSP) be exempted from mandatory use of Ada as a matter of policy.

Forces To Be Supported

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The fiscal year 1991 budget was designed to support Active Army forces of 16 divisions, 5 separate brigades, and 3 armored cavalry regiments, and reserve forces of 10 divisions, 16 separate brigades, 7 roundout brigades to active divisions, and 2 armored cavalry regiments. A summary of the major active forces follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Divisions:			
Airborne	1	1	1
Infantry	1	1	1
Light	4	4	4
Motorized	1	1	0
Mechanized	6	6	6
Armored	4	4	3
Air Assault	1	1	1
Total	18	18	16
Nondivisional combat units:			
Armored Cavalry	3	3	3
Brigades	5	5	5
Total	8	8	8
Active Duty Military Personnel, End Strength (thousands)	769.7	744.2	709.0

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

The fiscal year 1991 budget supports ship battle forces totalling 546 ships at the end of fiscal year 1991, a slight decrease from fiscal year 1990 levels. Forces in fiscal year 1991 include 41 strategic ships, 14 aircraft carriers, 2 battleships, 381 other battle force ships, 68 support ships, 40 reserve force ships, 1,897 Navy/Marine Corps tactical aircraft, and 349 Anti-Submarine Warfare (ASW) sea based aircraft.

Ships joining the fleet in fiscal year 1991 include four AEGIS cruisers, one guided missile destroyer, one oil and ammunition supply ship, two landing ship docks, two mine countermeasure ships, one TRIDENT submarine, three nuclear attack submarines, two towed array surveillance ships, and two fleet oilers. A summary of major forces in the President's budget are as follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Strategic forces	42	40	41
Submarines	36	34	35
Other	6	6	6
SLBM Launchers (MIRV)	656	624	656
Battle forces	434	412	397
Aircraft Carriers	14	14	14
Surface Combatants	188	174	160
Submarines	99	92	86
Amphibious Warfare Ships	63	61	62
Combat Logistics Ships	59	57	59
Other	11	14	16
Support forces	64	66	68
Mobile Logistics Ships	19	19	19
Support Ships	45	47	49
Mobilization Category A	26	33	40

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Surface Combatants	24	30	36
Amphibious Warfare Ships	2	3	4
Total Ship Battle Forces	566	551	546
Total Local Defense/Miscellaneous forces	157	158	158
Auxiliaries/Sealift forces	136	139	141
Mobilization Category B	21	19	17
Mine Warfare Ships	18	16	14
Support Ships	3	3	3
Naval Aircraft:			
Aircraft Inventory	5,352	5,240	5,231
Tactical Aircraft (USN/USMC)	1,962	1,933	1,897
ASW Sea-based Aircraft [1]	353	351	349
ASW Land-based Aircraft [2]	380	338	304
Naval Personnel:			
Active	789,584	787,212	781,276
Navy	592,652	590,501	584,800
USMC	196,932	196,711	196,476
Reserve:			
Navy	151,505	153,400	149,700
SELRES	129,518	130,692	126,703
FTS (TARS)	21,987	22,708	22,997
USMC	43,576	44,000	43,900
SELRES	41,628	41,699	41,499
FTS (TARS)	1,948	2,301	2,401

[1] Includes both fixed wing and rotary wing Sea-based ASW aircraft.
[2] Includes fixed wing Land-based ASW aircraft only.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

The proposed fiscal year 1991 Air Force Budget was designed to support a Total Active Inventory force structure of 79 fighter and attack squadrons, 1 air defense interceptor squadron, and 21 strategic bomber squadrons, including B-52s and B-1s. Also supported in this budget are 33 airlift squadrons. The Minuteman and Peacekeeper ICBM forces will consist of 1000 active launchers.

A summary of the major forces as proposed in the President's Budget is as follows:

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
USAF TAC Fighter and Attack Squadrons	79	79	79
Air Defense Interceptor Squadrons	2	1	1
Strategic Bomber Squadrons	25	21	21
ICBM Launchers	1,000	1,000	1,000
USAF Airlift Squadrons	33	33	33
Total Active Inventory *	9,418	9,046	9,013

* Includes Active, ANG and AFRes. Excludes foreign government owned USAF operated aircraft.

	Fiscal year—		
	1989	1990	1991
Active duty military	570,880	545,000	530,000
Reserve components personnel	199,976	201,100	201,500
ANG	116,762	116,200	116,300
AFR	83,214	84,900	85,200

TITLE I

MILITARY PERSONNEL

Program and Activities Funded by Military Personnel Appropriations

Military personnel are the most vital resource contained within the Department. Actions taken to this resource have a profound effect on force effectiveness and quality of life. When actions must be taken due to changing world situations or for financial necessity, these changes also affect the Operation and Maintenance appropriations. The Committee is acutely aware of the interrelationships between these two appropriations and has identified this fact where possible.

SUMMARY OF MILITARY PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991

Fiscal year 1990	$77,758,363,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	79,053,700,000
Fiscal year 1991 recommendation	78,553,202,000
Change from budget request	−500,498,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $78,553,202,000 for the Military Personnel accounts. The recommendation is an increase of $794,839,000 above the $77,758,373,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990. These military personnel budget total comparisons include appropriations for the active, reserve, and National Guard accounts. The following tables include a summary of the recommendation by appropriation account. Explanations of changes from the budget request appear later in this section.

SUMMARY BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT OF THE FISCAL YEAR 1991 MILITARY PERSONNEL RECOMMENDATION

[Dollars in thousands]

Account	Budget request	Recommendations	Change from budget
Military personnel:			
Army	$24,295,600	$23,959,991	$−335,609
Navy	19,363,100	19,149,527	−213,573
Marine Corps	5,918,600	5,887,484	−31,116
Air Force	20,046,600	19,915,200	−131,400
Subtotal, active	69,623,900	68,912,202	−711,698
Reserve personnel:			
Army	2,337,100	2,394,200	+57,100
Navy	1,624,600	1,665,700	+41,100
Marine Corps	336,400	340,800	+4,400
Air Force	684,000	697,800	+13,800

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[Dollars in thousands]

Account	Budget request	Recommendations	Change from budget
National Guard personnel:			
Army	3,358,700	3,428,800	+70,100
Air Force	1,089,000	1,113,700	+24,700
Subtotal, Guard and Reserve	9,429,800	9,641,200	+211,200
Total, Title I	79,053,700	78,553,202	−500,498

The fiscal year 1991 budget request included a decrease of 37,605 end strength for active forces and a decrease of 3,400 end strength for the selected reserve over fiscal year 1990 levels.

The Committee recommends the following levels highlighted in the tables below:

OVERALL ACTIVE END STRENGTH

Fiscal year 1990 estimate	2,076,405
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	2,038,800
Fiscal year 1991 House authorization	1,946,905
Fiscal year 1991 recommendation	1,999,305
Compared with fiscal year 1990	−77,100
Compared with fiscal year 1991 budget request	−39,495

OVERALL SELECTED RESERVE END STRENGTH

Fiscal year 1990 estimate	1,180,125
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	1,151,600
Fiscal year 1991 House authorization	1,175,927
Fiscal year 1991 recommendation	1,205,158
Compared with fiscal year 1990	+25,033
Compared with fiscal year 1991 budget request	+53,558

	Fiscal year 1991				Comparison of request with recommendation
	Fiscal year 1990 estimate	Budget request	House authorization	Recommendation	
Active Force (end strength):					
Army	744,169	727,500	675,669	708,769	−18,731
Navy	590,501	584,800	570,501	571,801	−12,999
Marine Corps	196,735	196,500	192,235	196,235	−266
Air Force	545,000	530,000	508,500	522,500	−7,500
Total, Active Force	2,076,405	2,038,800	1,946,905	1,999,305	−39,495
Guard and Reserve (end strength):					
Army Reserve	322,000	309,200	318,700	326,526	+17,326
Navy Reserve	153,784	149,700	153,400	157,635	+7,935
Marine Corps Reserve	44,000	43,900	43,900	44,949	+1,049
Air Force Reserve	85,353	85,200	85,591	87,708	+2,058
Army National Guard	458,035	447,300	457,300	468,083	+20,783
Air National Guard	116,953	116,300	117,036	120,259	+3,957
Total, Guard and Reserve	1,180,125	1,151,600	1,175,927	1,205,158	+53,558

ADJUSTMENTS TO MILITARY PERSONNEL ACCOUNT

OVERVIEW

The Committee is very proud of the impact that the Armed Forces had in Eastern and Western Europe which helped produce profound political and social change. This change has turned the conventional status of forces upside down and spread democracy further than most of us ever felt possible in our lifetime. The Committee commends the Department and all its personnel for its hard work and dedication that helped to influence these changes.

Events have happened so quickly, however, that few have been able to maintain the pace necessary to continue to plan for a credible and economical defense in these fiscally austere times. The President's Budget is prepared over the course of time involving thorough and extensive research and insight. However, much has changed since the President submitted his fiscal year 1991 budget to Congress.

Because of this rapid change, Congress has been forced to review various force structure options in consultation with the Department in order to begin realigning the armed forces with the new emerging world order. Force drawdowns are inevitable because of these changes. Unfortunately, the all-volunteer armed forces has never been reduced as is presently being called for in the coming fiscal years. This Committee is very aware of the effect a force drawdown will have on all our Service volunteers and their dependents who hope to make the military a career and way of life.

Operation Desert Shield has also forced the Department and the Committee to reassess how quickly the forces can be drawn down. Because of the uncertainty involved in this operation, the Committee's recommended force reductions are smaller than once thought possible. The Committee believes that the recommended reductions will enable the Department to continue Operation Desert Shield while reassessing other personnel changes that need to be instituted.

TROOP STRENGTH REDUCTIONS

As mentioned previously, all these rapidly changing factors indicate that the armed forces active duty end strength can be reduced in fiscal year 1991 even more than proposed in the President's budget. The Committee believes that a reduction of 77,100 active duty personnel in fiscal year 1991 is a realistic compromise of a much larger long term drawdown.

The Department should be able to accomplish this initial reduction in fiscal year 1991 by reducing accessions and allowing early outs. Involuntary separations should not be necessary to meet end strength levels.

These recommended reductions in fiscal year 1991 should be the first phase of a long term drawdown plan. The Department, however, should begin immediately to adapt its accession, reenlistment, and retirement policies to this new smaller force size that will be proposed in this report.

The Committee realizes that there will be additive costs to correctly realign the newly emerging force structure and took this fact

into account when calculating the cost of reducing 77,100 active duty end strength. The Committee expects the Department to use some restraint in realigning forces to minimize the effects on members and their dependents.

The Committee is pleased to see that the Department has taken the initiative to reduce force structure and is presently operating near its projected fiscal year 1991 end strength as contained in the President's budget. Because of this initiative, the Committee's recommendation will only produce 39,345 fewer end strength; a manageable number in light of Operation Desert Shield.

The Committee believes that the Department needs to develop a long range plan on a substantial force drawdown over the next five fiscal years. The Department needs to assess the new reduced threat in Europe in concert with Operation Desert Shield and then refine future President's budgets to reflect this new assessment. Less personnel should be needed to meet today's threats and, in particular, less administrative personnel should be needed. This Committee believes that the Department should plan on at least a 25 percent reduction in active duty personnel over the next five years, but does not want to mandate a set goal for certain fiscal years in end strength or percentages at this time.

PAY RAISE

The President's budget included a 3.5 percent military pay raise effective January 1, 1991. The Committee concurs with the President's request and has included the funds in the accompanying bill to finance this pay raise. If any additional pay raise is approved, section 8068 states that it should be absorbed from funds available to the Department.

UNIT MOVES

The Committee is concerned with the amount of funding being spend on permanent change of station costs for moving personnel and their dependents overseas. The Committee believes that funds could be better spent sending entire units, without dependents, overseas for short periods of training and encourages the Department to explore this option when they execute their fiscal year 1991 budget and prepare future outyear budgets.

ENTITLEMENTS

The Committee is concerned that the present system of entitlements is not consistent with the future reduced size of the overall Services. Entitlements have continued to be increased in the past to attract more qualified individuals without regard to fiscal constraints. Now, as world tensions have been reduced, the Committee believes that it is time for the Department to study all entitlements and to prepare legislative initiatives, for new accessions only, for submission with the fiscal year 1992 President's budget that would restructure or reduce entitlements. Some areas that the Committee suggests the Department study is an actuarial based payment system for future health care needs and retirement costs, the reduction or elimination of special pays and bonuses, and any

other entitlements that the Department feels are not in line with the reduced scope of the military in the 1990s.

CLOTHING

The President's Budget submission included an increase to cover an estimated 17.9 percent clothing bag surcharge for operations. That surcharge was added to clothing bag prices that were based on December 1988 procurement costs. Subsequently, the fiscal year 1991 clothing bag prices were revised to include December 1989 procurement price adjustments as well as a reduction in the surcharge for operations. The savings generated from the lower surcharge were partially offset by the increased cost of clothing bag items. The reductions shown represent those net savings.

In addition, reductions were made to each service for excess clothing inventories that have been highlighted recently.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS INSPECTION PROCEDURES

As the number of permanent change of stations increases due to force structure changes and reductions, it is imperative that the Services use sound procedures in insuring that personnel receive quality shipments of household goods. DODIG Audit Report 89-106, dated September 7, 1989, reviewed the quality of service and inspection procedures used for domestic and international shipments of household goods. This report found that savings could be found in this area.

The first finding of the report was that quality assurance personnel could be more effectively used to witness the weighing and reweighing of shipments by carriers. The second finding was that only shipments with line-haul overcharges of $1,700 or more should be reweighed producing the most potential for savings of line-haul overcharges. The third finding was to increase controls at Installation Transportation Offices for reporting results of reweighing shipments to paying offices and improved procedures at the paying office to ensure processing of reweigh results used in collection of identified line-haul overcharges paid to carriers.

The Committee recommends a reduction of $6,000,000 to the Army, a reduction of $3,000,000 to the Navy, and a reduction of $4,000,000 to the Air Force to insure that the Services institute measures to reduce their ever increasing costs of household goods shipments. The Committee wants to make sure that it is clear that the Services should not cut the number of shipments to implement this reduction, but should implement the DODIG findings to save scarce funding in fiscal year 1991 and in future fiscal years.

PCS MOVES TO EUROPE

The Committee is concerned with the large number and cost of permanent change of station (PCS) movements to Europe. With the rapid progress and changing political climate in Europe, the Committee believes that less troops need to be permanently stationed overseas in Europe. Presently, approximately 124,000 active duty military members and 127,000 dependents are moved to Europe each year. The average cost of these moves just one way from the United States to Europe is between $10,000 and $20,000 for officers

and between $2,600 and $10,000 for enlisted members and their dependents.

Because of the large cost involved in moving these people to Europe and the programmed drawdown of personnel from Europe, the Committee believes that a cap needs to be placed on the number of moves that the Department is able to fund. The Committee does not want to limit funding by decreasing the dollars available, since funding will be needed to move troops home from Europe.

Therefore, the Committee has decided that the fiscal year 1991 programmed number of moves to Europe of active duty personnel needs to be capped at 95,000 and has included a general provision (section number 8086). The Department can decide how to allocate this number between the Services and should keep the Committee informed if this provision is harmful to the Department for national security reasons.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$24,172,813,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	24,295,600,000
Committee recommendation	23,959,991,000
Change	−335,609,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $23,959,991,000 for Military Personnel, Army. The recommendation is a decrease of $212,822,000 below the $24,172,813,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1990. The adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 budget request are as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Clothing	−$41,881,000
Permanent Change of Station Travel	−6,000,000
Troop Strength Reduction	−219,600,000
Army College Fund Excess	−21,128,000
Reserve/Guard Offset	−47,000,000
Total	−335,609,000

ARMY COLLEGE FUND

Contributions made to the defense educational benefits fund for the Army college fund are determined by actuarial data. This data continues to indicate that contributions made on behalf of this fund are in excess of requirements. This fact was stated in last year's Appropriations Act. Accordingly, the Committee recommendation deletes $21,128,000 from the budget request and includes a general provision (section number 8024) relieving the Army of the obligation to make a contribution in fiscal year 1991.

MILITARY PERSONNEL, NAVY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$19,022,648,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	19,363,100,000
Committee recommendation	19,149,527,000
Change	−213,573,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,149,527,000 for Military Personnel, Navy. The recommendation is an increase of $126,879,000 above the $19,022,648,000 appropriated for fiscal

year 1990. The adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 budget requests are as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Clothing	−$41,853,000
Permanent Change of Station Travel	−3,000,000
Troop Strength Reduction	−148,320,000
Reserve Offset	−20,400,000
Total	−213,573,000

MILITARY PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$5,714,474,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	5,918,600,000
Committee recommendation	5,887,484,000
Change	−31,116,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,887,484,000 for Military Personnel, Marine Corps. The recommendation is an increase of $173,010,000 above the $5,714,474,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1990. The adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 budget requests are as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Clothing	−$28,146,000
Troop Strength Reduction	−2,970,000
Total	−31,116,000

MILITARY PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$19,815,428,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	20,046,600,000
Committee recommendation	19,915,200,000
Change	−131,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $19,915,200,000 for Military Personnel, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $99,772,000 above the $19,815,428,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1990. The adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 budget requests are as follows:

[Dollars in thousands]

Clothing	−$24,575,000
Permanent Change of Station Travel	−4,000,000
Troop Strength Reduction	−90,625,000
Reserve/Guard Offset	−12,200,000
Total	−131,400,000

RESERVE PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$2,201,098,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	2,337,100,000
Committee recommendation	2,394,200,000
Change	+57,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,394,200,000 for Reserve Personnel, Army. The recommendation is an increase of $193,102,000 above the $2,201,098,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Force structure reinstatement	+$26,200
Transition overstrength	+30,900
Total	+57,100

RESERVE PERSONNEL, NAVY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$1,572,181,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	1,624,600,000
Committee recommendation	1,665,700,000
Change	+41,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,665,700,000 for Reserve Personnel, Navy. The recommendation is an increase of $93,519,000 above the $1,572,181,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Force structure reinstatement	+$20,400
Transition overstrength	+20,700
Total	+41,100

RESERVE PERSONNEL, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$314,452,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	336,400,000
Committee recommendation	340,800,000
Change	+4,400,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $340,800,000 for Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps. The recommendation is an increase of $26,348,000 above the $314,452,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. This increase is to support the transition overstrength discussed elsewhere in this report:

RESERVE PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$662,837,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	684,000,000
Committee recommendation	697,800,000
Change	+13,800,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $697,800,000 for Reserve Personnel, Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $34,963,000 above the $662,837,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Force structure reinstatement	+$2,800
Transition overstrength	+11,000
Total	+13,800

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, ARMY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$3,246,700,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	3,358,700,000
Committee recommendation	3,428,800,000
Change	+70,100,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $3,428,800,000 for National Guard Personnel Army. The recommendation is an increase of $182,100,000 over the $3,246,700,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Force structure reinstatement	+$20,800
Transition overstrength	+49,300
Total	+70,100

NATIONAL GUARD PERSONNEL, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$1,035,732,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	1,089,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,113,700,000
Change	+24,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,113,700,000 for National Guard Personnel Air Force. The recommendation is an increase of $77,968,000 above the $1,835,732,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Force structure reinstatement	+$9,400
Transition overstrength	+15,300
Total	+24,700

TITLE II

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

Estimates and Appropriation Summary

The fiscal year 1991 budget estimate for operation and maintenance is $88,764,624,000 in new obligational authority, which is an increase of $3,552,225,000 over the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1990. The accompanying bill recommends $86,072,480,000 for fiscal year 1991, which is a decrease of $2,692,144,000 from the budget request, and $860,081,000 over the amounts appropriated in fiscal year 1990. Additionally, this level is $3,099,641,000 above the amounts authorized by the House Armed Services Committee. Amounts exceeding the authorized level may not be obligated or expended until authorized.

These appropriations finance the costs of operating and maintaining the Armed Forces, including the reserve components and related support activities of the Department of Defense (DOD), except military personnel costs. Included are amounts for pay of civilians, services for maintenance of equipment and facilities, fuel, supplies and repair parts for weapons and equipment. Financial requirements are influenced by many factors, including force levels such as the number of aircraft squadrons, Army or Marine Corps divisions, installations, military strength, deployments, rates of operational activity, and quantity and complexity of major equipment, such as aircraft, ships, missiles, and tanks in operation.

[In thousands of dollars]

Summary	FY 1990	FY 1991	House Appropriations Committee	HAC versus budget request
Army	$22,787,559	$23,562,900	$21,549,271	−$2,013,629
Navy	23,902,621	24,531,600	23,775,605	−755,995
Marine Corps	1,657,719	1,948,100	1,886,280	−61,820
Air Force	21,806,213	22,048,900	20,977,532	−1,071,368
Defense agencies	7,800,156	8,663,100	8,516,144	−146,956
Army Reserve	849,423	890,400	933,607	43,207
Navy Reserve	894,800	985,924	1,015,800	29,876
Marine Corps Reserve	77,400	86,100	86,400	300
Air Force Reserve	978,500	1,042,500	1,076,500	34,000
Army National Guard	1,839,063	1,988,500	2,049,241	60,741
Air National Guard	1,981,900	2,175,400	2,235,100	59,700
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army	4,633	5,600	5,000	−600
Court of Military Appeals	3,945	5,600	5,000	−600
Environmental Restoration, Defense	601,100	817,000	1,946,000	1,129,000
Humanitarian Assistance	12,845	13,000	15,000	2,000
Goodwill Games	14,522	0	0	0
Grand total, operation and maintenance	85,212,399	88,764,624	86,072,480	−2,692,144

Operation and Maintenance Overview

The Committee remains committed to supporting a high level of readiness in our armed forces. The diminished Soviet threat and major changes in the political structure of Eastern Europe seem to suggest that the United States can reduce its overseas military presence. However, recent events in the Middle East have demonstrated the ongoing need for a ready military force. Such a force must be well-equipped, well-trained and mobile. Operation Desert Shield serves as a reminder that our forces must be provided the resources necessary to maintain their effectiveness and protect our nation's vital interests. In addition to the present instability in the Middle East, the threat in the Korean peninsula and the ongoing dangers of worldwide terrorism and low-intensity conflicts offer further justification for maintaining our armed forces in a high state of readiness.

The Committee thoroughly reviewed the fiscal year 1991 Operation and Maintenance appropriation request and found various programs which can be executed more efficiently and cost-effectively. Where there are excessive growth and inefficiencies, the Committee recommends some reductions. The Committee redistributed a portion of these savings to higher priority programs such as OPTEMPO, depot maintenance and future requirements associated with Operation Desert Shield. It is the intent of this Committee to provide an Operation and Maintenance appropriation that will sustain the readiness of our military forces. Additionally, as in previous years, the Committee strongly supports the programs protecting the quality of life for our military personnel and their families.

Burdensharing Initiatives

The issue of burdensharing is again a major consideration in determining the level of funding for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1991. Except for the Administration's efforts in pursuing cost sharing for Operation Desert Shield with our allies and Japan's commitment to pay a larger portion of labor costs for Japanese foreign national employees, burdensharing initiatives in host nations such as Korea and Germany have not been very successful.

The Committee is pleased that a number of our allies have committed resources to Operation Desert Shield. The Administration has realized that our nation cannot and should not be burdened with providing all the resources for assisting our allies in defending their countries.

The Committee strongly believes that much of the costs for stationing our troops overseas must be borne by host nations. The financial and budgetary burden to operate and maintain overseas installations has become a costly problem. The Committee recognizes that some of our allies are sharing the costs; however, the Committee believes the host nations' contributions are not enough. The reductions in the bill related to burdensharing are only a portion of the total costs; however, the Committee expects to see a larger portion of the costs, and eventually all costs, to be picked up by our allies. The programs that have been reduced are:

[Dollars in thousands]

Foreign National Labor	$810,400
Overseas Minor Construction	93,000
Overseas Repair and Maintenance of Facilities	435,000
Overseas Base Operations Support	127,000
Total	$1,465,400

Additionally, the Ambassador-at-Large for Burdensharing should pursue other initiatives such as:

Transportation of troops and equipment.

Off base housing (when on-base housing is unavailable).

The Committee hopes to see future budgets reflecting host nations assuming a greater share of the costs for stationing our troops overseas.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY JAPAN

The Committee included a general provision which calls on Japan to assume all costs, excluding military personnel costs, of U.S. forces in Japan. Additionally, it is the sense of the Congress that all countries who share in the benefits of international stability and security should share in the responsibility for that stability and security commensurate with their national capabilities.

DEPOT MAINTENANCE

Base for Reprogramming. Depot maintenance appropriations shall be identified as a special interest item in the DD Form 1414, Base for Reprogramming. The Committee recommends the following depot level for the DD1414, Base for Reprogramming:

Army	$1,580,563,000
Navy	4,259,900,000
Marine Corps	92,494,000
Air Force	2,605,572,000

INAPPLICABLE INVENTORY

Inapplicable inventory is the term used by the Department for that type of inventory that is not required for at least two years. It is this inventory that has been the subject of GAO and S&I investigations, and a Senate Budget Committee review.

The Committee is very distressed about the findings of the various investigations. It was found that there has been enormous growth in the Services' inventory, from $61 billion worth of materiel in fiscal year 1983, to over $100 billion at the end of fiscal year 1988. The largest growth has been in the inapplicable inventory, estimated at over $30 billion. And, according to Department documents, there is no projected requirement for approximately $11 billion of this inventory.

The GAO and other studies have attributed part of the problem to unrealistic and overestimated requirements and the failure to cancel or reduce planned procurements of unnecessary supplies and materiel. As an example, GAO found that the Army was prematurely buying parts for missiles and tanks which later turned out to be not needed. According to the Senate Budget Committee review, some of the inapplicable inventory consists of parts for weapons systems which are old or are being phased out, such as

the Army CH-47 helicopters and Navy A-3 planes. There are numerous cases of wasteful use of funds and disregard of prudent management practices.

The Committee is aware that some of the inventory categorized as inapplicable inventory is now "applicable" because of the supply and materiel requirements for Operation Desert Shield. However, there is still a tremendous amount of inapplicable inventory stored in various depots and installations. Maintaining a large amount of this inventory is a waste of taxpayers dollars.

The Committee has no choice but limit the continued growth of the inapplicable inventory. In addition to directing the Stock Funds to decrease the obligational authority for procurement of inventory, the Committee reduced the Services' O&M appropriations for stock fund purchases of supplies and materiel by approximately $820 million. It is not the intent of the Committee to reduce or limit the purchases of materiel and supplies necessary to support Operation Desert Shield. On the contrary, procurement of stocks for Desert Shield shall be given the highest priority.

The Committee believes that the Stock Funds should not contract for additional stocks at the levels requested in the budget and that the Services need to use up existing inventory before purchasing additional stocks which may contribute to the growth of inapplicable inventories.

Inventory Reduction Plan. The Committee has received the Department of Defense Inventory Reduction Plan dated May 1990. The Committee expects the Department to implement the various initiatives recommended in this plan to reduce the multibillion dollar excess inventory.

Joint Commission

The Committee recognizes the contribution that surplus military facilities could make to the national air transportation system. The facilities could significantly augment the capacity of the civil aviation system in response to existing fiscal and environmental concerns and to anticipated growth in air travel demand.

The Secretary of Defense is directed to work with the Secretary of Transportation to establish a commission whose task will be to evaluate the potential benefits and impact of military base closures and realignments on the national civil air transportation system. This evaluation should take into consideration military facilities that are either currently scheduled for closure or realignment, or are suitable for future closures or realignments. Particular emphasis should be placed on determining how and where needed civil aviation capacity can be expanded in a practical and reasonable manner by utilizing surplus military installations.

Civilian Manpower

The Committee recommends funding reductions for civilian manpower, as shown below. The reduction includes savings from the Department's decision to impose a hiring freeze in fiscal year 1990, from projected troop reductions and from more efficient use of resources at base level functions. Included in this reduction is a lower level of funding for foreign national employees.

Troop Reduction:	
Army	$116,620,000
Navy	78,081,000
Marine Corps	1,750,000
Air Force	146,400,000
Defense Agencies	14,000,000
FY 1990 Personnel Freeze Savings:	
Army	33,000,000
Navy	85,000,000
Marine Corps	15,000,000
Air Force	17,887,000
Defense Agencies	27,000,000
Foreign National Employees:	
Army	540,000,000
Navy	138,000,000
Marine Corps	6,400,000
Air Force	126,000,000
SES Workyears:	
Army	2,000,000
Navy	3,000,000
Other:	
Special Operations Command	1,900,000

The Committee wishes to reinforce its long-standing position that in making reductions of civilian personnel, the Department emphasize efforts to reduce headquarters, management and administrative staff. In particular, efforts should be directed at those agencies and organizations involved in weapons acquisition and development, given the projected declines associated with the Department's planned builddown. In addition, cutbacks in civilian personnel should be focused, where possible, on those support and overhead functions of those military units which are deactivated as the size of the active force is brought down. Furthermore, consistent with the Committee's recommendation to reduce the funding for foreign national employees, the Department should consider reducing the size of the foreign national employees before making sizable reductions of U.S. employees, and especially if the host nation will not burden some of the labor costs.

The Committee strongly believes reductions in the above areas must take precedence over reductions for activities directly in support of the readiness of military units, such as depots, ship repair and aircraft maintenance facilities. Readiness-related functions and the Department's industrially-funded activities should be among the last places that workforce reductions are made. If cuts are made they should be exclusively based on diminished workload or consolidation efforts. The Committee will not tolerate indiscriminate cuts in these areas, executed arbitrarily in order to reduce the Department's overall civilian strength.

Relocation Into and Within the National Capital Region

The Committee is very concerned with the rising costs to operate and maintain the commands in the National Capital Region (NCR). Military and civilian personnel experience much hardship living in the region. Many must commute over an hour one way because they cannot afford housing near their workplaces.

The Committee has included a general provision prohibiting the use of funds in excess of $50,000 for relocation of an organization, unit, activity of function into or within the NCR unless the Secre-

tary of Defense certifies that the relocation is in the best interest of the government. In addition, the provision specifically prohibits the use of funds to relocate to the NCR the acquisition function of the Special Operations Command and the Air Force Office of Medical Support located at Brooks AFB, Texas.

"M" and Surplus Fund Accounts

The Committee has added a general provision pertaining to the Department of Defense Surplus Accounts and its "M" accounts. The most current information available indicates that there is approximately $31.8 billion in the Department's Surplus Accounts and $13.5 billion in its "M" Accounts. Many members of Congress consider this to be an unacceptable situation, a view which the Committee shares. The general provision which has been added is designed to make significant changes in how Department of Defense funds are handled when they are no longer available for obligation but are available to make adjustments to obligations.

Upon enactment of this section about $28.7 billion of the Surplus Account will be cancelled immediately and will no longer be available for obligation or expenditure for any purpose. Funds withdrawn for expired appropriations within the past two years will be restored and may be used to make any proper adjustments under the new law.

With respect to the $13.5 billion in the "M" Account, this amount, less any otherwise proper adjustments made, will be cancelled on the 3rd September 30th following enactment of this provision.

Insofar as current and future appropriation accounts are concerned, no funds of the Department will be available for obligation adjustments for more than five years following their period of obligational availability.

Following is a description of what the provision will do.

Subsection (a).—Under existing law, when an account is no longer available for obligation, obligated balances in that account maintain their identity for a period of two years after which they are transferred to the so-called " "M" " accounts. Unobligated balances are withdrawn into the Treasury where they are in the so-called "Surplus" accounts. Under subsection (a) for those existing accounts whose unliquidated obligations have not merged, any unobligated balances will be restored. Thereafter, they will maintain their identity for a period of five years after which the unobligated and obligated balances shall be cancelled. All amounts currently in the " "M" " Accounts will be cancelled on the 3rd September 30th of the year following enactment of this section. Thirty days after enactment of this section, all remaining unobligated balances which are in the Surplus accounts will be cancelled with the exception of those expired unobligated balances of appropriations which expired within the two-year period before enactment of the section. As indicated, these amounts will be restored to the appropriation from which they were withdrawn.

Subsection (b).—This section provides as follows:

1. All unobligated and obligated balances in an account are cancelled on the 5th fiscal year following the expiration of the appro-

priations period of availability and are, thereafter, not available for obligation or expenditure for any purpose. Obligated balances of existing accounts which have expired for obligation and whose balances have been transferred into the "M" accounts will be cancelled on September 30th of the 3rd fiscal year following enactment of the section. Obligated balances in existing and future appropriations available for an indefinite period will be cancelled when a determination is made that the purpose of the appropriation has been carried out and when no disbursements have been made from that appropriation for a period of two years.

2. Collections received following closing of an account are deposited into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3. Prior to closing of an account and after expiration of an account's period of availability for obligation, the account is available for recording, adjusting, and liquidating obligations chargeable to that account for five years. The amounts are limited, however, to no more than the unobligated expired balances of the original appropriation.

4. After an account is closed, obligations and adjustments that could have been charged to that account and which are not otherwise payable from current appropriations may be charged to such current appropriations available for the same purpose. The amounts of such charges are limited, however, to one percent of the current amount of the appropriation or the amount of the original appropriation, whichever is less.

5. Special rules are established for contract changes, i.e., changes requiring a contractor to perform additional work other than adjustments to pay claims or increases under an escalation clause. Under these rules, if an authorized obligation to an account for any program, project or activity would result in total obligations in a single fiscal year to exceed $4 million, the obligation must be approved by the head of the Department concerned or a delegee. If such action would result in total obligations in excess of $25 million in any fiscal year, it could not be made until 30 days following notification to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of the intention to make such an adjustment.

Subsection (c).—This subsection provides that the provisions of the section shall apply to all future appropriations as well unless the law making that appropriation specifically provides for an extension of the period of availability of the appropriation and provides for an exception to the period of availability for recording, adjusting, and liquidating obligations chargeable to that account.

Finance and Accounting Operations

The Secretary of Defense recently directed the unification of the Services' finance and accounting operations. There are currently seven such offices, five of which are located outside of the Washington, D.C. area. To prevent worsening of the already excessive centralization of Department offices in this area, the Committee directs the Department to locate the accounting function outside the national capital region at one of the other existing offices.

Base Closures

The Committee included a general provision that directs the Secretary of Defense to include a comprehensive five year review of military installations selected for closure or realignment in any base closure and realignment plan submitted to Congress.

Medical Programs

OVERVIEW

The health care of our servicemembers, their dependents, and eligible retirees is one of the most important issues to the Committee.

Last year, the Appropriations Conferees directed the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD/HA) to submit a plan by June 30, 1990, to reorganize the management of the Defense medical health care program. The conferees warned the Department that if a plan "failed to address increased accountability for budget preparation, budget execution, and staffing; improvement in workload measurements; a strategy for implementing the plan; and a unified medical budget, . . . the Appropriations Committees would have to take the initiative." While the June 30 report was a large step in the right direction, the Committee believes more initiatives need to be addressed. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to pursue needed changes in the management of military medical health care with the idea of reducing the growing costs of medical care, particularly CHAMPUS costs, which have increased 240% since fiscal year 1985.

COORDINATED CARE PROGRAM

The Committee is encouraged by some of the broad proposals contained in the June 30, 1990 ASD/HA report. The Committee supports the idea of coordinated care to reduce costs. In particular, the Department should review and possibly expand Catchment Area Management Demonstration Projects which the Committee believes could generate substantial reductions in health care costs.

CHAMPUS

The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) was never intended to be an individual's primary health care insurance, but only a supplement to the military medical system when services could not be provided. The present deductible was actually set in the 1950s under a prior medical system and never changed even after the present CHAMPUS program was established in 1966. The Committee believes that if individuals want to continue using this option, the deductible will have to increase so that users pay more toward this expensive alternative health care.

The Committee believes DOD should review indexing this deductible to the member's pay. An increase in the deductible should be enough to encourage eligibles to use the benefits now provided by military treatment facilities and to reduce CHAMPUS costs. The savings that would materialize by having less people using CHAM-

PUS could be input back into direct military health care to improve access and quality of care.

The Committee is disturbed that the Department continues to submit budget requests that underfund the true CHAMPUS requirement. For fiscal year 1991, the Department now estimates that the shortfall for CHAMPUS is $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. Operation Desert Shield could make this CHAMPUS shortfall grow to $2,000,000,000 due to the deployment of medical personnel overseas. The Committee believes that this shortfall is too much for the Department to absorb and has increased the Services' medical budgets by $1,245,900,000 to partially fund this shortfall. This shortfall is unacceptable and the Committee expects the Department to review and improve the CHAMPUS Actuarial Projection System to provide more accurate budget projections. The Department should budget for these total projections.

OTHER CHAMPUS COST SAVING INITIATIVES

Other proposals have surfaced that could further reduce escalating CHAMPUS costs. The Committee encourages the Department to submit any bold and creative initiatives as soon as possible to control this cost escalation.

One proposal the Department should study is physician payment reform. Presently, CHAMPUS pays the lowest of either the actual physician bill, the 80th percentile of the average state cost, or the established Medicare Economic Index amount. This MEI could be replaced with the new Relative Value of Service Provided Index recently adopted by Medicare which provides less funding for some types of care and more funding for primary care.

Another proposal is to enforce fiscal responsibility in the Department that should already be in place by ensuring that no CHAMPUS claims can be deferred until the next fiscal year. This will require the Department to pay this entitlement in the year that it is incurred as is the normal business practice in other DOD contractual arrangements. Usually, 5 percent to 10 percent of the yearly CHAMPUS shortfall is caused by the Department deferring payment on valid claims during the last part of the previous fiscal year because of funding shortfalls.

Another proposal would be to shorten the claims period from 48 months to 3 months. Presently, a provider or beneficiary has 48 months to submit a CHAMPUS claim. This provision was set up in 1966 when the world's communications were less advanced. It seems that most agree that 3 months after completion of service is more than an adequate amount of time to submit a CHAMPUS claim.

MEDICAL OVERVIEW CONCLUSION

In no way should the Committee's suggestions be construed as reducing individual Service's authority over medical readiness or reducing beneficiaries' benefits. The Committee's intent is threefold. First, to provide better management of an entitlement earned by all our servicepeople by having one chief spokesperson for the medical community. Second, to create incentives to encourage all eligible individuals to use the benefits now available throughout all the

Services in the military health care system and third, to direct beneficiaries away from the exclusive use of the more expensive CHAMPUS option. A final proposal that the Committee has mentioned elsewhere in this report is to have the Department study an actuarial based payment system for new accessions beginning in fiscal year 1992 to provide for their future health care needs. The Committee expects the Department to submit legislative proposals in connection with the budget submission for fiscal year 1992 which addresses the medical care program of the Department of Defense and needed reforms thereto.

Other Medical Issues

MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY OPERATIONS

The Committee believes that military treatment facilities are normally the most cost effective means to provide health care to all the Services' beneficiaries. A general provision has been recommended which proposes that no military treatment facility may be closed unless the Committee has been given ninety days notice to study the proposed closure. If the proposed closure is truly cost effective and care can be provided cheaper in the local area with beneficiaries using CHAMPUS, the Committee would favorably view any closing of small, inefficient medical facilities.

PSYCHOLOGISTS PRESCRIBING DRUGS

The Committee is concerned that the Department initiated a program to train psychologists to prescribe psychotropic drugs on September 1, 1990, yet did not submit a report to the Committees on Appropriations until September 26, 1990 detailing what the training plan would be comprised of, as required by the fiscal year 1990 Appropriations Conference Report language. This language was very explicit on this point and the Department must adhere to report language.

The Army Surgeon General convened a Blue Ribbon Panel in February and August of this year composed of psychiatrists, psychologists, and other specialists from various Services and the private sector to make recommendations to implement last year's report language. No satisfactory recommendation was made. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision this year (section number 8087) which states that no appropriated funds can be used to train military psychologists to prescribe psychoactive drugs.

MILITARY TREATMENT FACILITY PERSONNEL

The Committee continues to believe that military treatment facilities can provide less costly care to eligible beneficiaries. Therefore, the Committee has included a general provision (section number 8088) which prohibits the Department from reducing the military or civilian work force of the services and reserve components at any military treatment facility or medical support facility below the level maintained in fiscal year 1990.

The Committee does not mean that the Department has to maintain a set number of personnel at each medical facility. The Committee realizes that medical personnel need to be deployed for Op-

eration Desert Shield and other contingencies. The intent of this provision is to maintain the total number of medical and associated support personnel needed to operate facilities worldwide in fiscal year 1991 at the fiscal year 1990 level while the Department begins its long term drawdown plan. Once future outyear plans are finalized and the total force size is known, the Department can then reevaluate the size of its medical and associated medical support personnel.

The Department is reminded of the general provision (section number 8041) which permits the transfer of prior year funds to operation and maintenance to cover any amount sequestered for the pay of medical personnel.

COSMETIC SURGERY

The Committee believes that the use of appropriated funds for purely aesthetic cosmetic surgery for dependents and retirees is a waste of scarce medical resources and challenged the Department on this practice. The Committee had been led to believe that this practice was halted in 1979 with the amendment of the United States Code and was disappointed to learn that the Department had taken a narrow interpretation of this law.

The Committee is pleased that the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs has since taken the initiative to have the Services revise their regulations to incorporate the correct interpretation of this U.S. Code as recently issued by the Office of the Secretary of Defense's General Counsel after this Committee questioned this wasteful practice.

MENTAL HEALTH PRETREATMENT CERTIFICATION

The Committee believes that all CHAMPUS mental health care should be precertified by Health Management Strategies (HMS) before treatment is begun, or in the case of an emergency, within 48 hours after treatment has begun. The Committee is pleased with the recent progress the Department has made reducing mental health costs with the assistance of HMS. The Committee believes that the Department already has the authority to ensure that all mental health cases are precertified and encourages the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs to implement this change immediately.

The Committee is very concerned with the proposed recent changes that have been suggested to reduce the CHAMPUS mental health benefit. This benefit was always meant to be generous because of the extreme circumstances many of our service members have to live and work with including long separations from family members and frequent moves. No changes should be made to this benefit unless part of the proposal includes partial hospitalization.

CHAMPUS REFORM INITIATIVE

The Committee continues to support the CHAMPUS Reform Initiative and the concept of managed care. However, the Committee does not believe that enough data is available at this time to allow the expansion of this program.

ALTERNATE USE PROJECTS

The Committee agrees that the Department may continue with projects that encourage alternate uses of CHAMPUS funding to encourage eligible recipients to use less costly alternatives. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs should continue to ensure that none of these projects contribute to an increase in CHAMPUS claims or costs.

CATCHMENT AREA MANAGEMENT EXPANSION

The military health care benefit has been expanded and enlarged to such an extent that it now costs the Department $13,000,000,000 to provide for the medical care of 9 million beneficiaries. Despite many good efforts and intentions by the Department, costs have risen to such a level that in fiscal year 1991 the projected CHAMPUS shortfall is $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000. The time has come to reevaluate how this benefit is provided and the funding requirements that it generates.

One of the more promising initiatives that the Committee has seen is the implementation of Catchment Area Management (CAM) projects. Medical costs outside the military system under CHAMPUS must be contained and beneficiaries encouraged to use the military medical system that has been provided. The Committee continues to maintain that enrollment must be accomplished in each catchment area for a local commander to know how much health care service needs to be provided. All enrollment means is that a beneficiary registers with his local catchment area commander if at any time during the year he wants to use either the military hospital services or CHAMPUS providers for his health care needs. The local commander can then use this information to monitor expensive medical expenditures. Enrollment is not mandatory in that the individual has the opportunity to either choose the system provided or not.

The Committee does not like to see added benefits such as optometry, reduced copayments, and nc deductibles used to encourage patients to enroll just for the sake of enrolling. Added benefits just continue to add costs to the medical funding problem. The Committee does like local commanders negotiating with local or regional health care providers to provide services at reduced rates.

Visits were made to various projects and the Charleston test site seemed to have the most data available to provide accurate information to negotiate and reduce medical costs. The Committee would like to see more projects started in fiscal year 1991 using Charleston's data system based on the primary premise of reducing overall health care costs. Individuals in an area can either use the military benefit or not. For those using the benefit, the Committee encourages local commanders to negotiate with local providers to provide the maximum amount of care in-house and other care on the local economy at reduced rates. The Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs should ensure that the present CAM projects are proceeding as originally envisioned and that future projects are more in line with the Department's coordinated care concept and not just providing added benefits for certain isolated individuals.

Operation Desert Shield has reemphasized the need for catchment area management underneath the coordinated care concept. As local hospital commanders recently saw their forces transferred overseas at the sites visited, local preferred providers and partnerships were able to pick up the slack and continue to provide health care so that CHAMPUS costs did not rise dramatically in CAM areas as it has in non-CAM project areas.

HEALTH CARE DEMONSTRATION PROJECT—NEW ORLEANS

In previous fiscal years, the Committee has directed the Department to conduct a Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) alternative demonstration project in the greater New Orleans area to enhance existing health care services for military beneficiaries. Despite several attempts, the Department still has not been able to actually begin a demonstration.

The Committee maintains its serious interest in improving medical care and services to both active duty and retired military and their dependents in the greater New Orleans area. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to continue to make every effort to test or demonstrate, in the greater New Orleans region, innovative comprehensive health care systems, strategies, or alternative CHAMPUS/CRI-type health care delivery systems that would enhance existing services for both inpatient and outpatient care for all beneficiaries.

CHAMPUS REPROGRAMMING

The Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services (CHAMPUS) was intended to be a supplemental program to provide additional medical care when military care was not available. The program has grown from its original intent and anticipates a funding shortfall of $750,000,000 to $1,000,000,000 in fiscal year 1991. Operation Desert Shield cost add greatly to this shortfall and the latest projection is that the shortfall could increase to almost $2,000,000,000.

Because the CHAMPUS program is designed to reimburse physicians and beneficiaries for treatment provided outside the military facility, the Committee is concerned that these people will not get paid if this funding shortfall is not corrected. Therefore, the Committee has increased the services' Operation and Maintenance accounts by $1,245,900,000 for CHAMPUS to cover part of this shortfall. Even with this added funding, the Committee realizes that more funds will be needed to cover the rest of the shortfall and the additional shortfall caused by the loss of military medical personnel deployed overseas for Operation Desert Shield. The Department is directed to submit a reprogramming request as soon as the actual CHAMPUS shortfall is known.

The Committee wants to encourage the Department to pursue coordinated care, case management, and catchment area management projects to contain escalating medical costs. All three programs are positive examples of how to improve patient care in the military treatment facility and reduce expensive outside care.

INCLUSION OF CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS IN CHAMPUS DRG SYSTEM

In the fiscal year 1989 and 1990 Defense Appropriations Acts, the Congress directed the Defense Department to exclude children's hospitals and neonatal services from the CHAMPUS diagnosis related group (DRG)-based prospective payment system (PPS) until the Department adopted seven specific "special measures" to "ensure equitable and adequate payment for these services." There have been difficulties in the implementation of the CHAMPUS PPS for children's hospitals, but the Committee is pleased that the Department continues to work through these issues and has undertaken to work more closely with children's hospitals. At this time, the Committee does not consider it necessary to reiterate the special measures in the fiscal year 1991 Act. However, the Committee remains concerned about the effect of anticipated changes in the DRG system on the ability of children of military personnel to obtain the specialized hospital care they need. The Committee requests that the Department keep it informed of its continued implementation of the special measures. If appropriate, the Committee may review future progress of the Department's efforts in hearings and consider additional directives to ensure children's access to the care they need.

INCENTIVE SPECIAL PAY FOR FLAG OFFICER MEDICAL PERSONNEL

The Committee applauds and supports the effort made by the House Armed Services Committee to include a general provision to amend the United States Code to remove an inequity that ends incentive special pay for medical personnel once they are promoted to the paygrade of 0–7. The Committee strongly believes that it is only fair that if medical personnel are still practicing, they should be compensated for their specialty skills, regardless of rank.

TRAVEL

The Committee is concerned with the use of travel funds by the Department. The Committee advises that per diem and administrative travel be curtailed to a minimum level necessary to accomplish the mission. Because of budgetary constraints, it is imperative that travel funds be reserved for higher priority missions.

Temporary duty (TDY) to conferences, seminars, meetings and other non-mission essential travel should be reduced significantly. Too often a command will send multiple representatives to a meeting or conference, when only one individual could adequately accomplish the mission. This practice must stop because it is a waste of scarce and valuable funds. The Department should rely more on the facsimile and teleconferencing capabilities available to the personnel of the Department.

The Committee has agreed to reduce the funds for skills training because of the reduction in the total number of personnel in the Department and also because the Committee believes that attendance to lengthy training courses should be limited. Therefore, a lesser amount of travel funds is recommended for such training. Also, travel to and from Europe should be reduced and funds for

such travel have been decreased accordingly. The reductions in travel funds are shown in each of the Services' O&M tables.

Commanders should carefully scrutinize all travel requests to eliminate unnecessary travel. If the Department cannot successfully police its own travel, then the Committee may consider a Congressionally-imposed travel ceiling for the Department.

Environmental Programs

Base Closure I.—Since the Military Construction Appropriations Subcommittee added $80,700,000 to the Base Closure account to cover environmental clean-up activities, the Committee recommends a partial offset reduction of $24,000,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Army and $10,700,000 in Operation and Maintenance, Air Force. No offset reduction is recommended in the Defense Environmental Restoration Account since this appropriation is already underfunded for the amount of clean-up required.

Level of effort.—The fiscal year 1991 environmental clean-up request in Operation and Maintenance, Army has increased by $116,700,000, or 51.6 percent, over fiscal year 1990. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $16,000,000 to lower the rate of growth.

National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence.—The Committee understands that the National Defense Environmental Corporation (NDEC) has been incorporated to handle the National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence. The Committee is pleased with the efforts of the Department to work with this Corporation to fulfill their efforts on environmental concerns. To be sure sufficient funds are available to support this National Defense Center for Environmental Excellence, which was started in the 1990 Supplemental Act, the Committee recommends an additional $5,000,000 in Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies for this purpose.

Raritan Arsenal.—In recent months, the Committee has become aware of numerous concerns regarding the extent of contamination posed by hazardous wastes and unexploded ordnance at certain locations within the former Raritan Arsenal in Edison, New Jersey. This site, totalling approximately 3,200 acres, was an active military reservation from 1919 to 1963.

The Committee understands that, although major portions of the tract have been deemed safe, the Army Corps of Engineers recently confirmed the presence of potential hazardous waste, including evidence of mustard gas, and unexploded ordnance at certain locations within this site and that the Department of Defense is proceeding with the preliminary assessment/site inspection portion of the cleanup.

The Department has included $2,076,000 in its fiscal year 1991 budget request to accomplish the remedial investigation/feasibility study, which is necessary to identify the extent and nature of the wastes located at the site and to evaluate appropriate remedies to decontaminate the site.

The Committee applauds this effort by the Department and directs the Army Corps of Engineers to work with the Environmental Protection Agency, the New Jersey Department of Environmen-

tal Protection, and officials of Edison Township, to accomplish this study expeditiously. The Committee expects the Secretary of Defense to submit a report at the conclusion of this phase containing the findings of the study, outlining the proposed remediation and removal recommendations, and estimating costs associated with future action, pertaining to the former Raritan Arsenal.

Hamilton Air Force Base.—The Committee recommends continuation of the intent of section 9066 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990, concerning the sale and clean-up of hazardous waste of the Sale Parcel at Hamilton Air Force Base, California. The Committee understands that the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the purchaser to have entered into an Agreement concerning this property.

Section 8049 has been amended to require the Air Force to use up to $17,000,000 to execute cleanup of the hazardous waste. It also specifically states that expenditures in excess of $15,000,000 shall be reimbursed to the Air Force upon the closing of the sale of the Sale Parcel.

Since an Agreement has been reached by the Department of Defense, the General Services Administration, and the purchaser, the Committee expects the Department of Defense to request sufficient funds in future Defense budgets to effect this cleanup.

Soil Decontamination Demonstration Program.—In view of the Committee's concern about the huge problem of hazardous waste clean-up required on DOD installations and the impact of fossil fuel and its escalating costs may have upon the environment and the clean up activity, it recommends that the Department place high priority on ways and means of reducing costs and improving efficiency. The Committee understands that there is new technology of using Concentrated Solar Energy for Soil Decontamination. This non-polluting renewable energy source has the potential to perform on-site clean-up at lower cost with less residue and environmental impact. Therefore, the Committee has added $5,000,000 to Research, development, test and evaluation, Army, for the research experiments, system design, and building and testing a fully functional unit to demonstrate the performance of this technology with the goal of completing it in three years.

Umatilla Army Depot.—The Committee has been made aware of efforts by the Oregon Department of Economic Development (ODED) to develop a comprehensive long-term plan for the protection and productive development of area resources as the Army proceeds with phase-down, clean-up and mitigation of stored conventional and chemical munitions and waste residue at Umatilla Army Depot. Therefore, the Department is directed to provide $350,000 to ODED to supplement the State investment.

Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply Point.—The Committee understands that pollutants have been found in the soil and groundwater at the Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply Point and that these pollutants have the potential to migrate into the drinking water of the residents of the City of Norwalk. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Department conduct a two year, comprehensive program not to exceed $1,500,000 of off-site groundwater testing and monitoring including an investigation of shallow ground contamination in proximity to the Norwalk Defense Fuel Supply

Point. An independent contractor shall be selected to perform such program in consultation with the California Regional Water Quality Control Board and the Central Basin Municipal Water District.

Rocky Mountain Arsenal.—The Committee understands that Rocky Mountain Arsenal is a source of DIMP and TCE, which has contaminated the drinking water of residents near the Arsenal. Drilling deeper wells that go well below the depth of contamination was one suggested way to solve this problem. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to undertake a study to not only evaluate the above suggestion but also to suggest a permanent solution so that there will no longer be even a slight possibility of jeopardizing the health of the residents who live near the Arsenal. The Department should also report back to the Committee on the specifics of the solution to the contaminated drinking water and on the overall status of clean-up activities at Rocky Mountain Arsenal by March 15, 1991.

Recycled Toner Cartridges

In the interest of environmental protection and reduction of operating costs, the Committee supports the recycling of laser printer and copier toner cartridges and the purchase of recycled cartridges. With the growing use of laser printers and photocopy machines, an increasingly large number of nonbiodegradable toner cartridges are used and discarded. The Committee is aware that industry has developed methods for recycling and refilling these cartridges so that they may be reused.

The General Services Administration has included recycled toner cartridges as part of the Federal Supply Schedule. The Committee directs the Department to purchase recycled toner cartridges to meet its needs for laser printers, copiers, and microfiche printers, unless the new cartridges are less expensive or a purchasing officer determines after adequate market research that the type of recycled cartridges required to fulfill the agencies' minimum needs does not exist.

A–76 Program

The stated goal of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A–76 is to achieve economy and enhance productivity through competition by studying what functions could more economically be performed by non-federal sources. Last year, Congress expressed its frustration over the length of time required to complete A–76 cost studies and the exorbitant costs necessary to conduct these studies.

Because of this frustration, last year's Appropriations Act stated that:

> (1) Those ongoing studies exceeding the standard completion times, i.e., two years for single function studies and four years for multi-function studies, must reach initial decision by August 31, 1990 or be terminated and converted to the Government's most efficient organization. The Secretary of Defense is required to report those cost studies that were terminated to the Committees on Appropriation of the House and the Senate by September 30, 1990;

(2) For future cost studies, the Department must establish completion dates of not more than two years for single function studies and not more than four years for multi-function studies. Additionally, the Department is required to notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate as soon as a cost study exceeds its established completion time; and,

(3) The Department shall conduct periodic reviews of contract activities that could be performed at less cost by Government employees.

On May 14, 1990, the Department notified Congress that it did not agree with this guidance, and therefore would not implement this congressional direction. Because of this lack of sensitivity to congressional direction and because of the present turmoil involved in the Department as the force structure of both military and civilian personnel is reduced, the Committee has recommended a one-year prohibition against starting new A–76 studies and the termination of ongoing studies if they exceed the standard 24 month period for single functions and 48 months for multi-function activities. This language is included in a general provision to ensure the Department understands congressional intent. This moratorium should give the Department adequate time to assess this program and identify improvements that can be made. A study is considered begun when the Department notifies the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate of a proposed A–76 study.

In addition, Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in North Carolina has been the subject of an OMB Circular A–76 cost study for many years. Finally after eight years of review, the study has concluded that the facilities maintenance, utilities, and motor transport functions can be performed more economically by private contractor; 388 positions are scheduled to be converted in November to contract. This finding has been disputed by many of the parties concerned in this matter which ultimately led to an appeal being filed with the General Accounting Office. The Committee has added bill language which prohibits the conversion of these positions at Cherry Point to private contractor until this matter has been reviewed by the General Accounting Office.

Small Business Concerns

The Committee is concerned that as the military force is drawn down over the next few years many small businesses who supply clothing and textile products, Meals-Ready-To-Eat (MREs), and other commodities may be driven out of business and won't be available in any future surge situation. Operation Desert Shield is an example of a contingency that happened quickly and depended on the country having an established industrial base. Therefore, The Committee directs the Department to take the Defense Industrial Base into consideration as it makes its decisions to purchase or not to purchase certain items in support of our troops. The Department should also take into consideration the procurement levels necessary to maintain the viability, flexibility, and production capability of the industrial base in responding to unexpected demands.

Civil Air Patrol

The budget request to support the Civil Air Patrol (CAP) is $17,682,000, of which only $5,175,000 supports CAP-operations.

The Committee recommends the $12,507,000 requested to support the over 250 Air Force personnel who perform liaison and oversight responsibilities over CAP activities, but questions whether these expenditures are cost-effective. While it is definitely necessary to have some Air Force personnel performing the liaison and oversight functions, it appears that CAP personnel could and should assume more of the responsibility. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Department of the Air Force, along with the Civil Air Patrol, to study the feasibility of allowing the CAP to assume more responsibility over their activities. A report on this subject should be submitted to the Committee by March 15, 1991.

In addition, the Committee recomends that $7,475,000 of Air Force funds be made available solely for Civil Air Patrol, as follows:

Operation and Maintenance	$3,294,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	1,881,000
Other Procurement, Air Force:	
Vehicles	800,000
Communications equipment	500,000
Drug Interdiction	1,000,000

While the Committee has deleted the general provision which has been carried for several years, it directs that the above funds cannot be used for any other purpose unless a prior approval reprogramming action is submitted to the Committee.

The Committee cannot understand why there is so much confusion over what is budgeted each year for CAP and fully expects the Department of the Air Force and the Civil Air Patrol to prepare a joint request to be submitted with the fiscal year 1992 budget request. A special report shall be submitted with the budget submission detailing what is requested in dollars and personnel for CAP-USAF and for CAP-Operations. Procurement should be broken out by appropriation at the P-1 level. Operation and Maintaince should follow the price/program breakout provided in the justification books for Operation and Maintenance.

In addition, the Committee recommends $1,000,000 of funds appropriated in the appropriation "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" be made available to the Civil Air Patrol for the CAP drug interdiction/reconnaissance program for missions done at the request of federal, state, and local agencies. These funds are to be used for actual and training missions, administrative costs, equipment, travel and per diem expenses of CAP members supporting their missions. The Committee directs that these funds be transferred in a timely manner and that reimbursement to DOD by non-defense agencies is waived.

Commissary Operations

The Committee is encouraged by the initial steps that the Department has taken to consolidate commissary operations. The Committee realizes that there will be one-time upfront costs to implement this consolidation and therefore has not reduced the Serv-

ices in fiscal year 1991 by as much as the Department estimates will be saved under this Defense Management Review Initiative. The Committee did take into consideration the savings generated by the hiring freeze implemented in fiscal year 1990 when calculating the recommended reduction, as well as not recommending increased funding for longer hours and more stockage in these financially austere times.

Telecommunication Training Network

The Committee understands that schools in Florida are using video technology at junior colleges to provide distant learning at various remote locations. While this system has been successful for non-military matters, the Committee believes it may have merit for training personnel in the active services and reserve components. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to provide $2,000,000 for a pilot program to evaluate using the telecommuncations training network to deliver military programs of instruction to the armed services in Florida. This pilot program could be developed and implemented by two-year colleges in collaboration with armed forces schools.

Javits-Wagner-O'Day

Several years ago, the Committee requested the Department to study the feasibility of establishing a $50,000,000 annual goal for adding new items and services to the JWOD (Javits-Wagner-O'Day) procurement list. The Department responded that it was already being inundated with goals intended to achieve admittedly commendable national objectives and that establishing a DOD-wide goal was not feasible or realistic.

However, the Committee is aware that the level of DOD procurements currently being directed to nonprofit agencies qualified under the provisions of the JWOD Act is relatively low. Purchases, under this Act, provide much needed employment opportunities to blind and other severely handicapped Americans who suffer the highest unemployment rate of any group in the nation. At the same time, the program provides quality goods and services to the federal government at fair market prices.

Section 1207 of the fiscal year 1987 DOD Authorization Act establishes a goal of awarding 5 percent of DOD contracts to small disadvantaged business enterprises. The Committee understands that in fiscal year 1989, DOD achieved only 3.3 percent of its 5 percent goal. If DOD awards under JWOD Act were included, the Department would still fall short of the goal. Therefore, the Committee believes that DOD can increase awards to both the Small Disadvantaged Businesses and JWOD and requests the Department report back on the feasibility of including JWOD business in the 5 percent set-aside for Small Disadvantaged Businesses.

MWR Abuse

The Committee was extremely upset to learn of the morale, welfare, and recreation (MWR) abuses which surfaced this year. The

MWR program is very important to our service members' well being and must be properly managed by field commanders.

The Committee understands that the Department is truly committed to correcting the original abuse that did occur and ensuring that no abuse ever occurs again. The Committee will closely monitor this program in the future.

Maryland Hospital Association Demonstration Project

The Secretary of Defense will make available $300,000 from the operation and maintenance funds to provide for a demonstration project with the Maryland Hospital Association (MHA). This project will assist displaced defense workers in finding employment in the health care field.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$22,787,559,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	23,562,900,000
Committee recommendation	21,549,271,000
Change	−2,013,629,000

The Committee notes that the recommended level is $594,815,000 over the House authorized level of $20,954,456,000. This amount may not be obligated or expended until authorized by law. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request.

[Dollars in thousands]

General Purpose Forces	$8,212,280
Europe Forces	(−48,000)
RPMA Europe and Pacific	(−324,000)
Base Operations Europe	(−70,000)
JCS Exercises	(−24,900)
Management Headquarters—CONUS	(−64,000)
Intelligence and Communications Program	1,658,046
Base Information Management	(−9,056)
Centrally Managed Information	(−8,182)
Central Supply and Maintenance	3,849,872
Logistics Support Activities	(−18,000)
Base Operations Support	(−4,835)
Resale Commissaries	(−25,000)
Subsistence in Kind	(−32,000)
Depot Maintenance	1,580,563
Excess Trucks	(−39,500)
Equip Repair and Overhaul Contract—Maintenance Depot	(−45,725)
Depot Maintenance Backlog	(+150,060)
Training and Other General Personnel Activities	3,409,973
Recruiting and Advertising	(−71,000)
Professional Development Education	(−10,200)
Civilian Short/Long Term Training	(−4,500)
Management Headquarters	(−8,600)
Base Operations	(−45,000)
Medical Programs	3,242,516
CHAMPUS	(+249,900)
USUHS Transfer	(+4,100)
Administration and Associated Activities	853,242
Department Headquarters Support	(−15,900)
Guard/Reserve offset	(−41,300)
Support to Other Nations	262,270
Civilian Manpower	−691,620
Troop Reduction	(116,620)
FY 90 Personnel Freeze Savings	(−33,000)
Foreign National Employees	(−540,000)

SES Workyears	(−2,000)
Minor Construction	−43,116
A–76 Reviews	−83,000
Travel	−196,700
ADP Programs	−110,000
Classified Programs	−152,555
Environmental programs	−40,000
Base closure, MilCon	(−24,000)
Level of effort	(−16,000)
Acquisition Savings	−20,000
Stock Fund and Material Purchases	−216,000
Household Goods Shipments	−18,000
Transit Lodging	−30,000
Unliquidated Obligations	−25,000
Ration Control	−4,000
Chemical/Biological	120,000
Free Postal Mailing	11,000
Total Army	$21,549,271

Civilian Personnel

In an effort to reduce its civilian workforce the Army has already started execution of a sizable reduction in force (RIF). The bulk of this reduction has fallen on the Army's depot and supply activities. While the Committee recognizes that civilian force reductions are inevitable, the Army's decision to reduce the DESCOM workforce by nearly 10 percent in one year is clearly excessive. The Army has not been able to provide the Congress with any explanation of why cuts of this magnitude have been levied. Moreover, while the size of DESCOM's workforce is ostensibly directly tied to workload, the Army has failed to relate its RIF action to any diminished or unfunded workload.

The Committee has made funding of the Army's central supply and depot maintenance programs a priority, especially in light of the additional requirements imposed by Operation Desert Shield. Recognizing that Desert Shield requirements are of necessity both large and undefined at this point, and in all likelihood will require additional funding later in the fiscal year, the Committee still believes it has provided sufficient funding for depot maintenance and supply activities to preclude any additional workforce reductions in DESCOM. The Committee will not accept any additional reductions in force for fiscal year 1991 beyond those already announced, save any which result from a documented change in workload requirements or streamlining and consolidation activities associated with the ongoing Defense Management Review.

Depot Maintenance

The Committee recommends an additional $150,060,000 to be used only to offset the Army's increasing depot maintenance backlog and to reduce the shortfall of funds for the civilian personnel performing additional work associated with Operation Desert Shield. None of these funds shall be used to fund requirements in management and administrative functions of the headquarters.

Software Maintenance. Maintenance of software is equally important as maintenance of hardware, and together constitutes systems maintenance. Given the interest of this Committee in the depot maintenance program, $37,000,000 is to be transferred from

Maintenance Support Activities to Depot Maintenance in fiscal year 1991 so that embedded software maintenance will be included with the hardware maintenance in the systems maintenance account.

Unliquidated Obligations

Six of the Army's major subordinate commands have 4,500 negative unobligated obligation balances totaling $328,000,000 in their accounting records. A GAO review of $52,100,000 of these negative balances found that $7,600,000, or 15 percent, occurred because overpayments were made to contractors, and $23,800,000, or 46 percent, were due to processing errors.

The Committee is greatly disturbed by both the overpayments to the contractors and the sloppy bookkeeping performed at the six commands. Both of these situations lead to distorted information that the Army and Congress use to make management decisions.

Based on the findings of the GAO, the Committee has reduced the Army's O&M appropriations by $25,000,000 for unliquidated obligations for overpayment of contractors and directs the Army to aggressively seek reimbursement of these overpayments.

Automatic Building Machine Systems

The Continuing Resolution, 1991, contained $10,000,000 in Other Procurement, Army, for automatic building machine systems and associated materiel. These systems will provide a capability for the rapid assembly of temporary structures which can be quickly assembled and subsequently disassembled once an operation is complete. They can also be used to construct more permanent facilities. The Committee directs the Army to provide any fiscal year 1991 Operation and Maintenance costs required to support this program from funds available in this account.

Tele-teaching technology

The Committee directs that not less than $1,000,000 be made available only for an instructional and training program for military policemen, utilizing tele-teaching distance learning technology employing audiographics.

Letterkenny Army Depot

The Committee has included a general provision prohibiting the transfer of the 2.5 and 5.0 ton truck maintenance and/or towed and self-propelled artillery maintenance functions from Letterkenny Army Depot.

Logistics Support Activity

The Committee is aware of the Army's plan to consolidate three of its logistics support functions. The Logistics Support Activity would be composed of these three functions. The Committee understands that the Department's plan is to locate the Logistics Support Activity to Letterkenny Army Depot. The Committee agrees that this would be a most cost-effective move and urges the Army to proceed with this plan accordingly.

VISITING SCHOLAR PROGRAM

The Committee directs the Department to provide $50,000 from Operation and Maintenance, Army for the Colonel Thomas Hawkins Johnson visiting scholar program and lecture series as authorized in section 1345 of the House-passed authorization bill for fiscal year 1991.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$23,902,621,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	24,531,600,000
Committee recommendation	23,775,605,000
Change	−755,995,000

The Committee notes that the recommended level is $516,609,000 over the House authorized level of $23,258,996,000. This amount may not be obligated or expended until authorized by law.

The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request.

[Dollars in thousands]

Stragetic Forces	$1,806,102
General Purpose Forces	7,254,791
Fleet Operations Support	(−10,141)
Fleet Command & Staff	(−13,200)
Base Operations	(−30,529)
Ship Maintenance and Modernization	3,148,683
Intelligence and Communications Programs	1,263,642
Leased Communications	(−9,000)
DDN Reviews Savings	(−3,100)
Sealift	500,000
Central Supply and Maintenance	5,533,126
Command and Administration	(−21,800)
Engineering and Support Activities	(−8,578)
Commissary Operations	(−5,000)
Training and Other General Personnel Activities	2,146,497
Recruiting and Advertising	(−36,000)
Professional Development Education	(−6,000)
Other Training Support	(−33,000)
Base Operations Support	(−13,000)
Civilian Education Program	(−5,280)
Medical Programs	2,651,228
CHAMPUS	(+621,000)
Administration and Associated Activities	613,832
Departmental Headquarters	(−9,245)
Manpower Management	(−14,600)
General and Special Program Support	(−27,000)
Reserve offset	(−20,200)
Support to Other Nations	7,294
ADP Management	−135,000
A-76 Reviews	−36,800
Civilian Manpower	−302,081
Troop Reduction	(−76,081)
FY 90 Personnel Freeze Savings	(−85,000)
Foreign National Employees	(−138,000)
SES Workyears	(−3,000)
Other O&M/Troop Reduction	−95,200
Minor Construction	−18,966
Travel	−82,132
Stock Fund & Material Purchases	−342,600
Classified programs	(−44,245)
Acquisition Savings	−18,000

Non-tactical Vehicles Operations	−10,000
Household Goods Shipments	−18,000
Early Ship Retirement	−25,000
Total, Navy	$23,775,605

Sealift Ships/Ready Reserve Ships

Because of the difficulties experienced by Ready Reserve Force ships during Operation Desert Shield, the Committee concludes that breakout and exercise of Ready Reserve Force ships is required to ensure that readiness is maintained at levels sufficient to meet national security objectives. Therefore, the Committee directs that operational commanders ensure that funding allocated for exercises includes sufficient funding for the activation and use of Ready Reserve Force ships. Additionally, Ready Reserve Force ships should be routinely used in military exercises whenever feasible. The Committee is providing an additional $38,268,000 to permit the activation and exercise of Ready Reserve Force ships to enhance their readiness to support national interests.

To ensure that the sealift ships continue to maintain their quick-response capabilities, the Committee directs that funding and resources designated for sealift in support of a European theater scenario be redirected to sealift ships sailing in support of Operation Desert Shield and operations in or around the Arabian peninsula.

U.S.S. "Cabot/Dedalo"

In light of the number of shipboard accidents that occurred last year, the Committee added $2,000,000 to the fiscal year 1990 O&M, Navy for the Navy and Navy Reserve personnel to enhance their training and education programs, and for use in conjunction with the U.S.S. *Cabot/Dedalo*. The Navy refused to develop or identify any need for these monies despite the Committee's guidance to the contrary. The Committee has, therefore, included bill language directing that $2,000,000 in available O&M funds be used for the U.S.S. *Cabot/Dedalo*. The $2,000,000 will be available as a grant and provided to the Cabot/Dedalo Museum Foundation.

U.S.S. "Turner Joy"

The Committee has included a general provision waiving the 60-day Congressional review period prior to transfer of the obsolete destroyer U.S.S. *Turner Joy* to the Bremerton Historic Ships Association for use as a museum. The transfer is not controversial, but is required due to the likely date of adjournment. This could delay transfer unnecessarily for several months.

Mine Hunter Coastal Basing

The Committee continues to support the Navy's decision to homeport MHC–52 and MHC–55 in Astoria, Oregon. The Committee is concerned, however, that the Navy has not yet moved forward on selecting a site in Astoria for homeporting these vessels. The Committee directs the Navy, in consultation with the State and local governments, to move expeditiously to resolve any outstanding issues in the development of an appropriate location so that the site will be ready for homeporting two MHCs in Astoria starting in 1992.

The State of Oregon has already committed significant financial resources to assist in developing South Tongue Point for the Navy. Preliminary design, environmental and financial feasibility studies funded by the State are underway. While the Committee is aware of the Navy's ongoing force level review, that review should not be allowed to stand in the way of preparing a site in Astoria for the MHCs. The MHC program is a vital and long overdue addition to our naval force. The Committee directs the Navy to develop, in cooperation with the State of Oregon, a site analysis of South Tongue Point for consideration of MHC basing. This analysis shall include a strategy for site development and for long-term lease of facilities. A status report should be delivered to the Committee by January 15, 1991, including a recommendation on which Astoria site is best suited for the MHC basing.

West Coast Reserve Ships

The Committee agrees that short term repair for West Coast Reserve ships should be solicited only in the homeport area if adequate competition exists. This action allows the Secretary to manage West Coast ship maintenance operations on the same basis as those on the Gulf and East Coast. However, in light of the growing potential to transfer larger numbers of active Navy fleet vessels to the Reserves, the Department should re-examine this issue if adequate competition and workload is not distributed evenly among the West Coast yards.

New Threat Upgrade

The Committee understands the Navy plans to compete the two unassigned, non-nuclear New Threat Upgrades in fiscal year 1991 and has provided funds for these upgrade packages. The Committee supports the Navy's plan to provide full and open competition between the public and private shipyards for these overhauls and expects that plan to be fulfilled.

Parliamentary Building

The Committee included a general provision providing not less than $5,000,000 for a parliamentary building in the Solomon Islands. The funds are not to be obligated or expended until authorized.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$1,657,719,000
Fiscal year 1991 request	1,948,100,000
Committee recommendation	1,886,280,000
Change	−61,820,000

The Committee notes that the recommended level is $54,980,000 over the House authorized level of $1,831,300,000. This amount may not be obligated or expended until authorized by law. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments fo the fiscal year 1991 request.

[Dollars in thousands]

General Purpose Forces	$1,054,644

Central Supply	493,729
Commissary Consolidation	(−2,000)
Training and Other General Personnel Activities	261,584
Recruiting and Advertising	(−17,400)
Administration and Associated Activities	118,473
Civilian Manpower	−23,150
Troop Reduction	(−1,750)
FY 90 Personnel Freeze Savings	(−15,000)
Foreign National Employees	(−6,400)
Acquisition Savings	−2,000
Spare Parts Purchases	−14,000
Non-tactical Vehicles Operations	−3,000
Total, Marine Corps	$1,886,280

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$21,806,213,000
Fiscal year 1991 request	22,048,900,000
Committee recommendation	20,977,532,000
Change	−1,071,368,000

The Committee notes that the recommended level is $587,753 over the House authorized level of $20,389,779,000. This amount may not be obligated or expended until authorized by law. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments fo the fiscal year 1991 request.

[Dollars in thousands]

Strategic Forces	3,047,590
Management Headquarters	(−6,900)
General Purpose Forces	4,765,242
Other Command and Control	(−3,812)
Base Operations	(−16,000)
Base Operations—Europe	(−26,000)
Telecom and Comd Control Prog	(−25,000)
USAFE TACS/Warrior Prep Center	(−8,400)
RPMA—Europe and Pacific	(−111,000)
Intelligence and Communications Programs	2,784,232
Other Communications	(−9,000)
Service-Wide Activities	(−4,846)
Airlift	1,289,501
Training and Other General Personnel Activities	1,539,765
Recruiting and Advertising	(−14,100)
Other Professional Education	(−14,660)
Civilian Training/Education Development	(−16,880)
Training Support Activities	(−9,512)
Base Operations Support	(−11,440)
Medical Programs	2,590,537
CHAMPUS	(+375,000)
Central Supply	2,846,190
Headquarters Command	(−2,516)
Acquisition and Command Support	(−6,435)
Commissary Operations	(−25,000)
Base Operations Support	(−16,996)
Depot Maintenance	2,605,572
Minuteman Weapon System	(−16,900)
Administration and Associated Activities	521,623
Departmental Headquarters	(−14,000)
Service-Wide Support	(−6,103)
Personnel Activities	(−10,307)
Base Operating Support	(−7,000)
Guard/Reserve offset	(−43,300)
Support to Other Nations	11,541
Minor Construction	−31,567
Travel	−130,000

A-76 Reviews	−24,000
Civilian Manpower	−290,287
Troop Reduction	(−146,400)
FY 90 Personnel Freeze Savings	(−17,887)
Foreign National Employees	(−126,000)
Other O&M/Troop Reduction	−107,146
Electronic Combat Test Capability	−500
Classified Programs	−75,361
ADP Programs	−75,000
CALS	20,000
Environmental, Base closure, MilCon	−10,700
Acquisition Savings	−20,000
Stock Fund & Materiel Purchases	−248,700
Non-tactical Vehicles Operations	−13,000
Household Goods Shipments	−18,000
Total, Air Force	$20,977,532

Unliquidated Obligations

In the fiscal year 1990 report, the Committee expressed concerns about system deficiencies that allowed overpayments to contractors and sloppy bookkeeping at the Air Force's five Air Logistics Centers. The Committee understands that the Department has implemented several Defense Management Review initiatives to improve financial operations and correct system problems. Similiar problems have been identified at Air Force Systems Command (AFSC). However, AFSC is not aware of the magnitude of negative unliquidated obligations in its accounting records. Two activities under AFSC had over $400 million of negative unliquidated obligations recorded in their accounting records. At least $50 million of this account is over two years old. The Committee hopes that the Defense Management Review recognizes the scope of the problems and addresses them. Accordingly, DOD is directed to report back to the Committee prior to the fiscal year 1992 budget hearings on the specific actions it has taken or plans to take to correct system problems and reduce negative unliquidated obligations.

Andersen Air Force Base

The Committee has included a general provision requiring the procurement of at least one-third of the liquid gas requirements from commercial sources on Guam.

Warrior Preparation Center/Tactical Air Control System

The Committee was asked by the Department to reduce specific missions where possible, instead of making across the board Operation and maintenance reductions. The Committee suggests two Air Force programs in Europe; one that it believes is obsolete and the other never initially justified to Congress. The Committee has questioned the Air Force on these two programs and now believes that the Warrior Preparation Center in West Germany should never have been started without Congressional approval and that the Tactical Air Control System presently stationed in Europe is an obsolete 1950 vintage radar system that should be shut down. Therefore, the Committee recommends that both programs be terminated immediately and has reduced the Air Force Operation and Maintenance account accordingly.

Military Family Services

The Committee directs that within the funds available to the Air Force, $3,000,000 shall be available only to continue the military family services project which Congress approved in fiscal years 1989 and 1990.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$7,800,156,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	8,663,100,000
Committee recommendation	8,516,144,000
Change	−146,956,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $8,516,144,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies. The recommendation is an increase of $715,988,000 above the $7,800,156,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request by individual agency.

[Dollars in thousands]

Defense Logistics Agency (DLA)	−24,000
A-76 Reviews	(−5,000)
Stockpile Operations	(−15,000)
ADP Maintenance	(−4,000)
DOD Dependents Education (DODDE)	+4,150
Facility Upgrade/Renovation in Europe	(−6,000)
Impact Aid	(+10,000)
Street Law Course	(+150)
Defense Technology Security Administration (DTSA)	−4,335
HI-TRAC 90 Postponement	(−4,335)
Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS)	−19,015
Facility Upgrade	(−690)
Level of Effort	(−18,325)
Office, Economic Adjustment (OEA)	+3,400
New Requirements	(+3,400)
Joint Recruiting/Advertising Program (JRAP)	−8,921
On-site Inspection Agency (OSIA)	−8,000
Budget formulation	(−8,000)
Uniformed Services Univ. of the Health Sciences (USUHS)	−9,100
Level of Effort	(−5,000)
Army Transfer	(−4,100)
U.S. Special Operations Forces	−71,400
Acquisition/Civilian Manpower	(−1,900)
Guard/Reserve Offset	(−69,500)
Washington Headquarters Service	−25,000
Level of Effort	(−25,000)
Classified Programs	−66,835
Civilian Manpower	−41,000
Administrative ADP	−25,000
Communications	−10,000
Training and Education	−2,000
Real Property Maintenance	−19,900
Acquisition	−20,000
Economic Assistance	+200,000
Total	−146,956

American Forces Information Service (AFIS)

The Committee is supportive of the outstanding work that the American Forces Information Service has done to bring the best

and latest news and entertainment to our forces stationed around the world, including those deployed for Operation Desert Shield.

The Committee is concerned, however, that outside agencies may want to use AFIS for purposes other than originally intended. Therefore, a general provision has been added to ensure that AFIS services are not used for national or international political or psychological activities.

Defense Logistics Agency

Stockpile Operations.—Since the transfer of the National Defense Stockpile operations to the Defense Logistics Agency, it has been in transition—undergoing major personnel and administrative changes. In order to save overhead and administrative costs, it is time to incorporate this operation into the Defense Logistics Agency since DLA already performs like functions. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $15,000,000 for operation and maintenance of the stockpile and encourages DLA to begin working on their plans to consolidate stockpile storage sites and reorganize the personnel involved.

As a related issue, the Committee has not approved and does not plan to approve any request by the Department to transfer funds from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund to other programs. The Committee believes the National Defense Stockpile is a unique mobilization asset which should not be diverted for purposes other than those associated with total mobilization of the economy in the event of a global conventional war as specified in the Stock Piling Act. Therefore, the Committee urges the Department to prepare a long-range plan for modernizing the stockpile.

Civilian Personnel Reductions—Defense Agencies

Last year, the fiscal year 1990 Appropriations Conference Report directed that unspecified civilian manpower reductions be applied equally to all functions receiving funding under Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies. The Department chose not to implement this direction. Therefore, to ensure that the Department understands that unspecified civilian personnel reductions are to be applied equally to all agencies, exclusive of SOCOM, bill language has been added. This will ensure that Washington Headquarters Service and the Office of the Secretary of Defense shall absorb their fair share of this reduction.

On-Site Inspection Agency

The Committee recommends a reduction of $8,000,000 for the On-Site Inspection Agency because all inspections and weapons systems destruction required under the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) treaty are to be completed by June 1, 1991, and OSIA had budgeted inspections for the full year.

While the Committee understands that there was no historical data on costs of inspections under the INF treaty available to help OSIA prepare their budget submissions, it cannot accept a 24 percent overestimate each year. To this end, if OSIA is tasked to perform inspections, verifications, or weapon systems destruction

under any future treaties (nuclear testing, chemical, and conventional forces), it should remember the lessons learned from the INF treaty to help prepare the cost estimates. The Committee will consider requests for additional funds as these requirements emerge.

Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS)

Congress passed the Uniformed Services Health Professional Revitalization Act in 1972 to authorize the establishment of a military medical university and to provide for health profession scholarships. The Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences (USUHS) and the Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship Program (Scholarship) were both established by this Act to produce doctors who would have a commitment to the Armed Forces. The purpose of both programs was to encourage individuals to make a long term commitment to the military and in return have their education paid for at a time when it was extremely difficult to recruit and retain doctors for the military.

Much has changed since this Act was passed in the early 1970's. There is no longer an acute shortage of doctors in the military and both programs seem to be successfully meeting the stated goal of producing military doctors. However, the Committee has done extensive research on both programs and has discovered that the USUHS student costs up to four and one-half times as much to educate as the scholarship student. The General Accounting Office, the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs (ASD/HA), and the Department of Defense Inspector General have all verified this fact.

Even considering the added commitment that a USUHS graduate has over a scholarship graduate, the Committee has come to the conclusion that in these financially austere times it would be better to educate military doctors in the most economical manner available, namely, through the scholarship program. Therefore, the Committee has decided to reduce funding to the University with the intent of closing the University after the last class of students finishes their studies in 1995.

The Committee's recommendation for fiscal year 1991 reduces the Operation and maintenance account by $5,000,000 and the procurement account by $890,000 as the University begins to phase down operations. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense, in concert with the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs and the University, to prepare a transition plan to close the University. This plan should be submitted to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate by March 31, 1991.

This plan should propose what can be done with the University's facilities after its closure and what function the Jackson Foundation will perform. The plan should also address any costs involved in phasing down the University. In addition, the plan should address other methods the Department can use to recruit doctors in the future in a more cost effective manner. One possible alternative is the Financial Assistance Program which authorizes the awarding of grants and stipends to physician residents in special-

ized training in return for active duty service obligation. The Committee also recommends a general provision to prohibit any appropriated funds from being used for the recruitment or enrollment of any student or class of students after September 30, 1991.

Finally, the Committee recommends transferring $4,100,000 back to the Army for training requirements. The Army can continue to contract with the University if it desires to continue this training or the Army can pursue other alternative sources for this training.

Health Professions Scholarship Program

The Department has approximately 6,000 scholarships authorized that it can grant to students to receive a medical education. Presently, the Department is only utilizing 4,100 of these scholarships. The Committee believes that the full authorization of medical scholarships should be used to continue to maintain an adequate supply of military medical doctors. At a minimum, the Department should increase the number of scholarships granted by 160 a year due to the proposed closing of the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences.

Defense Agency Reprogramming Actions

The Committee is concerned that funding is transferring between defense agencies and DOD field activities against congressional intent. Long-standing informal reprogramming agreements have been worked out between the Department and Congress to ensure that Congressional intent is followed, and the Committee believes that these agreements need updating. Therefore, the Committee recommends that the Department revise its regulations and directives so that each defense agency and field activity be considered an individual appropriation account for the purposes of these reprogramming rules. This means that any transfer of funding among the defense agencies and field activities after the general reductions have been distributed should require a notification type reprogramming action to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Department of Defense Dependent Schools Teacher Recruitment

The Committee encourages the Department to recruit the best and most qualified teachers at the least cost to the Government. An example was highlighted to the Committee where a qualified teacher was available to serve overseas, but could not be offered the same benefits as if the individual had been recruited from the United States. The Committee recommends the Department review benefit changes that could be made to the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) when it is next amended to provide identical benefits for Americans already living overseas, without regard to how long they have lived overseas or marital status, as if the individual had been recruited from the United States. The savings generated from not having to pay moving expenses overseas should more than cover any additional costs of identical benefits for these teachers.

The Joint Staff

The Committee continues to believe that joint exercises are beneficial to readiness and was pleased with the fiscal year 1990 level of effort. Operation Desert Shield has provided the Services with a real life exercise and the Committee believes that because of this the fiscal year 1991 joint exercise program should be maintained at the fiscal year 1990 level of effort because of funding constraints. The Committee also believes that now is not the time to pursue an upgrade of facilities.

Economic Adjustment

The Committee recommends providing $200,000,000 for the Defense Economic Adjustment, Diversification, Conversion, and Stabilization Act of 1990 as specified in sections 4001 through 4601 of the House-passed National Defense Authorization Bill for Fiscal Year 1991.

Impact Aid

P.L. 100-297 provides for school districts to receive Department of Defense Section 6 funds if such districts are unable to provide a minimum level of education without the receipt of supplemental funding. This was again reinforced last year in Section 306 of the fiscal year 1990 Department of Defense Authorization Act. This year's Appropriation Bill language extends the authority granted last year. The Committee also recommends $10,000,000 for this action.

Although the Department did develop the criteria for local educational agency eligibility as provided for in Section 306, the Committee has corrected two eligibility flaws from the previous language making local educational agency eligibility conform with the original intent. Despite the development of the eligibility criteria by the Department, the Secretary has provided no funds. Since that time the funding problems of a number of eligible school districts have grown worse. The Committee is concerned that School districts educating large numbers of dependents of military personnel are finding it more difficult to provide these students with a level of education at least equal to that provided by comparable school districts within the state they are located. The Committee recognizes the services these school districts must provide such students. This is particularly true today as Operation Desert Shield places many of these students in single family environments. Schools have had to add extra counseling services to their regular curriculum and school staff have been briefed by base commanders on the expected stress Operation Desert Shield will continue to place on the families of those stationed in the Middle East. The Committee expects the Department to make these funds available as soon as possible after the beginning of the fiscal year. Expenditures shall be reported by the Secretary to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of both the House and Senate within thirty days of expenditure.

Management Support Agencies

Last year, the conferees directed the Department to budget for Management Support Agencies which are extensions of the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) within the OSD request. The Department complied and included 11 MSAs at a cost of $27,106,000 in the request of the Washington Headquarters Services. The Committee believes this is a good first step.

However, the General Accounting Office (GAO) could not determine whether MSA funds were properly accounted for in the OSD budget because DOD does not have a uniform and generally accepted agencywide MSA definition. Therefore, the Committee directs the Department to continue its review of MSAs. DOD's review should determine that MSA funds are properly accounted for; that resource use is consistent with laws, regulations, land policies; that resources are safeguarded against waste, loss, and misuse; and that reliable data are obtained, maintained, and fairly disclosed in reports. The fiscal year 1992 budget request should have the MSAs adequately identified.

Street Law Course

The Committee recommends an addition of $150,000 to the Department of Defense Dependent Schools request for the initiation of a new elective course demonstration project known as "street law". Street law teaches high school students basic citizenship/legal responsibilities relating to U.S. and host nation law. The Committee understands that the initial demonstration of this course will be in West Germany and wants to emphasize its strong commitment to this demonstration program. Funding for this course should not be part of any OSD undistributed reductions.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY RESERVE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$849,423,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	890,400,000
Committee recommendation	933,607,000
Change	+43,207,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $933,607,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $64,184,000 above the $869,423,000 total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Special Operations Forces	+$19,800
Automatic Data Processing	−7,793
Force structure reinstatement	+18,700
Technicians/transition overstrength	+5,000
Environmental Programs	+3,000
Army Continuing Education Program	+4,500
Total	+43,207

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, NAVY RESERVE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$894,800,000

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	985,924,000
Committee recommendation	1,015,800,000
Change	+29,876,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,015,800,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $91,000,000 above the $924,800,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Special Operations Forces	+6,000
Force structure reinstatement	+20,200
Budget adjustment	−1,324
Automatic Data Processing	−4,000
C–130T maintenance and spares	+6,200
Transition Overstrength	+2,800
Total	+29,876

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, MARINE CORPS RESERVE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$77,400,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	86,100,000
Committee recommendation	86,400,000
Change	+300,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $86,400,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $9,000,000 above the $77,400,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The increase is to support the transition overstrength discussed elsewhere in this report.

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR FORCE RESERVE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$978,500,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	1,042,500,000
Committee recommendation	1,076,500,000
Change	+34,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,076,500,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve. The recommendation is an increase of $68,000,000 above the $1,008,500,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report.

[Dollars in thousands]

Special Operations Forces	+20,000
Force Structure Reinstatement	+8,300
Technicians/transition overstrength	+5,700
Total	+34,000

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, ARMY NATIONAL GUARD

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$1,839,063,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	1,988,500,000
Committee recommendation	2,049,241,000
Change	+60,741,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,049,241,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard. The recommendation is an increase of $190,168,000 above the $1,859,063,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report.

[Dollars in thousands]

Special Operations Forces	$+11,500
Force Structure Reinstatement	+22,600
Technicians/transition overstrength	+12,900
Army Continuing Education Program	+4,500
Equipment Maintenance/Transportation	+5,000
Automatic Data Processing	+4,241
Total	+60,741

OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE, AIR NATIONAL GUARD

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$1,981,900,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	2,175,400,000
Committee recommendation	2,235,100,000
Change	+59,700,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $2,235,100,000 for Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard. The recommendation is an increase of $218,400,000 above the $2,016,700,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. The following table summarizes the specific adjustments to the fiscal year 1991 request discussed elsewhere in this report:

[Dollars in thousands]

Special Operations Forces	$+12,200
Force Structure Reinstatement	+35,000
Technicians/transition overstrength	+12,500
Total	+59,700

NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE, ARMY

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$4,633,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	5,600,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000
Change	−600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army. This recommendation is an increase of $367,000 above the $4,633,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990.

The fiscal year 1991 budget reflects a 20 percent increase over last year. Since most of the other Operation and Maintenance accounts have little or no growth, the Committee recommends a reduction of $600,000 to lower the rate of growth for this account.

COURT OF MILITARY APPEALS

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$3,945,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	5,600,000
Committee recommendation	5,000,000
Change	−600,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $5,000,000 for the Court of Military Appeals, Defense. The recommendation is an increase of $1,055,000 above the $3,945,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990.

The fiscal year 1991 budget reflects a 40 percent increase over last year. Since most of the other Operation and Maintenance accounts have little or no growth, the Committee recommends a reduction of $600,000 to lower the rate of growth for this account.

The Committee recommends $2,500 as the amount to be used for representational purposes as requested in the budget.

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION, DEFENSE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$601,100,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	817,000,000
Committee recommendation	1,900,000,000
Change	+1,083,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $1,900,000,000 for Environmental Restoration, Defense. The recommendation is an increase of $1,298,900,000 above the $601,100,000 in total obligational authority for fiscal year 1990. These funds are to be used with the priority being given to the worst sites first so as to protect the public health and safety.

In addition, $854,000,000 of these funds are not to be obligated or expended until September 1, 1991. The Committee is adamant that these funds are in addition to the funds requested in fiscal year 1991. This increase should in no way impact on the Department's proposed request for fiscal year 1991 request of $817,000,000 or on its request for fiscal year 1992 which should be well above that level.

The Committee remains concerned about the growing number of active and former sites requiring remediation. As of fiscal year 1989, there were 14,401 sites on 1,579 active installations and approximately 7,200 sites on properties formerly owned or used by DOD with the potential for contamination and requiring environmental restoration. The Committee supports the progress made by the Department of Defense in its efforts to solve this situation and urges the Department to continue to proceed expeditiously in the future.

Because of the large number of projects still requiring remediation, Congress over the past few years has appropriated funds above the budget request to help alleviate the backlog. To add these funds on one hand and then have them disappear because of sequestration seems inconsistent. Therefore, the Committee encourages the Department to consider exempting this appropriation from the effects of sequestration. Any reduction in this appropriation impacts negatively on the health and safety of the American public.

HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Fiscal year 1990 appropriation	$12,845,000
Fiscal year 1991 budget request	13,000,000
Committee recommendation	15,000,000
Change	−2,000,000

The Committee recommends an appropriation of $15,000,000 for Humanitarian Assistance. This is an increase of $2,155,000 over that which was provided in fiscal year 1990. These funds are for transportation of humanitarian relief supplies for refugees of Afghanistan and other countries authorized by Congress.

The additional $2,000,000 made available shall be used for transportation of relief equipment and supplies to countries in sub-Saharan Africa. It is the Committee's desire that this equipment and supplies include medical and hospital assets, including field hospitals, which will benefit the poorest areas and the people with limited access to medical facilities. Also, the Committee hopes that civil engineering equipment and supplies will be excess to provide assistance in improving the infrastructure of recipient countries.

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

Estimates and Appropriation Summary

The Fiscal Year 1991 Department of Defense procurement budget totals $77,288,050,000. The accompanying bill recommends $67,021,045,000 in new budget authority. The total amount recommended is a decrease of $10,267,005,000 below the fiscal year 1991 budget estimate, and is $16,418,532,000 below the total provided for fiscal year 1990. The Committee recommendation includes $1,566,115,000 for National Guard and Reserve Equipment, $1,110,715,000 of which was unbudgeted. The table below summarizes the budget estimates and the Committee's recommendations.

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
SUMMARY						
ARMY:						
AIRCRAFT		1,583,200		1,576,329		-6,871
MISSILES		2,623,500		2,335,164		-288,336
WEAPONS, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		1,312,300		2,290,718		+978,418
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(860,300)		---		(-860,300)
AMMUNITION		1,424,400		1,394,689		-29,711
OTHER		2,827,500		2,298,054		-529,446
TOTAL, ARMY		9,770,900		9,894,954		+124,054
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(860,300)		---		(-860,300)
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		10,631,200		9,894,954		-736,246
NAVY:						
AIRCRAFT		9,838,600		8,306,229		-1,532,371
WEAPONS		6,161,400		5,315,504		-845,896
SHIPS		11,195,200		12,329,800		+1,134,600
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		---		---		---
OTHER		6,081,500		5,344,811		-736,689
MARINE CORPS		782,100		726,637		-55,463
TOTAL, NAVY		34,058,800		32,022,981		-2,035,819
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		---		---		---
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		34,058,800		32,022,981		-2,035,819
AIR FORCE:						
AIRCRAFT		13,718,650		7,663,897		-6,054,753
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(498,750)		---		(-498,750)
MISSILES		9,005,700		5,912,653		-3,093,047
OTHER		8,307,400		7,835,903		-471,497
TOTAL, AIR FORCE		31,031,750		21,412,453		-9,619,297
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(498,750)		---		(-498,750)
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		31,530,500		21,412,453		-10,118,047
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		455,400		1,566,115		+1,110,715
DEFENSE AGENCIES		1,969,400		2,074,542		+105,142
DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES		1,800		50,000		+48,200
TOTAL PROCUREMENT		77,288,050		67,021,045		-10,267,005
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(1,359,050)		---		(-1,359,050)
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		78,647,100		67,021,045		-11,626,055

Dual Sourcing

The Committee notes that the services have, over the years, selectively established more than one source to manufacture a major weapon system or component. The intention of this procurement

strategy was, and is, to lower costs to the Government by using competitive procurement. The savings to the Government were intended to more than offset the cost of establishing additional producers. In most cases, this strategy has been successful in achieving the desired result. The Committee points out, however, that the analyses that led to the establishment of additional sources were, in most cases, done when the procurement profiles for these systems were far more robust than is now the case. The Committee believes that the declining Defense budgets which are now projected for the future require the services to reexamine the economic benefits of dual sourcing on a case by case basis. In many instances, the Committee believes that the procurement quantities now projected for the future will not support more than one source at economic production rates. The Committee has made specific recommendations for "down-selection" in two instances in the accompanying bill, the HARM missile and the Advanced Cruise Missile. The Committee is aware that the services have assumed down selection in other instances in the budget. The Committee will continue to review dual sourcing on a case by case basis.

Torpedo Detection and Alerting System

The Committee is aware that Antisubmarine Warfare (ASW) remains the Navy's number one warfighting priority. In this regard, a new Non-Developmental Item (NDI) based on a technique that will permit the rapid detection and alerting to a launched torpedo has recently come to the Committee's attention. This NDI has been tested on a surface ship and later this year will be tested on a submarine. When this low cost NDI completes its testing, the Navy will be in a position to determine if the device accomplishes the necessary torpedo alerting function. If the results of the current tests are successful, the Navy is strongly encouraged to procure, from within available resources, sufficient units to satisfy its needs.

Classified Programs

Reductions for classified programs in the tables for each procurement appropriation are explained in a separate classified annex or classified letter accompanying the report.

Electronic Warfare

The Committee believes the electronic warfare programs of the Department of Defense—and in particular the Navy and Air Force aircraft protection and jamming systems—lack an overall sense of direction.

A case in point is the Airborne Self Protection Jammer system. After the expenditure of more than $500,000,000 and twelve years of development, the Air Force backed out of this joint program leaving the Navy alone to continue the funding. The main Air Force substitute program is a classified effort which the Navy apparently believes will not satisfy its requirements. Due to delays in the ASPJ system, both services have been procuring and operating new fighters which lack effective self-protection.

Although the Navy determined that one system, the ASPJ, was adequate to meet the needs of aircraft as different in mission and capability as the F-14, the F/A-18, and the AV-8B, the Air Force had intended to use the ASPJ only on the F-16. The Air Force has a separate internal jammer, the ALQ-135, for the F-15 fighter.

As an interim measure for self-protection the Air Force has been buying external pods. ECM pods have varying degrees of effectiveness against certain threat types. Although both ALQ-131 BK II pods and ALQ-184 pods are in the Air Force inventory, after a recent competition only the ALQ-184 is currently being purchased.

Both the ALQ-135 internal system and ALQ-184 pod have been the subject of a recent critical report prepared by the General Accounting Office. The report was a factor in the recommendation of the House authorization committee not to provide for funding of the programs in its bill. In addition, technical problems have contributed to program execution delays for the ALQ-135 with the result that most of the fiscal years 1989 and 1990 funds available for the program remain unobligated.

For the reasons cited above, the Committee takes the following actions:

(a) Deletes funding requested for the ALQ-184.

(b) Deletes funding requested for the ALQ-135 and rescinds prior year funds available to the program.

(c) Approves the requested reprogramming for the classified Air Force program and includes funds requested by the Navy for the ASPJ program but prohibits the obligation or expenditure of funds for these two programs until the Secretary of Defense submits to the Congressional Defense Committees a concise report indicating precisely what overall coherent policy direction is being followed by the budget as submitted. The report should address the logic behind the divergent approaches of the services and the capabilities of the various systems to defeat the threat. Due to the nature of the programs, both a classified report and an unclassified summary are requested.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990	$3,745,138,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	1,583,200,000
Recommended	1,576,329,000
Decrease	6,871,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of tactical and utility airplanes and helicopters, including associated electronics, electronic warfare and communications equipment and armament; modification of in-service aircraft; ground support equipment; components and parts such as spare engines, transmissions, gear boxes and sensor equipment. It also funds related training devices, such as combat mission flight simulators, and production base support.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
AIRCRAFT						
FIXED WING						
GRISLY HUNTER (TIARA)	1	10,430	--	---	-1	-10,430
RC-12H/K RECON AIRPLANE (TIARA)	5	87,407	5	87,407	--	---
ROTARY						
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING	--	16,200	--	---	--	-16,200
AH-64 ATTACK HELICOPTER (APACHE) (MYP)	--	104,226	--	81,300	--	-22,926
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP)	72	272,118	72	260,618	--	-11,500
UH-60 BLACKHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	197,191	--	127,191	--	-70,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT		687,572		556,516		-131,056
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
OV-1 MODS SURVEILLANCE AIRPLANE (TIARA)	--	200	--	200	--	---
RC-12D MODS (TIARA)	--	31,604	--	31,604	--	---
RU-21 MODS (TIARA)	--	9,737	--	9,737	--	---
AH1S MODS	--	7,977	--	7,977	--	---
AH-64 MODS	--	85,687	--	54,500	--	-31,187
CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER (MODS) (MYP)	--	237,761	--	237,761	--	---
CH-47 CARGO HELICOPTER (MODS) (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	56,443	--	56,443	--	---
OH-58 MODS	--	24,695	--	24,695	--	---
UH-1 MODS	--	26,838	--	26,838	--	---
UH-60 MODS	--	83,527	--	47,900	--	-35,627
AMIP	--	47,093	38	247,093	+38	+200,000
ASE MODS	--	11,453	--	11,453	--	---
TRACTOR HEAVY MODS	--	767	--	---	--	-767
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		624,682		757,101		+132,419
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
GROUND SUPPORT AVIONICS						
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT	--	107,890	--	100,890	--	-7,000
OTHER SUPPORT						
AIRBORNE COMMAND & CONTROL CONSOLES	--	---	--	7,800	--	+7,800
AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	43,634	--	34,600	--	-9,034
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	--	67,894	--	67,894	--	---
AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	--	8,690	--	8,690	--	---
SYNTHETIC FLIGHT TRAINING SYSTEMS	--	10,426	--	10,426	--	---
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	27,838	--	27,838	--	---
WAR CONSUMABLES	--	4,574	--	4,574	--	---
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		270,946		262,712		-8,234
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, ARMY		1,583,200		1,576,329		-6,871

Committee Recommendations

Aircraft

GRISLY HUNTER

The Army budgeted $10,430,000 for procurement of one Grisly Hunter Aircraft, a surveillance platform for the exclusive use of the Southern Command. In fiscal year 1990, $9,898,000 was appropriated for the initial procurement of this system. The Committee recommends that the program be terminated, the fiscal year 1991 funding be denied, and the fiscal year 1990 funding be rescinded.

In hearings this year, the Committee questioned the Commander of the Southern Command about his highest priority aircraft requirements and Grisly Hunter was not even mentioned. His highest priority requirements will not be satisfied by this program. In addition, the program is highly concurrent; four of the six aircraft in the program will be on contract before the first one is delivered for testing. Furthermore, changes in program requirements have resulted in significant cost growth; current budget resources are not adequate to execute the program. An unfunded product improvement will cause the program to be even more unaffordable. Finally, the Committee believes that this program duplicates other intelligence programs.

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING

The Army budgeted $16,200,000 for Total Package Fielding. This is the first year that this entry is included in the procurement budget. In testimony, the Army was unable to explain what was being bought with these funds. Therefore, the Committee recommends denial of the entire amount.

AH–64 APACHE ATTACK AIRCRAFT

The Army budgeted $104,232,000 for the AH–64 Apache attack helicopter program. The Committee recommends $83,300,000, a reduction of $22,926,000. The Committee specifically denies the $12,900,000 budgeted for a trainer because of contracting delays. The remainder of the reduction comes from system program management.

UH–60 BLACK HAWK HELICOPTER

The Army budgeted $272,118,000 for procurement of 72 UH–60 Black Hawk helicopters. The Committee recommends $260,618,000, a reduction of $11,500,000. The reduction consists of $5,000,000 for command and control consoles which are funded on a separate line in this appropriation, and $6,500,000 for contract savings resulting from excess advancement procurement funding last year.

The Committee directs that six of the Black Hawks funded in fiscal year 1991 be assigned to Army Reserve Aviation.

UH–60 BLACK HAWK ADVANCE PROCUREMENT

The Army budgeted $197,191,000 for UH–60 Black Hawk advance procurement. The budget assumed that these funds would support a five year multiyear procurement of 72 aircraft per year beginning in fiscal year 1992. However, the Army's fiscal year 1992 budget submission to the Office of the Secretary of Defense included no funding for additional procurement of Black Hawks. The Committee believes that in the current budget climate, the 72 per year procurement rate originally envisioned is probably unaffordable. However, the Committee continues to support the Black Hawk program and believes that it is premature to terminate production. Therefore, the Committee recommends $127,191,000 for advance procurement, a reduction of $70,000,000. This amount is intended to support a multiyear procurement of 36 aircraft per year. The Committee bill includes language specifically authorizing this multiyear procurement.

MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT

AH–64 APACHE MODIFICATIONS

The Army budgeted $85,687,000 for AH–64 Apache aircraft modifications. Included in this amount was $31,187,000 for procurement of air-to-air Stinger modifications. However, the Army has not yet decided whether to procure the Stinger missile or an alternative system. Therefore, the Committee recommends $54,500,000 for Apache modifications, a reduction of $31,187,000.

UH–60 MODIFICATIONS

The Army budgeted $83,527,000 for procurement of UH–60 Black Hawk aircraft modifications. The Committee recommends $47,900,000, a reduction of $35,627,000. The reduction includes $25,500,000 budgeted for the initial procurement of flight data recorders. The Committee believes that this program is unaffordable and not justified by the benefits. In addition, installation of the equipment degrades flight performance. The remainder of the reduction is a general reduction to bring this program to the approximate funding level of recent years.

ARMY HELICOPTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Army budgeted $47,993,000 for the Army Helicopter Improvement Program. These funds were budgeted to begin procurement of modifications to currently field AHIP's to give them the capability to fire various weapons. The Committee supports the armed AHIP program and recommends the full budget request.

The Committee also recommends $200,000,000 for the procurement of 36 additional AHIP's. The Committee notes that House authorization legislation included a like amount for procurement of these aircraft for the Marine Corps Reserve. The Committee strongly believes that these aircraft would be more useful to our combat forces if funded in the Aircraft Procurement, Army appropriation. That is the basis for the Committee recommendation. The Committee also includes bill language which offsets certain legislative provisions in last years authorization act.

Support Equipment and Facilities

AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY EQUIPMENT

The Army budgeted $107,890,000 for procurement of aircraft survivability equipment. The Committee recommends $100,890,000, a reduction of $7,000,000. The reduction reflects projected contract savings resulting from competitive procurement of the APR–39A(V1) and the AVR–2.

COMMAND AND CONTROL CONSOLES

The Committee recommends $7,800,000 for command and control consoles, in accordance with authorization legislation.

AVIONICS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Army budgeted $43,634,000 for avionics support equipment. The Committee recommends $34,600,000, a reduction of $9,034,000. The reduction reflects contract savings for night vision goggles.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990	$2,708,399,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	2,623,500,000
Recommended	2,335,164,000
Decrease	288,336,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of surface-to-air, surface-to-surface, and antitank/assault missile systems. Also included are major components, modifications, targets, test equipment, and production base support.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
OTHER MISSILES						
SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEM						
ADS HVY MSL SYSTEM	220	235,584	--	----	-220	-235,584
ADS HVY MSL SYSTEM (AP-CY)	--	36,200	--	----	--	-36,200
OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	--	4,850	--	4,850	--	----
PATRIOT (MYP)	817	883,152	817	828,752	--	-54,400
STINGER	6,922	252,428	6,922	252,428	--	----
AVENGER (PED MT STINGER) (MYP)	88	97,391	88	91,982	--	-5,409
AVENGER (PED MT STINGER) (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	25,700	--	25,700	--	----
AIR-TO-SURFACE MISSILE SYSTEM						
LASER HELLFIRE SYSTEM	3,002	123,279	3,002	103,279	--	-20,000
ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEM						
ADVANCED ANTITANK WPNS SYS MED (AAWS-M)	--	15,550	--	15,550	--	----
TOW 2	13,284	219,465	8,000	202,839	-5,284	-16,626
MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MYP)	24,000	313,915	36,000	403,115	+12,000	+89,200
MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	59,600	--	59,600	--	----
ARMY TACTICAL MISSILE SYS (ATACMS)	318	168,678	318	168,678	--	----
ARMY TACTICAL MISSILE SYS (ATACMS) (AP-CY)	--	18,500	--	18,500	--	----
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (MSL)	--	9,317	--	----	--	-9,317
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		2,463,609		2,175,273		-288,336
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
MODIFICATIONS						
PATRIOT MODS	--	20,856	--	20,856	--	----
HAWK MODS	--	43,615	--	43,615	--	----
TOW MODS	--	45,385	--	45,385	--	----
MLRS MODS	--	17,468	--	17,468	--	----
TRACTOR RIG	--	8,050	--	8,050	--	----
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF MISSILES		135,374		135,374		----
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
AIR DEFENSE TARGETS	--	12,503	--	12,503	--	----
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (MISSILES)	--	3,627	--	3,627	--	----
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT	--	8,387	--	8,387	--	----
TOTAL, SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		24,517		24,517		----
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, ARMY		2,623,500		2,335,164		-288,336

Committee Recommendations

Authorization Changes

The Committee recommends the following changes in the budget estimate, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Air Defense Anti-Tank System (ADATS)	$235,584	0	—$235,584
ADATS Advance Procurement	36,200	0	—36,200

Other Missiles

PATRIOT

The Committee recommends $828,752,000 for 817 Patriot missiles, including $248,200,000 for the Italian Patriot case. The Committee notes, however, that despite repeated pronouncements of Italian support for the program from both United States and Italian officials, the Italian Government has yet to provide funds for the Italian Patriot program. Consequently, the Committee directs that none of the funds provided in the accompanying bill for the Italian Patriot program may be obligated or expended until the Italian Parliament has approved a special law providing funding for the Italian Patriot program in an amount at least equal to the $496,500,000 made available for the program in the 1990 Department of Defense Appropriations Act and in this bill.

The recommended reduction of $54,400,000 is composed of the following nonrecurring items:

Training equipment	−$4,000,000
Contractor engineering	−10,000,000
Integrated logistics support	−10,000,000
Software support	−7,000,000
North finding module	−12,200,000
ARM decoy set	−11,200,000
Total	−54,400,000

The 1991 request for training equipment, contractor engineering, integrated logistics support and software support had increased, in total, by nearly 30 percent above 1990 amounts. The Committee's recommendation maintains these activities at or near the 1990 level. In addition, part of the justification for the increases was the anticipated termination of the Patriot production line after 1992. Recent developments in the Middle East may well result in additional purchases of Patriot missiles, removing the need for the extra 1991 funding requested.

Based on the fact that the Army previously budgeted, in 1990, for the north finding module and ARM decoy set but reallocated the funds to higher priority activities, the Committee has deleted the 1991 request for these items. In addition, the General Accounting Office has advised the Committee that the Army does not intend to buy the ARM decoy set in 1991.

AVENGER

The Department requested $97,391,000 to purchase 88 Avengers (pedestal mounted Stingers) in 1991. Included within the total was $5,409,000 to support the program executive office. Based on inadequate justification supplied by the Army, the Committee recommends deletion of the PEO support funding.

Air-to-Surface Missile System

LASER HELLFIRE

Based on contract savings from priced options for 1991, the Committee has reduced funding for the laser Hellfire program by $20,000,000.

ANTI-TANK/ASSAULT MISSILE SYSTEMS

TOW 2B

The Administration's 1991 budget submitted in January included $219,465,000 to procure an estimated 13,284 TOW 2B missiles from two suppliers. Subsequent to the budget submission, the second source dropped out of the program. Consequently, the Committee has deleted $10,290,000 requested to facilitize the second source and $6,336,000 representing a price premium on missiles which were to be produced by the second source.

However, based on the three following factors, it now appears that the recommended funds will not support the purchase of 13,284 TOW 2B's:

(a) An increase in the threat target has required a significantly more complex warhead design.

(b) Inaccurate Army cost data was used to prepare the 1991 budget request.

(c) Cost growth reduced production levels to less than the minimum sustaining rate, which in turn contributed to further unit cost growth. Also, anticipated Foreign Military Sales have not yet occurred.

The above factors have driven unit cost growth for the TOW 2B missile from $16,500 estimated in the President's budget to $26,000 today, an increase of 57 percent. The Committee is very concerned with this cost growth and directs that none of the production funds included in the accompanying bill for the TOW 2B system be obligated or expended until the Secretary of Defense certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate that TOW 2B costs are under control and reasonable.

According to the latest Army pricing data, the Committee's recommendation of $202,839,000 will support approximately 8,000 TOW 2B missiles in 1991.

MULTIPLE LAUNCH ROCKET SYSTEM

The Army budgeted $313,915,000 for the procurement of 66 Multiple Launch Rocket System launchers and 24,000 rockets. The Committee recommends $403,115,000, an increase of $89,200,000. The increase funds the procurement of 36,000 rockets. The Committee directs that the current subcontractor base for MLRS rockets be maintained.

The Committee also recommends $34,000,000 for the procurement of an MLRS battalion support package for the Army National Guard. This funding is included in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment procurement appropriation.

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING

Based on inadequate justification, the Committee recommends denial of the $9,317,000 requested for total package fielding.

PROCUREMENT OF WEAPONS AND TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990 ..... $2,707,611,000

New obligational authority, 1991:

Estimate	1,312,300,000
Recommended	2,290,718,000
Increase	978,418,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of tanks; personnel and cargo carriers; fighting vehicles; tracked recovery vehicles; self-propelled and towed howitzers; machine guns; mortars; modifications of in-service equipment; initial spares; and production base support.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE FAMILY (MYP)	600	657,360	600	657,360	--	---
BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE FAMILY (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	30,500	--	30,500	--	---
M1 ABRAMS TANK TRAINING DEVICES	--	15,039	--	15,039	--	---
M1 ABRAMS TANK SERIES (MYP)	--	---	300	808,800	+300	+808,800
(BY TRANSFER)	225	(747,324)	--	---	-225	(-747,324)
M1 ABRAMS TANK SERIES (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	---	--	150,000	--	+150,000
MODIFICATION OF TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
BFVS SERIES (MOD)	--	146,135	--	95,035	--	-51,100
HOWITZER, MED SP FT 155MM M109 SER(MOD)	--	206,927	--	180,900	--	-25,927
M1 ABRAMS TANK (MOD)	--	---	--	80,137	--	+80,137
(BY TRANSFER)	--	(80,137)	--	---	--	(-80,137)
M1 TO M1A1 UPGRADE PROGRAM	--	---	--	64,000	--	+64,000
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $2M (TCV-WTCV)	--	1,000	--	1,000	--	---
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING	--	30,761	--	---	--	-30,761
(BY TRANSFER)	--	(32,839)	--	---	--	(-32,839)
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (TCV-WTCV)	--	955	--	955	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TCV-WTCV)	--	83,166	--	83,166	--	---
REGIONAL MAINTENANCE TRAINING SITES-EQUIP	--	10,322	--	10,322	--	---
TOTAL, TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES		1,182,065		2,176,914		+994,849
WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES						
HOWITZER, LIGHT, TOWED, 105MM, M119	42	26,235	42	26,235	--	---
MACHINE GUN, 5.56MM (SAW)	7,241	12,450	7,241	9,485	--	-2,965
LAUNCHER, SMOKE GRENADE	2,763	1,732	2,763	1,732	--	---
MORTAR, 120MM	196	12,326	196	12,326	--	---
M16 RIFLE	33,160	14,786	33,160	14,786	--	---
PERSONAL DEFENSE WEAPON, 9MM	35,101	8,021	35,101	8,021	--	---
VEH RAPID FIRE WPN SYS-BUSHMASTER (MYP)	611	25,466	300	14,000	-311	-11,466
VEH RAPID FIRE WPN SYS-BUSHMASTER (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	2,000	--	---	--	-2,000
MODIFICATION OF WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBA						
M16A1 RIFLE MODS	--	5,623	--	5,623	--	---
MODIFICATIONS LESS THAN $2.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	--	608	--	608	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (WOCV-WTCV)	--	1,999	--	1,999	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (WOCV-WTCV)	--	17,436	--	17,436	--	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	1,553	--	1,553	--	---
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES		130,235		113,804		-16,431
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF W&TCV, ARMY		1,312,300		2,290,718		+978,418
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(860,300)		---		(-860,300)
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		2,172,600		2,290,718		+118,118

Committee Recommendations

VEHICLE INTERCOMMUNICATION SYSTEM (VIS)

The Committee notes the Army's progress in complying with the direction of the Appropriations Committees of the House and Senate to incorporate VIS into new production vehicles. Despite the slip in the previously announced schedule, which led to an October 1990 contract award, the Committee appreciates the Army's efforts and looks forward to a contract award early next year.

Previous Committee direction assumed substantial new vehicle production as a basis for phasing a new combat vehicle intercom into the inventory. That situation has changed. The M2 Bradley

continues at low rate production through fiscal year 1993. ADATS is being delayed. Tank production is being reduced, to be supplemented by a modernization program beginning in fiscal year 1992, the point at which VIS should now be ready for fielding.

Given the changed situation described above, the Committee directs the Army to integrate VIS into the M1 modernization package and fund it on the M1 modification line. The Committee further directs the Army to fully explore alternative plans for applications of the VIS as a field modification package to those combat vehicles not scheduled for upgrade. The plan for integrating VIS into the M1 modification package and the results of the VIS field modification package should be reported to the Committees on Appropriations by February 1, 1991.

TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE

The Committee recommends the full budget request of $687,860,000 for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle. It is the intention of the Committee that this will buy out the program.

M–1 TANK

The Army budget proposed that the Committee transfer fiscal year 1990 appropriations for various Defense Department programs to fund procurement of 225 M1 tanks and M1 tank modifications. The budget proposed deferring these funds pending the transfer. Subsequently, the proposed deferrals have either been obligated, rescinded, or transferred for other purposes. Consequently, the current budget for tank procurement and modification is zero. The Committee's recommendations for tank procurement and modification, as discussed below, total $1,102,637,000 and are funded with new obligational authority.

The budget proposed procurement of 162 M1A1 tanks and 63 M1A2 tanks. Fiscal year 1991 was proposed as the final year for funding Army tank production. The Committee believes that it is premature, at this point in time, to close down the country's tank industrial base. The Committee also believes that conditions do not justify the concurrency presently inherent in the M1A2 program. The Committee observes that the first M1A2 prototypes are just now being delivered to the Army and testing will take place throughout most of next calendar. As of the end of August, the Army did not have an approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan. In fact, two versions of such a plan have been rejected by the Department's Director of Operational Test and Evaluation. The Committee also notes that the M1A2 tank incorporates sophisticated electronic equipment with massive amounts of software. Software problems have been the bane of many Defense Department programs and the cause of schedule delays and cost overruns. The General Accounting Office issued a highly critical report on the M1A2 program late last year and cautioned that it was not ready for production. The Army's current milestones for the M1A2 program have a production approval decision scheduled for January, 1992, the second quarter of fiscal year 1992. The Army testified this

year that the concurrency in the M1A2 program was now driven more by the proposed M1 program termination than by the threat.

For the reasons cited above, the Committee recommends two additional years of M1 tank procurement for the Army. Specifically, the Committee recommends $808,500,000 for the procurement of 300 M1A1 tanks in fiscal year 1991. This procurement, when combined with expected foreign sales, will provide tank production at the minimum sustaining rate for one assembly plant. In addition, the Committee recommends $150,000,000 for advance procurement to support procurement of M1A2 tanks at the minimum sustaining rate in fiscal year 1992, if such production is approved. The Committee's recommendations on M1 modifications are discussed below.

The Committee recognizes that changes in tank production plans may cause uneven or suddenly changing workforce levels at subvendor facilities. This may be particularly true of the engine manufacturer. The Committee has no objection if the contractor and the Army agree to a modified delivery schedule which, even if not in accordance with customary practices, results in a more manageable workforce and production base.

Modification of Tracked Combat Vehicles

BRADLEY FIGHTING VEHICLE MODIFICATIONS

The Army budgeted $146,135,000 for Bradley Fighting Vehicle modifications. The Committee recommends $95,035,000, a reduction of $51,100,000. The reduction results from late contract award for armor tiles.

HOWITZER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Army budgeted $206,827,000 for the Howitzer Improvement Program. The Committee recommends $180,900,000, a reduction of $25,927,000, reflecting current program requirements. The Committee supports the HIP program but cautions that cost growth has now brought it to the brink of unaffordability. The Army is encouraged to make every possible effort to bring costs into control.

M1 TANK MODIFICATIONS

As discussed above, the Army budget proposed to fund various modifications to the M1 tank by transferring fiscal year 1990 appropriations. The level of funding proposed for M1 modifications was $80,137,000. The Committee recommends funding this program with new obligational authority.

M1 TO M1A1 UPGRADE PROGRAM

The Committee believes that it is important to maintain the essential elements of the United States tank industrial base while transitioning to the next generation of main battle tank. One way to accomplish this without producing unwanted new tanks is to program major upgrades to the current tank fleet. From the standpoint of maintaining the industrial base and improving war fighting capability, the most effective such upgrade program would convert the current M1 and IMP1 tanks to the M1A1 configuration.

When M1A2 production is approved and verified, the upgrades can transition to the M1A2 configuration, if affordable. In any event, the M1A1 tanks will be the last to be converted. The Committee recommends $64,000,000, the Army estimate, to get such a program started. The Army is directed to submit a program plan for conversion of 120 tanks per year beginning in fiscal year 1992 and to fund this program in future budgets.

TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING

The Army budgeted $30,761,000 in new obligational authority and $32,839,000 in transfers for total package fielding. The Committee recommends denial of both amounts for lack of justification.

WEAPONS AND OTHER COMBAT VEHICLES

5.56 MM MACHINE GUN

The Army budgeted $12,450,000 for procurement of 5.56mm machine guns. The Committee recommends $9,485,000, a reduction of $2,965,000. The reduction offsets a reprogramming which the Army made into this program during the current fiscal year.

VEHICLE RAPID FIRE WEAPON SYSTEM

The Army budgeted $25,466,000 for procurement of Vehicle Rapid Fire Weapon System (Bushmaster) guns. An additional $2,000,000 was budgeted for advance procurement. The Committee recommends $14,000,000, a reduction of $11,466,000, and no advance procurement. The reduction is based on the reduced procurement profile for the Bradley Fighting Vehicle.

120 MM MORTAR

The Committee has fully funded the $12,326,000 which the Army budgeted for procurement of the 120mm mortar. The Committee strongly supports this program and expects that the Army's continuing support for this program will be reflected in future budget requests.

PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990	$2,011,243,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	1,424,400,000
Recommended	1,394,689,000
Decrease	29,711,000

This appropriation finances the acquisition of ammunition, modification of in-service stock, and related production base support including the maintenance, expansion, and modernization of industrial facilities and equipment.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY						
AMMUNITION						
SPECIAL AMMUNITION						
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT MATERIEL	--	6,350	--	6,350	--	---
PROJ, 155MM, BINARY CHEMICAL, M687 GB-2	--	74,303	--	---	--	-74,303
SMALL/MEDIUM CAL AMMUNITION						
CTG, 5.56MM, ALL TYPES	--	52,047	--	52,047	--	---
CTG, 7.62MM, ALL TYPES	--	4,244	--	4,244	--	---
CTG, .45 CAL, ALL TYPES	--	495	--	495	--	---
CTG, .50 CAL, ALL TYPES	--	3,052	--	3,052	--	---
CTG, 20MM, LKD TP-T, M220	--	5,458	--	5,458	--	---
CTG, 20MM, LKD TP, M55	--	4,405	--	4,405	--	---
CTG, 25MM, AP TRNG, M910	--	25,180	--	25,180	--	---
CTG, 25MM, APFSDS-T, M919	--	64,401	--	64,401	--	---
CTG, 30MM, ALL TYPES	--	9,455	--	9,455	--	---
M918 TP FOR CEV	--	423	--	423	--	---
XM922 DUMMY FOR MK19	--	295	--	295	--	---
M781 PRACTICE	--	890	--	890	--	---
M385A1 PRACTICE	--	745	--	745	--	---
MORTAR AMMUNITION						
CTG, MORTAR, 60MM, SMOKE, M722	25	4,013	25	4,013	--	---
CTG, MORTAR, 60MM, 1/10 PRAC, M840	--	---	20	4,994	+20	+4,994
CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, HE, XM934	--	---	22	11,762	+22	+11,762
CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, HE, XM933	--	---	33	12,577	+33	+12,577
CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, SMOKE, XM929	--	---	35	18,310	+35	+18,310
CTG, MORTAR, 120MM, ILLUM XM930	--	---	--	2,865	--	+2,865
TANK AMMUNITION						
CTG, TANK, 105MM, TP-T, M490A1	45	8,738	120	23,038	+75	+14,300
CTG, TANK, 105MM, DS-TP, M724A1	34	6,511	120	23,111	+86	+16,600
CTG, TANK, 105MM, APFSDS-T, M900E1	44	56,991	44	56,991	--	---
CTG, TANK, 120MM, TP-T, M831	43	41,158	36	35,358	-7	-5,800
CTG, TANK, 120MM, TPCSDS-T, M865	177	130,458	177	130,458	--	---
ARTILLERY AMMUNITION						
CTG, ARTILLERY, 105MM, BLANK, M395	181	5,740	180	4,140	-31	-1,600
CTG, ARTILLERY, 105MM, HERA, M913	34	15,646	10	5,000	-24	-10,646
PROJ, ARTY, 155MM, ADAM-S M731	8	36,928	8	36,928	--	---
PROJ, ARTY, 155MM, BASEBURNER M864	138	118,814	138	118,814	--	---
PROJ, ARTILLERY, 155MM, TRNG, M804	203	32,557	---	---	-203	-32,557
PROJ, ARTY, 155MM, HE M107	--	---	221	32,557	+221	+32,557
ARTILLERY FUZES						
FUZE, ARTILLERY, ELEC TIME, M767	35	3,098	35	3,098	--	---
FUZE, ARTILLERY, PROXIMITY, M732	197	33,020	197	33,020	--	---
FUZE, ARTILLERY, ELEC TIME, M762	100	7,246	100	7,246	--	---
FUZE, ARTILLERY, MECH-TIME, M577	--	---	210	10,700	+210	+10,700
FUZE, ARTILLERY, MOUT	--	---	250	18,000	+250	+18,000
MINES						
MINE, VOLCANO, PRACTICE, M88	3	1,621	3	1,621	--	---
MINE, VOLCANO, AT/AP, M87	48	78,506	48	78,506	--	---
MINE, CLEARING CHARGE, ALL TYPES	--	1,589	--	1,589	--	---
ROCKETS						
AT-4 MULTI-PURPOSE WEAPON	11	16,642	11	16,642	--	---
ROCKET, HYDRA 70, ILLUM, M257	--	7,497	--	7,497	--	---
ROCKET, HYDRA 70, SIG PRAC, M274	--	35,990	--	35,990	--	---
OTHER AMMUNITION						
DEMOLITION MUNITIONS, ALL TYPES	--	5,621	--	4,621	--	-1,000
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	--	7,961	--	1,361	--	-6,600
SIGNALS, ALL TYPES	--	2,718	--	1,318	--	-1,400
SIMULATORS, ALL TYPES	--	10,197	--	9,197	--	-1,000
MISCELLANEOUS						
AMMO COMPONENTS, ALL TYPES	--	27,814	--	27,814	--	---
CAD/PAD, ALL TYPES	--	8,103	--	8,103	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	--	4,181	--	2,781	--	-1,400
EOD EXPLOSIVE ITEMS	--	1,104	--	1,104	--	---
AMMUNITION PECULIAR EQUIPMENT	--	6,000	--	6,000	--	---
NITROGUANIDINE	--	28,789	--	29,889	--	+1,100
HOST NATION SUPPORT (AMMO)	--	18,621	--	---	--	-18,621
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	--	140,004	--	129,602	--	-10,402
TOTAL, AMMUNITION		1,165,319		1,143,765		-21,554
AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT						
PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	134,647	--	126,500	--	-8,147
COMPONENTS FOR PROVE-OUT	--	12,100	--	12,100	--	---
LAYAWAY OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	40,534	--	40,534	--	---
PROVING GROUND MODERNIZATION	--	4,000	--	4,000	--	---
MAINTENANCE OF INACTIVE FACILITIES	--	67,800	--	67,800	--	---
TOTAL, AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT		259,081		250,934		-8,147
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT OF AMMUNITION, ARMY		1,424,400		1,394,699		-29,711

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AMMUNITION

FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommends the following changes in the budget estimate based on recommendations from the General Accounting Office and the Army. For the most part, these changes reflect economic procurement quantity opportunities, delivery schedule slippages, technical problems, and other fact-of-life changes since the budget was prepared. The changes are as follows:

Item	Budget	Committee	Change
M490A1 105MM Tank TP-T	$8,738,000	$23,038,000	+$14,300,000
M724A1 105MM Tank DS-TP	6,511,000	23,111,000	+16,600,000
M831 120MM Tank TP-T	41,158,000	35,358,000	-5,800,000
M395 105MM Atty, Blank	5,740,000	4,140,000	-1,600,000
M804 155MM Atty, Tng	32,557,000	—	-32,557,000
M107 155MM Atty, HE	—	32,557,000	+32,557,000
Fuze, Atty, MOUT	—	18,000,000	+18,000,000
Demolition Munitions	5,621,000	4,621,000	-1,000,000
Grenades	7,961,000	1,361,000	-6,600,000
Signals	2,718,000	1,318,000	-1,400,000
Simulators	10,197,000	9,197,000	-1,000,000
Items Less Than $2M	4,181,000	2,781,000	-1,400,000
Nitroguanidine	28,789,000	29,889,000	+1,100,000

GB-2 BINARY CHEMICAL PROJECTILE

The Army budgeted $74,303,000 for procurement of the GB-2 155mm binary chemical projectile. The Committee recommends denial of the entire amount because the program has been terminated.

120 MM MORTAR AMMUNITION

The Army budgeted no funds for the procurement of 120mm mortar ammunition. The budget omission was based on late type-classification (currently scheduled for the second half of fiscal year 1991) of a new family of enhanced ammunition. The Committee believes that the importance of this program dictates that funding should be provided in anticipation of a successful and timely testing program. Such action will also allow the Army to take advantage of favorable contract options. The Committee notes that the fielding of ammunition is behind the fielding of weapons. Therefore, the Committee recommends total funding of $45,514,000, allocated as follows:

Item	Quantity	Amount
XM 934 HE	22,222	$11,762,000
XM 933 HE	33,000	12,577,000
XM 929 Smoke	35,000	18,310,000
XM 930 Illum	—	2,865,000

60 MM MORTAR PRACTICE ROUND

The Army budgeted no funding for the procurement of the M840 60mm mortar practice round. The Committee recommends $4,994,000 for the procurement of 20,000 rounds.

M913 105MM HIGH EXPLOSIVE ROCKET ASSISTED

The Army budgeted $15,646,000 for the procurement of the M913 105mm rocket assisted high explosive artillery projectile. Initial procurement funding was appropriated last year. However, the funds have been reprogrammed because technical delays made a fiscal year 1990 contract impossible to execute. Therefore, fiscal year 1991 is now the first production year for the M913. The Committee recommends $5,000,000, a reduction of $10,646,000. This recommendation will allow a funding level more appropriate for the first year of production.

M577 MECHANICAL TIME FUZE

The Army budgeted no funds for the procurement of the M577 mechanical time fuze. The Army instead has funded the M762 electronic time fuze which replaces the M577. The Committee has previously expressed its concern that at least two time fuze manufacturers remain in production while the transition is made from the M577 to the M762. The Committee is also determined that the M762 demonstrate cost-effectiveness and producability before the M577 production is stopped. Therefore, the Committee recommends $10,700,000 to continue procurement of the M577.

HOST NATION SUPPORT

The Army budgeted $18,621,000 for host nation support ammunition. The Committee recommends denial of the entire amount based on the fact that other facets of this program are terminated in fiscal year 1991.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

The Army budgeted $10,402,000 for the first procurement of a classified round of ammunition. The Committee recommends denial of the entire amount based on late type classification. The Committee is also concerned about the operational use, cost, and utility of this round.

PLASTIC TRAINING AMMUNITION

It has come to the Committee's attention that marksmanship and crew training programs on medium caliber weapon systems are limited to the availability of adequate and available training facilities. Training scheduling pressures are felt equally by all Army units: active, Guard, and Reserve.

The Committee directs the Army to investigate the applicability of 25mm short range plastic training ammunition for use with the Bradley Fighting Vehicle and the Light Armored Vehicle. Specifically, the services should determine if any 25mm short range plastic ammunition is available that will permit equivalent and meaningful training for Bradley and LAV crews at a range that is com-

patible with both training scenarios and limited range training facilities. If weapon adopters are required to permit use of these ammunition items, their practicality and cost must be considered.

PLASTIC AMMUNITION CONTAINERS

The Committee is aware that the packaging for the current stockpile of older 81mm mortar ammunition is difficult for the user to unpack and does not provide quick and easy access to the ammunition or environmental and NBC protection. The Army currently plans to replace the current fiber tube/jungle wrap/wood box container system with a sealed metal box. The Committee is aware that NDI lightweight plastic containers, meeting NATO standards, are available. This packaging may likely meet U.S. standards and requirements as well. The Committee recognizes the savings in weight, vastly decreased dunnage, ease of handling and reissue, of this line of NDI packaging, as many of our NATO allies have. In the days of fiscal austerity that face us, it appears that we do not have to invest large sums to invent something that is readily available in the marketplace.

The Committee directs the Army, in coordination with the Navy, to investigate NDI plastic ammunition containers as an alternative to its current plans for packaging 81mm mortar ammunition. The Army is directed to report back to the Committee on the results of its investigation by June 30, 1991.

AMMUNITION PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT

PROVISION OF INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

The Army budgeted $134,647,000 for provision of industrial facilities. The Committee recommends $126,500,000, a reduction of $8,147,000. The recommendation includes a reduction of $10,000,000 for sensor fuzed weapon production facilities since the Committee recommends terminating this program. A further reduction of $5,047,000 is recommended for engineering design. The Committee recommends an increase of $6,900,000 for two projects at the Indiana Army Ammunition Plant. A total of $4,400,000 is recommended for modernization of the container renovation facility and $2,500,000 is recommended to improve the production line for the M203 propelling charge. The Committee understands that design work is underway for modernization of the black powder facility. The design will be completed in time to fund this project in fiscal year 1992.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990	$3,669,219,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	2,827,500,000
Recommended	2,298,054,000
Decrease	529,446,000

The appropriation finances the acquisition of: (a) tactical and commercial vehicles, including trucks, semi-trailers, and trailers of all types to provide mobility and utility support to field forces and the worldwide logistical system; (b) communications and electronics

equipment of all types to provide fixed, semi-fixed, and mobile strategic and tactical communications equipment; (c) other support equipment, such as chemical defensive equipment, tactical bridging, shop sets, construction equipment, floating and rail equipment, generators and power units, material handling equipment, medical support equipment, special equipment for user testing, and nonsystem training devices. In each of these activities funds are also included for modification of inservice equipment, investment spares and repair parts, and production base support.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY						
TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES						
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
TACTICAL TRAILERS/DOLLY SETS	--	8,619	--	8,619	--	---
SEMITRAILER FB BB/CONT TRANS 22 1/2 T	956	16,146	956	16,146	--	---
SEMITRAILER, TANK, 5000G	--	---	480	34,000	+480	+34,000
HI MOB MULTI-PURP WHLD VEH (HMMWV)(MYP)	8,262	252,374	8,262	252,374	--	---
SMALL UNIT SUPPORT VEHICLE (SUSV)	157	27,031	--	---	-157	-27,031
FAMILY OF MEDIUM TACTICAL VEH (MYP)	392	56,330	392	56,330	--	---
HEAVY EQUIPMENT TRANSPORTER SYS	--	100,727	--	100,727	--	---
FAMILY OF HEAVY TACTICAL VEH (MYP)	494	150,576	494	150,576	--	---
TRUCK, TRACTOR, LINE HAUL, M915A1	--	---	186	13,400	+186	+13,400
MODIFICATION OF IN SVC EQUIP	--	4,730	--	4,730	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (TAC VEH)	--	1,563	--	1,563	--	---
NON-TACTICAL VEHICLES						
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	307	5,570	--	---	-307	-5,570
GENERAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	--	7,890	--	---	--	-7,890
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	--	7,822	--	7,822	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (OPA-1)	--	9,250	--	9,250	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANS (OPA-1)	--	9,250	--	9,250	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (TAC VEH)	--	1,036	--	1,036	--	---
TOTAL, TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES		658,613		665,522		+6,909
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
COMM - JOINT COMMUNICATIONS						
JCSE EQUIPMENT (USREDCOM)	--	4,500	--	4,500	--	---
COMM - SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	--	40,335	--	40,335	--	---
GMF CONTROL	2	1,051	2	1,051	--	---
NAVSTAR USER EQUIPMENT	--	29,383	--	---	--	-29,383
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SAT)	--	9,942	--	9,942	--	---
COMM - C3 SYSTEM						
EUCOM COMMAND CENTERS	--	7,395	--	---	--	-7,395
EUSA-C3I INITIATIVES	--	4,403	--	4,403	--	---
SECURE CONFERENCING PROJECT	--	1,151	--	1,151	--	---
SOUTHCOM C3 UPGRADE	--	1,056	--	1,056	--	---
USAREUR TACTICAL COMD & CONTROL SYS	--	5,966	--	---	--	-5,966
WWMCCS INFORMATION SYSTEM (WIS)	--	20,882	--	20,882	--	---
COMM - COMBAT COMMUNICATIONS						
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADDS)	--	22,184	--	15,984	--	-6,200
MOBILE SUBSCRIBER EQUIP (MSE)	--	29,257	--	---	--	-29,257
SINCGARS FAMILY	--	311,325	--	295,925	--	-15,400
EAC COMMUNICATIONS	--	24,825	--	24,825	--	---
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (EAC COMM)	--	37,679	--	37,679	--	---
COMM - COMMUNICATIONS SECURITY						
TSEC - TRUNK ENCRYPTION DEVICES (TED)	--	5,300	--	5,300	--	---
TSEC/KG-84, DED LOOP ENCRYP DEV	--	11,268	--	11,268	--	---
TSEC/KY-99, MINTERM	--	5,018	--	5,018	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (COMSEC)	--	6,388	--	6,388	--	---
TSEC - SEC VOICE IMPRV PROG (COMSEC)	--	1,779	--	1,779	--	---
COMM - LONG HAUL COMMUNICATIONS						
TERRESTRIAL TRANSMISSION	--	5,946	--	5,946	--	---
C-E FACILITIES/PROJECTS	--	2,412	--	2,412	--	---
DEFENSE DATA NETWORK (DDN)	--	2,718	--	2,718	--	---
ELECTROMAG COMP PROG (ECMP)	--	418	--	418	--	---
WW TECH CON IMP PROG (WWTCIP)	--	4,186	--	4,186	--	---
COMM - BASE COMMUNICATIONS						
INFORMATION SYSTEMS	--	39,658	--	39,658	--	---
AR TELECOM AUTO PROG (ATCAP)	--	2,606	--	2,606	--	---
LOCAL AREA NETWORK (LAN)	--	3,951	--	3,951	--	---
PENTAGON TELECOM CTR (PTC)	--	3,453	--	3,453	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - NAT FOR INT PROG (NFIP)						
FOREIGN COUNTERINTELLIGENCE PROG (FCI)	--	203	--	203	--	---
GENERAL DEFENSE INTELLIGENCE PROGRAM (GDIP)	--	29,728	--	26,606	--	-3,122
ELECT EQUIP - TACT INT REL ACT (TIARA)						
ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYS (ASAS) (TIARA)	--	59,338	--	---	--	-59,338
COMMANDERS TACTICAL TERMINAL (CTT) (TIARA)	10	5,577	10	5,577	--	---
IMAGERY PROCESSING SYSTEM (IPS) (TIARA)	--	8,625	--	1,025	--	-7,600
TAC ELEC SURV SYS (TESS) (TIARA)	--	3,949	--	3,949	--	---
TROJAN (TIARA)	--	4,581	--	---	--	-4,581
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (INTEL SPT) (TIARA)	--	14,426	--	14,426	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (INTEL SPT)	--	6,066	--	6,066	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - ELECTRONIC WARFARE (EW)						
TACTICAL DECEPTION DEVICE (TAC-D)	--	526	--	526	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL SURV. (TAC SURV)						
TRACTOR CRASH	--	2,136	--	---	--	-2,136
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	--	62,185	--	52,185	--	-10,000
PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEMS	--	11,777	--	11,777	--	---
RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS	--	18,838	--	16,838	--	-2,000
MOD OF IN-SVC EQUIP (TAC SURV)	--	16,582	--	14,582	--	-2,000
ELECT EQUIP - TACTICAL C2 SYSTEMS						
CORPS/THEATER ADP SVC CTR (CTASC)	--	13,177	--	8,177	--	-5,000
FORWARD ENTRY DEVICE (FED)	--	19,749	--	19,749	--	---
LIFE CYCLE SOFTWARE SUPPORT (LCSS)	--	523	--	523	--	---
LOGTECH	--	8,336	--	8,336	--	---
MANUEVER CONTROL SYS (MCS)	--	---	--	8,500	--	+8,500
TACTICAL ARMY CSS COMPUTER SYS (TACCS)	--	15,733	--	15,733	--	---
ELECT EQUIP - AUTOMATION						
AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	--	64,763	--	42,310	--	-22,453
ELECT EQUIP - AUDIO VISUAL SYS (A/V)						
AFRTS	--	5,593	--	5,593	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (A/V)	--	2,093	--	2,093	--	---
ELECT EQUIP-TEST MEAS&DIAG EQUIP (TMDE)						
CALIBRATION SETS EQUIPMENT	--	13,564	--	13,564	--	---
INTEGRATED FAMILY OF TEST EQUIP (IFTE)	--	33,587	--	33,587	--	---
TMDE MODERNIZATION (TMOD)	--	18,562	--	18,562	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
ELECT EQUIP - SUPPORT						
ARMY PRINTING AND BINDING EQUIPMENT	--	3,575	--	3,575	--	---
PECIP AND QRIP	--	15,612	--	15,612	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (C-E)	--	12,682	--	12,682	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION (C-E)	--	41,484	--	38,084	--	-3,400
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	--	139,662	--	50,000	--	-89,662
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		1,300,667		1,004,274		-296,393
OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
CHEMICAL DEFENSIVE EQUIPMENT						
DECONTAMINATE APP PWR DR LT WT M17	472	7,110	472	7,110	--	---
MASK, PROTECTIVE, NBC	--	5,000	--	5,000	--	---
MASK, ACFT	10,600	23,332	10,600	23,332	--	---
CHEMICAL AGENT MONITOR	3,178	20,187	3,178	20,187	--	---
SIMP COLL PROT EQUIP M20	257	2,461	257	2,461	--	---
COLL PROT EQUIP, NBC TEMPER, XM28	--	4,354	--	4,354	--	---
RECON SYSTEM, NBC	15	36,914	15	36,914	--	---
BRIDGING EQUIPMENT						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M(BRIDGING)	--	590	--	590	--	---
ENGINEER (NON-CONSTRUCTION) EQUIPMENT						
DISPENSER, MINE XM139	20	5,626	20	5,626	--	---
VEHICLE MAGNETIC SIGNATURE DUP	53	4,620	53	4,620	--	---
M-9 ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER (ACE)	132	89,852	--	---	-132	-89,852
MOD IN-SVC EQ (ENGR-NC)	--	1,915	--	1,915	--	---
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
AIR CONDITIONERS VARIOUS SIZE/CAPACITY	--	2,969	--	2,969	--	---
FIELD KITCHEN,MOBILE, TRL MTD	413	6,600	413	6,600	--	---
RIGID WALL SHELTER CMD POST ANNEX	--	11,381	--	9,381	--	-2,000
LAUNDRY UNIT/TRL MTD	40	4,900	40	4,900	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (CSS-EQ)	--	3,366	--	3,366	--	---
PETROLEUM EQUIPMENT						
TANK ASSEMBLY FAB COLL POL 50000 G	78	1,000	78	1,000	--	---
TANK ASSEMBLY FAB COLLAPSIBLE POL 10000G	119	1,054	119	1,054	--	---
TANK ASSY, FAB COLLAPS, 20,000 GAL POL	537	3,265	537	3,265	--	---
LABORATORY, PETROLEUM, SEMI-TRLR MTD	6	3,775	6	3,775	--	---
PUMP ASSY LIQ GAS WHL 4 IN OUT 350 GPM	454	4,641	454	4,641	--	---
SMA PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	--	56,156	--	10,656	--	-45,500
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (POL)	--	1,969	--	1,969	--	---
WATER EQUIPMENT						
WATER PURIF UNIT REV OS 3000 GPH	36	14,300	--	---	-36	-14,300
TANK FABRIC COLL WTR 3000 GAL (ONION)	606	1,000	606	1,000	--	---
WATER QUALITY ANALYSIS SET PURIF	100	989	100	989	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (WATER EQ)	--	2,606	--	2,606	--	---
MEDICAL EQUIPMENT						
COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL	--	60,320	--	55,320	--	-5,000
MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	72,428	--	67,428	--	-5,000
MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (MAINT EQ)	--	7,684	--	7,684	--	---
CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT						
SMALL EMPLACEMENT EXCAVATOR (SEE)	5	1,511	5	1,511	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (CONST EQUIP)	--	3,365	--	3,365	--	---
RAIL FLOAT CONTAINERIZATION EQUIPMENT						
MOD IN-SVC EQ (FLOAT/RAIL)	--	3,620	--	3,620	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (FLOAT/RAIL)	--	2,345	--	2,345	--	---
GENERATORS						
GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIP	--	45,821	--	43,821	--	-2,000
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
TRUCK, FORK LIFT, DE, PT, RT, 6000 LB	255	20,034	255	20,034	--	---
TRUCK, FORK LIFT, DE, PT, RT, 4000 LB	376	18,152	--	---	-376	-18,152
ITEMS LESS THAN $2.0M (MHE)	--	4,573	--	4,573	--	---
TOTAL PACKAGE FIELDING (OPA-3)	--	10,758	--	---	--	-10,758
FIRST DESTINATION TRANS (OPA-3)	--	10,758	--	9,958	--	-800
BASE LEVEL COM'L EQUIPMENT	--	16,254	--	24,254	--	+8,000
PROD ENHANCING CAPITAL INVEST PROG	--	4,948	--	4,948	--	---
QUICK RETURN ON INVESTMENT PROGRAM	--	2,573	--	2,573	--	---
PRODUCTION BASE SUPPORT (OTH)	--	10,578	--	10,578	--	---
OSD PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT FUNDING	--	34,375	--	34,375	--	---
INDUSTRIAL MODERNIZATION INCENTIVE PROG	--	3,506	--	3,506	--	---
SPECIAL EQUIPMENT FOR USER TESTING	--	12,690	--	12,690	--	---
COMBAT TRAINING CENTERS SUPPORT	--	15,791	--	15,791	--	---
TRAINING DEVICES, NONSYSTEM	--	101,423	--	101,423	--	---
AREA ORIENTED DEPOT UPGRADE	--	30,481	--	30,481	--	---
IND/DEPOT MAINT EQUIP	--	82,400	--	76,500	--	-5,900
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		868,220		706,958		-161,262
REDUCTION FOR FORCE STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENTS	--	---	--	-78,700	--	-78,700
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, ARMY		2,827,500		2,298,054		-529,446

COMMITTEE RECOMENDATIONS

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee concurs in the following adjustments made by authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Fiscal Year 1991 request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
Semitrailer, Tank, 5000G	0	34,000	+34,000
Small Unit Support Vehicle	$27,031	0	−27,031
Passenger Carrying Vehicle	5,570	0	−5,570
General Purpose Vehicle	7,890	0	−7,890
EUCOM Command Centers	7,395	0	−7,395
USAREUR Tactical Command & Control Sys	5,966	0	−5,966
Imagery Processing System	8,625	0	−8,625
Total Package Fielding	10,758	0	−10,753

TACTICAL AND SUPPORT VEHICLES

5,000 GALLON TANKER SEMITRAILER

The Committee recommends $34,000,000 for the procurement of 480 5,000 gallon tanker semitrailers, as recommended by authorization legislation.

SMALL UNIT SUPPORT VEHICLE

The Army budgeted $27,031,000 for procurement of the Small Unit Support Vehicle. The Committee recommends denial of the entire amount based on authorization action.

M915 LINE HAUL TRACTOR

The Army budget included no funds for procurement of the M915 or M916 Line Haul Tractors. The Guard and Reserve Equipment budget included $31,000,000 for procurement of the M916. The Committee is aware of unfilled and unfunded requirements for this equipment. In addition, very attractively priced options are included in the current multiyear contract for these vehicles. The Committee recommends $13,400,000 for the procurement of additional M915 and/or M916 vehicles, the mix of vehicles to be determined by the highest priority requirements. The Army can allocate a portion of this procurement to Guard and Reserve components in accordance with overall priorities.

COMMERCIAL PASSENGER AND GENERAL PURPOSE VEHICLES

The Army budgeted $5,570,000 for procurement of passenger carrying vehicles and $7,890,000 for procurement of general purpose vehicles. The Committee recommends denial of both of these requests based on authorization action.

TRUCK SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM

In April, 1989, the Army released a Tactical Wheeled Vehicle Modernization Plan. One of the elements of this plan is a Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) for the Army's aging fleet of 2½ ton and 5 ton trucks. The original plan called for beginning this program in fiscal year 1993; it has now been postponed to 1995.

The slip in the SLEP program is evidence of the low priority which the Army places on it. It is claimed by some that the Army perceives the SLEP program to be a fiscal threat to the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles (FMTV). FMTV is a new generation of 2½ ton and 5 ton vehicles. Initial procurement funding is included in the fiscal year 1991 budget. The Committee states its strong support for FMTV and has approved all funding included in the budget. The Committee believes that the linkage that some people make between the FMTV and the SLEP is based on a misguided perception.

The Committee believes that a well managed SLEP program can be a cost-effective way to improve readiness and modernization of the Army. This is particularly true of the reserve components which have some of the oldest trucks in the inventory. The Committee believes that the first thing that needs to be done to increase the priority of SLEP and to manage it effectively is to place program management responsibility under the Program Executive Officer for Combat Support. The Committee strongly urges the Army to do so.

Earlier this year, the Army received responses from industry to a "market survey" for SLEP. The Committee believes that the Army should use these responses to fashion a procurement strategy with the objective of producing SLEP trucks which cost no more than half of an FMTV. The program should be competitive and include prototype testing. In addition to information received from the market survey, the Army should take advantage of experience gained with the Marine Corps SLEP program several years ago and with SLEP programs conducted for foreign military sales.

The Committee believes that the program should begin immediately, with initial procurement funding beginning as early as fiscal year 1992. The Army is directed to use fiscal year 1990 funds in the amount of $10,000,000 to establish a program office, issue a solicitation, and conduct prototype testing prior to source selection and contract award. In order to assure that this happens, the Committee has included bill language which prohibits the award of an FMTV contract until a SLEP solicitation has been released by the Army. The Army is directed to provide the Committee with its procurement strategy and program milestones no later than February 28, 1991.

EXPORT OF FOREIGN LUMBER

The Committee believes that the export taxes, tariffs and restrictions being imposed by Indonesia and Malaysia on the export of tropical hardwoods, in particular on shipping dry Keruing and Kapur lumber, is and will adversely impact the procurement of military vehicles utilizing wood flooring. Examples of such vehicles are flat bed trailers, low boy trailers, HMMWV, M35's, M54's,

M55's, M101's and M105's. The Committee therefore recommends that the Department of Defense confer with other appropriate agencies regarding the alleviation of the impediments imposed by these countries to procurement of this lumber.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

NAVSTAR USER EQUIPMENT

The NAVSTAR User Equipment program funds radio receiver sets which will be installed in virtually every platform in the Defense Department inventory. The Committee recommends deleting the Army's fiscal year 1991 budget request of $29,383,000. According to the General Accounting Office, operational testing delays, prior year unobligated balances and deferral of a full rate production decision makes this year's budget request unnecessary.

ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (ADDS)

The Committee recommends $15,984,000 for the Enhanced Position Location Reporting System (EPLRS) portion of ADDS, a reduction of $6,200,000 from the budget request. EPLRS will provide battlefield commanders combat information on the position of friendly forces as well as supporting other data distribution requirements. The fiscal year 1991 budget request supports the acquisition of user equipment to conduct operational testing. The Committee understands that a previously exercised production option for 700 units is already sufficient to support operational testing.

MOBILE SUBSCRIBER EQUIPMENT (MSE)

The Army budgeted $29,257,000 to fund various system enhancements to the Mobile Subscriber Equipment program. Last year's procurement funding for this tactical, cellular telephone system completed the program acquisition for an inventory requirement premised on an 18 active, 10 reserve division Army. The Committee recommends that the Army fund the MSE system enhancements from funds within the fiscal year 1991 Other Procurement, Army appropriation account. Bill language has been included earmarking the amount required to fund these system enhancements.

SINGLE CHANNEL GROUND AND AIRBORNE RADIO SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $295,925,000 for the SINCGARS program, a reduction of $15,400,000 from the fiscal year 1991 budget request. SINCGARS is a multi-channel, frequency hopping, combat net radio designed to replace the rapidly aging family of VRC–12 radios. According to the Committee's Investigative staff, over-stated estimates for reliability award fees, engineering change orders, and low rate production penalties have resulted in a budget request in excess to this year's requirement.

The Committee also understands that the insertion of GPS receiver technology into the SINCGARS radio shows great promise as a potential application. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Secretary of the Army to report on the feasibility of embedding a GPS receiver in the SINCGARS radio no later than 120 days after the availability of this report.

ALL SOURCE ANALYSIS SYSTEM (ASAS)

The ASAS program represents a joint effort on the part of the Army and Air Force to develop a tactical intelligence system which automates the correlation and analysis of high volume, time sensitive intelligence data from a variety of sources. The Army's fiscal year 1991 budget request of $59,338,000 for procurement of the ASAS system is clearly premature. The system has yet to complete any formal operational testing and the limited testing to date has produced extremely poor results. The Committee therefore recommends denying the entire budget request.

The Committee also notes its serious concern with regard to the entire ASAS program. Virtually every aspect of this system incuding cost, technical performance, and requirements need to be re-examined and re-justified to the Committee prior to any favorable recommendation for future funding. The Committee's specific concerns are further discussed in the classified annex to this report.

CORPS/THEATER ADP SERVICE CENTER

The Army budgeted $13,177,000 for the Corps/Theater ADP Service Center program. The Army has in its inventory, excess commercial computers which are compatible with some of the computers requested in this line item. Therefore, the Committee recommends a total of $8,177,000 for this program, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the budget request.

MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM

The Maneuver Control System is an automated tactical command and control system that processes combat information for battle staffs on a network of computer terminals. Procurement funding for the two major components of the system, the military standard Tactical Computer Terminal (TCT) and the commercial nondevelopmental item (NDI) Tactical Computer Processor (TCP) was completed by the Congress in fiscal year 1988. Software for this program is written in Ada.

The fiscal year 1988 Conference Report recommending the buy out of the TCT and TCP family of equipment also directed the Army to expeditiously field the equipment and to continue aggressively its ongoing evolutionary testing program in order to provide critical learning experience for transfer into the eventual follow-on system. The Conference Report also directed that the original family of equipment be transferred to the reserve forces when the follow-on Common Hardware Software (CHS) equipment was fielded to the active forces.

The General Accounting Office, working at the specific request of the Committee, reports that while procurement of the TCT/TCP equipment has been completed, the majority of this equipment is still packed in boxes in warehouses rather than in use by soldiers in the field, although some of it has been deployed for "Operation Desert Shield."

The Committee understands that investment of $8.5 million would be sufficient to permit operation of this equipment on the enhanced capability Version 10 software due to be deployed shortly, and eventually on Version 11 (force level control) software now

scheduled for deployment in 1991; and that the Tactical Computer Terminal would be interoperable with the Common Hardware Software follow-on family of equipment.

The Committee therefore recommends $8,500,000 for the necessary enhancements to achieve these operational capabilities. The Committee also directs the Army to provide a fielding plan to the Committee for this TCT and TCP equipment no later than February 1, 1991.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

The Army budgeted $64,763,000 for Automated Data Processing equipment. The Committee recommends a total of $42,310,000 for this program, a reduction of $22,453,000 from the budget request. Details of the Committee's recommendation appear in the ADP section of this report.

NIGHT VISION DEVICES

The Army budgeted $62,185,000 for Night Vision Devices. The Committee is very supportive of this program. After the fiscal year 1991 budget was prepared, a multi-year contract was awarded that resulted in lower unit prices than estimated for the AN/PVS–7 night vision devices. As a result of these savings the Committee recommends a total of $52,185,000 for this program, a reduction of $10,000,000 from the budget request. The Committee notes that an increase of $35,000,000 for night vision devices for the Guard and Reserve has been included in this bill.

RADIATION MONITORING SYSTEMS

The Army budgeted $18,838,000 for radiation monitoring systems. Based on the Committee's recommendation for downsizing the Army's force structure, the Committee recommends $16,838,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

MODIFICATION OF IN-SERVICE EQUIPMENT

The Army budgeted $16,582,000 for modification of a wide variety of in-service equipment. This is an increase of almost 50% from the current fiscal year. Because of fiscal constraints and the high rate of the requested increase, the Committee recommends a total of $14,582,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request. This amount still funds a substantial increase from the fiscal year 1990 level.

Other Support Equipment

M–9 ARMORED COMBAT EARTHMOVER (ACE)

The Army requested $59,852,000 for the final buy of 132 units of the Armored Combat Earthmover. At current production rates, deliveries of the fiscal year 1991 buy would not start until late fiscal year 1993 or early fiscal year 1994. In light of the pending CFE (Conventional Forces in Europe) treaty, and the restructuring of the US commitment to NATO, the Committee recommends deletion of the fiscal year 1991 request for this program.

RIGID WALL SHELTER COMMAND POST ANNEX

The Army requested $11,381,000 for the Rigid Wall Shelter Command Post Annex program. This is a substantial increase from the fiscal year 1990 level of $4,790,000. In consideration of fiscal constraints and projected force structure adjustments, the Committee recommends a total of $9,381,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

SW ASIA PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

The Army requested $56,156,000 for the SWA Petroleum Distribution System program, which is more than double the fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee is very supportive of this program which consists of pump stations, petroleum terminals and pipe. This equipment is to be used when the infrastructure in an area where the Army is deployed, does not provide a system for distributing pertroleum because of damage to the existing infrastructure or because of non-existence of such a system. The Committee notes that 17 of the 24 terminals needed for the system have been procured. However, the Committee is advised that additional terminals are not needed until more pipe is delivered and the pipe deliveries have slipped, and that there has been slippage in the contract award and deliveries of pipe which have been funded in previous years. Because of these factors the Committee recommends a total of $10,656,000, a reduction of $45,500,000 from the budget request. The Committee recommends the forward deployment of this equipment to the maximum extent practicable. If the slippage and delays in this program should be resolved, the Committee would welcome a reprogramming.

WATER PURIFICATION UNIT

The Army had requested $14,300,000 for Water Purification Unit program. This program has encountered delays and the unit has not passed first article test. The Committee is advised that the Army is currently defining new test requirements. The Committee recommendes denial of the funds because of these factors.

COMBAT SUPPORT MEDICAL

The Army budgeted $60,320,000 for the Combat Support Medical program. This program procures a wide variety of equipment for assemblage components for Deployable Medical Systems. Based on the Committee's recommendation to downsize the force structure of the Army, the Committee recommends $55,320,000 for this program, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the budget request.

MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Army requested $72,428,000 for the Medical Support Equipment program. These funds provide for investment equipment greater than $15,000 per item for Army fixed medical facilities and activities worlwide. The request is a 24% increase from the fiscal year 1990 level. Because of the planned Eurropean and overall level reductions and base consolidations, the Committee recommends $67,428,000, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the budget re-

quest for this program. This level of funding will still provide a substantial increase from the fiscal year 1990 level.

GENERATORS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT

The Army requested $45,821,000 for Generators and Associated Equipment, which is a substantial increase from the fiscal year 1990 level. Based on fiscal constraints and the significant increase in the request, the Committee recommends $43,821,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

TRUCK 4,000 LB. FORKLIFT

The Army requested $18,152,000 for the procurement of 376 forklift trucks for fiscal year 1991. A contract for fiscal years 1988–1990 for 646 forklift trucks has been delayed because of the protest of one of the offerors. Because of this delay the Committee is advised that the production on the fiscal year 1991 requirement will not start production until fiscal year 1993. Therefore, the Committee recommends deletion of the fiscal year 1991 request.

FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION

The Army budgeted $10,758,000 for First Destination Transportation for equipment procured in the Other Procurement Army 3 subaccount. This program involves the transportation of newly manufactured equipment to the base where it will be deployed. Because of adjustments to various program procured in this subaccount, the Committee recommends a total of $9,958,000 for this program, a reduction of $800,000 from the budget request.

BASE LEVEL COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT

The Committee recommends an addition of $8,000,000 to expand the Army's supply of Automatic Building Machines which can provide a capability to rapidly construct shelters for a variety of reasons. The Committee notes that Army helicopters at Ft. Hood, Texas recently suffered $35,000,000 worth of damages from high winds, and much of this damage could have been averted if the helicopters had been properly sheltered. The shelters built by this system can be constructed in a 24 hour period and will offer the Army an important capability for a wide variety of potential uses.

INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

The Army budgeted $82,400,000 for Industrial and Depot Maintenance Equipment. Because of revised cost estimates on the validated requirements for 27 minor construction projects, and the slippage until June 1992 of a budgeted subproject within this program, the Committee recommends a total of $76,500,000 for this program, a reduction of $5,900,000 from the budget request.

REDUCTION FOR FORCE STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee has made a downward revision in the total force structure of the Army. The Committee also notes that the Pentagon recently announced that 30,000 Army troops will be withdrawn from Europe. Upon implementation of the Conventional Forces in

Europe (CFE) treaty the Army's NATO presence will be reduced further. These actions will result in a lower total requirement for the wide assortment of equipment procured in the "Other Procurement, Army" account. Also, the consolidation of Army bases in NATO, and the overall lower force structure will result in a wide variety of equipment becoming available for the Army bases not included in the consolidation, thus "freeing up" this equipment for redeployment and lowering the total requirement of the funds requested in fiscal year 1991 in the "Other Procurement, Army" account. Because of these factors, the Committee recommends a reduction of $78,700,000 in the "Other Procurement, Army" account.

EQUIPMENT FOR THE CENTRAL DISTRIBUTION CENTER (CDC)

Earlier this year, the Department of Defense (DOD) requested that $17,554,000, which had been appropriated for support equipment for the Central Distribution Center (CDC) project at the Red River Army Depot, used as a source of funds for a reprogramming action. The Committee notes that this request was denied and the funds remain available for the purpose for which they were appropriated. The Committee further directs the DOD not to use or transfer any of the $17,554,000 for any purpose not solely related to support equipment for the CDC project.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990	$9,389,266,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	9,838,600,000
Recommended	8,306,229,000
Decrease	1,532,371,000

This appropriation provides funds for the procurement of aircraft and related supporting equipment and programs. Included are funds for flight simulators and equipment to modify inservice aircraft to extend their service life, eliminate safety hazards, and improve their operational effectiveness. Additionally, spares and ground support equipment for all end items procured by this appropriation are included. Funds are also provided for procurement of material and effort for planned 1992 programs which must be ordered in 1991 due to leadtime considerations.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
BA-1 COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
A-12 AVENGER	--	1,211,858	--	37,500	--	-1,174,358
A-12 AVENGER (AP)	--	290,000	--	554,500	--	+264,500
EA-6B/REMFG (ELECTRONIC WARFARE) PROWLER	3	303,324	3	303,324	--	---
EA-6B/REMFG (ELECTRONIC WARFARE) PROWLER (AP-CY)	--	46,649	--	46,649	--	---
AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP)	24	457,286	24	457,286	--	---
AV-8B (V/STOL)HARRIER (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	---	--	40,000	--	+40,000
F-14A/D/REMFG (FIGHTER) TOMCAT	12	779,946	12	779,946	--	---
F-14A/D/REMFG (FIGHTER) TOMCAT (AP-CY)	--	126,290	--	126,290	--	---
F/A-18 (FIGHTER) HORNET	66	1,894,123	48	1,525,223	-18	-368,900
F/A-18 (FIGHTER) HORNET (AP-CY)	--	150,832	--	110,832	--	-40,000
CH/MH-53E (HELCOPTER) SUPER STALLION	23	376,915	--	25,000	-23	-351,915
CH/MH-53E (HELCOPTER) SUPER STALLION (AP-CY)	--	57,845	--	32,845	--	-25,000
V-22 OSPREY (AP-CY)	--	---	--	165,000	--	+165,000
SH-60B (ASW HELICOPTER) SEAHAWK (MYP)	6	104,077	6	119,577	--	+15,500
SH-60B (ASW HELICOPTER) SEAHAWK (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	40,326	--	40,326	--	---
SH-60F CV (ASW HELICOPTER) (MYP)	18	232,523	18	232,523	--	---
SH-60F CV (ASW HELICOPTER) (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	39,825	--	39,825	--	---
P-7A (PATROL) LRAACA	--	20,537	--	---	--	-20,537
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE	6	350,914	6	340,914	--	-10,000
E-2C (EARLY WARNING) HAWKEYE (AP-CY)	--	38,113	--	38,113	--	---
MH-60H (AP-CY)	--	---	--	6,000	--	+6,000
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT		6,521,184		5,021,473		-1,499,711
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
BA-3 TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK	12	261,000	12	261,000	--	---
T-45TS (TRAINER) GOSHAWK (AP-CY)	--	44,939	--	44,939	--	---
TOTAL, TRAINER AIRCRAFT		305,939		305,939		---
MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
BA-5 MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT						
A-3 SERIES	--	102	--	102	--	---
A-4 SERIES	--	7,407	--	7,407	--	---
A-6 SERIES	--	84,093	--	184,093	--	+100,000
EA-6 SERIES	--	50,634	--	50,634	--	---
A-7 SERIES	--	102	--	102	--	---
AV-8 SERIES	--	401	--	401	--	---
F-4 SERIES	--	102	--	102	--	---
RF-4 SERIES	--	102	--	102	--	---
F-14 SERIES	--	72,388	--	72,388	--	---
F-5 SERIES	--	102	--	102	--	---
ES-3 SERIES	--	5,163	--	5,163	--	---
OV-10 SERIES	--	1,340	--	1,340	--	---
F-18 SERIES	--	19,568	--	15,154	--	-4,414
H-46 SERIES	--	39,492	--	39,492	--	---
H-53 SERIES	--	35,694	--	35,694	--	---
SH-60 SERIES	--	45,079	--	45,079	--	---
H-1 SERIES	--	78,902	--	78,902	--	---
H-2 SERIES	--	8,932	--	8,932	--	---
H-3 SERIES	--	1,343	--	1,343	--	---
EP-3 SERIES	--	22,423	--	22,423	--	---
P-3 SERIES	--	248,191	--	248,191	--	---
S-3 SERIES	--	112,939	--	112,939	--	---
E-2 SERIES	--	119,467	--	114,427	--	-5,040
TRAINER A/C SERIES	--	23,404	--	23,404	--	---
C-130 SERIES	--	7,952	--	7,552	--	---
FEWSG	--	5,464	--	5,464	--	---
CARGO/TRANSPORT A/C SERIES	--	6,373	--	6,373	--	---
E-6 SERIES	--	8,185	--	8,185	--	---
POWER PLANT CHANGES	--	11,606	--	11,606	--	---
MISC FLIGHT SAFETY CHANGES	--	27	--	27	--	---
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	--	102,798	--	102,798	--	---
COMMON AVIONICS CHANGES	--	15,269	--	3,052	--	-12,217
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF AIRCRAFT		1,136,044		1,213,373		+78,329
AIRCRAFT SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	1,288,542	--	1,180,553	--	-107,989
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPEMENT AND FACILITIES						
BA-7 AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FAC						
COMMON GROUND EQUIPMENT	--	434,304	--	434,304	--	---
AIRCRAFT INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	36,034	--	36,034	--	---
WAR CONSUMABLES	--	30,718	--	30,718	--	---
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	--	33,592	--	30,592	--	-3,000
SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	47,243	--	47,243	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	6,000	--	6,000	--	---
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPEMENT AND FACILITIES		587,891		584,891		-3,000
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, NAVY		9,838,600		8,306,229		-1,532,371

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

COMBAT AIRCRAFT

EA-6B PROWLER

The Committee recommends $349,973,000 for remanufacture of three EA-6B aircraft to the ADVCAP configuration in fiscal year 1991 and advance procurement to support remanufacture of nine aircraft in fiscal year 1992.

AV-8B HARRIER

The Navy requested no funding in fiscal year 1991 for advance procurement for fiscal year 1992 procurement of the AV-8B Harrier. Nor did the Navy request funding for shutdown of the production line following completion of the fiscal year 1991 aircraft deliveries. The Committee understands additional procurement is necessary if currently planned force levels are to be achieved. The Committee also understands that force levels are subject to review and there is a proposal to remanufacture the existing aircraft to extend service life and increase mission capability. Both events will influence AV-8B funding requirements in a way which the Committee cannot foresee. Therefore, the Committee recommends $40,000,000 in advance procurement funding, to be used as appropriate for advance procurement, line shutdown, or remanufacturing of existing aircraft to improve capabilities and service life. The Navy must notify the Committee of its overall plans for AV-8B utilization, prior to obligation of these funds.

A-12 AVENGER II

The Committee recommends $610,000,000 for the A-12 Avenger II aircraft program. The Committee recommendation of $37,500,000 for full funding, $554,500,000 for advance procurement, and $18,000,000 for spare parts is a decrease of $995,859,000 from the budget request. The Committee's recommendation is in recognition of the program changes previously announced by the Department of the Navy.

F/A-18 HORNET

The budget request included $1,894,123,000 for procurement of 66 F/A-18 aircraft in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recognizes that any reduction in the number of aircraft the Navy buys will adversely affect unit costs and could jeopardize foreign sales. However, the Committee cannot ignore the projected excess inventory of this aircraft or the uncertainty of the Navy force structure in this era of fiscal constraint. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $368,900,000 and 18 aircraft in fiscal year 1991 and an advance procurement reduction of $40,000,000.

CH/MH-53E

The committee recommends $25,000,000 for CH/MH-53E aircraft and support equipment procurement. Further, the committee recommends $32,845,000 for CH/MH-53E advance procurement to support Marine Corps heavy lift requirements in FY-92.

V-22 OSPREY

The Committee recommends $165,000,000 for V-22 Osprey advance procurement in fiscal year 1991 to allow for production in fiscal year 1992. This funding, when added to $200,000,000 provided in fiscal year 1989, will support production of up to four aircraft in fiscal year 1992. The Committee expects the Department of Defense to immediately release the fiscal year 1989 funding to the Department of the Navy. Further, the Committee expects the Department of the Navy to expeditiously enter into contracts which will support procurement of aircraft in fiscal year 1992. The Committee has included a general provision in the bill directing the use of prior year funds.

SH-60B AND SH-60F HELICOPTER

The fiscal year 1990 appropriation for SH-60B and SH-60F helicopters included authorization for the Navy to enter into a multiyear procurement agreement with the contractor. The Committee continues to endorse the multiyear procurement strategy and notes that on July 2, 1990 the Office of the Secretary of the Navy informed the Committee that advance procurement contracts had been signed to support the multiyear. The Committee expects the Navy to continue efforts to finalize the multiyear procurement agreements. The Committee further notes that a forward-looking infrared (FLIR) is viewed as highly desirable by fleet operators and has included funding for its inclusion on SH-60B helicopters.

The Committee recommendation of $432,051,000 for SH-60B and SH-60F helicopters is an increase of $15,500,000 to the budget request and includes $5,500,000 for the FLIR.

P-7A LRAACA

The budget requested $20,537,000 for P-7A advance procurement. Subsequent to the budget submission, the Department of the Navy cancelled its contract for the development of this aircraft. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $20,537,000 in fiscal year 1991.

E-2C HAWKEYE

The budget request included $350,914,000 for procurement of six E-2C aircraft in fiscal year 1991. Included in the request were unexplained increases for production support and peculiar training equipment. The Committee recommends $340,914,000 for six aircraft, a reduction of $10,000,000 to the training equipment and production support budget components.

HH-60H

The budget contained no request for HH-60 procurement. However, the Committee has learned that the Navy plans to procure HH-60H helicopters for the combat search and rescue mission beginning in fiscal year 1992. In order to facilitate the orderly procurement of these helicopters, the Committee recommends $6,000,000 for advance procurement in fiscal year 1991.

Modification of Aircraft

A-6 MODIFICATIONS

The budget requested $84,093,000 for A-6 modifications. The A-6 is the Navy's premier attack aircraft and will remain prominent in the fleet well beyond the turn of the century. In order to ensure that the A-6 remains a viable fleet asset, the Committee believes an aggressive modifications program is required. The Committee recommends $184,093,000 in fiscal year 1991, an increase of $100,000,000. This increase is to be used for completion of Block IA upgrade, upgrade of the video tape recorder, acquisition of Constant Speed Drive Kits, and wing and fuselage testing.

OTHER MODIFICATONS

The Committee has reduced funding related to the acquisition of global positioning system user equipment, which is experiencing delays in operational testing and full rate production. The Committee recommendation includes reductions of $4,414,000 for F-18 modifications, $5,040,000 for E-2 modifications, and $12,217,000 for Common Avionics Changes.

Aircraft Spares and Repair Parts

SPARES

The Committee recommends $1,180,553,000 for aircraft spares and repair parts, a reduction of $107,989,000 from the budget request. The reduction is based on aircraft quantity reductions addressed elsewhere in the report including $86,000,000 for A-12 spares and $21,989,000 for F/A-18 spares.

Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities

OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES

The Committee recommends $30,592,000 a reduction of $3,000,000 from the budget request. Funding for global positioning system user equipment has been reduced due to delays in operational testing and full rate production.

WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990	$5,392,312,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	6,161,400,000
Recommended	5,315,504,000
Decrease	845,896,000

This appropriation finances the procurement of strategic and tactical missiles, target drones, torpedoes, guns, associated support equipment, and the modification of in-service missiles, torpedoes, and guns.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
TRIDENT I	--	1,252	--	1,252	--	---
TRIDENT II	52	1,343,780	52	1,343,780	--	---
TRIDENT II (AP-CY)	--	192,565	--	192,565	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
MISSILE INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	2,404	--	2,404	--	---
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES		1,540,001		1,540,001		---
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC MISSILES						
TOMAHAWK	600	808,733	400	658,733	-200	-150,000
TACTICAL MISSILES						
AMRAAM	550	421,916	450	351,916	-100	-70,000
SLAM	215	241,086	160	241,086	-55	---
HARM	1,320	339,382	1,320	339,382	--	---
STANDARD MISSILES	900	607,762	600	346,802	-300	-261,960
RAM	405	70,383	--	---	-405	-70,383
HELLFIRE	1,198	42,076	1,198	42,076	--	---
PENGUIN	65	44,150	65	44,150	--	---
MAVERICK MISSILES	--	5,794	--	5,794	--	---
AERIAL TARGETS	--	142,421	--	149,700	--	+7,279
OTHER MISSILE SUPPORT	--	29,110	--	29,110	--	---
MODIFICATION OF MISSILES						
TOMAHAWK MODS	--	26,726	--	26,726	--	---
SPARROW MODS	--	30,009	--	30,009	--	---
SIDEWINDER MODS	--	7,076	--	7,076	--	---
PHOENIX MODS	--	3,809	--	3,809	--	---
HARPOON MODS	--	18,263	--	18,263	--	---
STANDARD MISSILES MODS	--	15,447	--	15,447	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES						
WEAPONS INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES	--	24,986	--	24,986	--	---
FLEET SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS (MYP)	3	249,599	--	---	-3	-249,599
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	95,524	--	95,524	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		3,224,252		2,429,589		-794,663
TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT						
MK-48 ADCAP TORPEDO	240	350,291	240	350,291	--	---
MK-50 ALWT	265	328,266	265	328,266	--	---
ASW TARGETS	--	26,409	--	26,409	--	---
ASROC	--	20,156	--	20,156	--	---
MOD OF TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIP						
MK-46 TORPEDO MODS	--	11,740	--	11,740	--	---
QUICKSTRIKE MINE	--	16,096	--	16,096	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
TORPEDO SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	55,278	--	55,278	--	---
ASW RANGE SUPPORT	--	24,382	--	24,382	--	---
LOGISTIC SUPPORT						
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	8,700	--	8,700	--	---
TOTAL, TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT		841,318		841,318		---
OTHER WEAPONS						
GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
MK-15 PHALANX CIWS	17	61,958	17	61,958	--	---
MK-19 40MM MACHINE GUN	25	538	25	538	--	---
MK-38 25MM GUN MOUNT	85	9,609	85	9,609	--	---
SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	--	12,604	--	12,604	--	---
MODIFICATION OF GUNS AND GUN MOUNTS						
CIWS MODS	--	81,292	--	81,292	--	---
5/54 GUN MOUNT MODS	--	17,611	--	17,611	--	---
3/50 GUN MOUNT MODS	--	885	--	885	--	---
MK-75 76MM GUN MOUNT MODS	--	9,985	--	9,985	--	---
MODS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	2,401	--	2,401	--	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
GUN SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	5,263	--	5,263	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER WEAPONS		202,146		202,146		---
OTHER ORDNANCE						
AIR LAUNCHED ORDNANCE						
GENERAL PURPOSE BOMBS	--	48,018	--	48,018	--	---
2.75 INCH ROCKETS	--	14,644	--	14,644	--	---
MACHINE GUN AMMUNITION	--	12,450	--	12,450	--	---
PRACTICE BOMBS	--	38,039	--	28,739	--	-9,300
BIGEYE CHEMICAL WEAPON	--	8,911	--	---	--	-8,911
SHIP ORDNANCE						
3 INCH/50 GUN AMMUNITION	--	469	--	469	--	---
5 INCH/38 GUN AMMUNITION	--	4,386	--	4,386	--	---
5 INCH/54 GUN AMMUNITION	--	11,925	--	11,925	--	---
16 INCH GUN AMMUNITION	--	33,022	--	---	--	-33,022
CIWS AMMUNITION	--	32,815	--	32,815	--	---
76MM GUN AMMUNITION	--	1,060	--	1,060	--	---
OTHER SHIP GUN AMMUNITION	--	32,935	--	32,935	--	---
SMALL ARMS & LANDING PARTY AMMUNITION	--	33,935	--	33,935	--	---
PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	--	2,565	--	2,565	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	78,509	--	78,509	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER ORDNANCE		353,683		302,450		-51,233
TOTAL, WEAPONS PROCUREMENT, NAVY		6,161,400		5,315,504		-845,896

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes in the budget estimate, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars, in thousands]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Tomahawk	$808,733	$658,733	−$150,000
Tactical Air Launched Decoys	0	25,000	+25,000

TACTICAL MISSILES

AMRAAM

The Committee recommends $351,916,000 for the procurement of 450 AMRAAM missiles for the Navy. When combined with the recommendation elsewhere in this report for Air Force AMRAAM purchases, the total for the AMRAAM program is $815,298,000 for 900 missiles.

The recommended amount will maintain low rate production which the Committee does not believe should be exceeded until the contractors have irrefutably demonstrated that the producibility and reliability problems which have plagued the program are solved.

STANDOFF LAND ATTACK MISSILE

Based on a decline in anticipated Foreign Military Sales and on vendors' price increases, the Navy estimates it will only be able to procure 160 standoff land attack missiles in 1991, not 215 as depicted in the budget documents. The Committee, therefore, recommends the request of $241,086,000 for 160 missiles and urges the Navy to take all appropriate actions to restrain price growth in the program.

HARM MISSILE

The Committee recommends $369,697,000, the total amount requested, for 1,440 HARM missiles. This includes $339,382,000 for 1,320 Navy missiles and $30,315,000 for 120 Air Force missiles.

However, the Committee disagrees with the Navy's proposed acquisition strategy. This Committee has been a strong proponent of competition in general as a way to reduce acquisition costs and has probably been the strongest Congressional supporter of competition in the HARM program in particular. The Committee firmly believes that the competition introduced into this program has been a big contributor to the drop in price experienced in the last ten years.

But the circumstances have changed and the Committee's view has changed. When competition was initiated for the HARM program, annual buys of more than 2,500 missiles were planned. The

1991 request of 1,440 missiles barely supports the minimum sustaining rate for two producers. The two producers have been facilitized at 3,240 missiles per year. The 1990 and 1991 programs *combined,* including last year's congressional add-on, total 3,278 missiles. In addition, the Navy estimates that based on current projections, savings from competition will not equal the Government's investment in developing two sources until fiscal year 1998 at the earliest.

The Committee believes it does not make sound economic sense to maintain two producers at minimal rates and therefore directs the Navy to make a down selection to one producer beginning with the fiscal year 1991 procurement.

STANDARD MISSILE

The 1991 budget request for standard missiles includes funds for 600 block III variants and for 300 block IV missiles, representing the first procurement request for block IV.

Both block III and block IV programs have experienced delays. The 1990 appropriation for block III missiles will not go on contract until October 1990, after the end of the fiscal year.

Development of the block IV booster has experienced problems and is approximately two months behind schedule. Contract award for block IV is not planned until August 1991, late in the fiscal year. Any additional development glitches impacting on schedule could easily push contract award into fiscal year 1992.

Therefore, the Committee has deferred, without prejudice, the $261,960,000 included in the budget for block IV production.

ROLLING AIRFRAME MISSILE

The Administration request includes $70,383,000 for 405 Rolling Airframe Missiles (RAMs). The RAM program, a cooperative United States-German undertaking, was begun in 1976 and is expected to cost up to $2.5 billion.

A recent joint report prepared by the United States General Accounting Office and the German Federal Court of Audit determined that the RAM is not ready for full rate production for the following reasons:

(a) The RAM will have difficulty meeting the threat by the end of the century.

(b) The RAM's capabilities have not been fully tested.

(c) The decision to have two producers for the missile—one German and one U.S.—will increase the cost of the total planned buy by up to a quarter of a billion dollars.

(d) The planned inventories may not be needed.

In addition, the Committee notes the following:

(a) Program execution in fiscal year 1990 has been slow. More than 96 percent of the 1990 appropriation remains unobligated, and the 1990 program is not expected to be on contract until November at the earliest.

(b) Navy support for the program appears to be waning. The Navy is not expected to request funding for the program after fiscal year 1991.

(c) The total planned U.S. Navy inventory objective may decline from 5,000 to approximately 1,500.

(d) The Navy currently expects to install the RAM system on only 10 ships.

For all of the above reasons, and in light of the harsh budget climate, the Committee believes the RAM program is a lower priority. Accordingly, program termination is recommended, with no funding provided for fiscal year 1991, and the remaining fiscal year 1990 monies rescinded.

AERIAL TARGETS

The Committee recommends $149,700,000 for the aerial targets activity. Included within the total is $25,000,000 to be used only for the tactical air launched decoy/improved tactical air launched decoy program. The Committee notes that the Navy has not used the $25,000,000 provided in fiscal year 1990 for the TALD/ITALD program. The Navy is directed to complete its program review without further delay and use the funds for the purpose intended.

The Administration's 1991 request reflected a $17,706,000, or 15 percent, increase above 1990. The Committee finds this increase excessive and recommends a level of effort reduction of $17,721,000.

TORPEDOES AND RELATED EQUIPMENT

MK-50 TORPEDO

The Committee understands that the Navy is considering a breakout, or separate procurement, of MK-50 torpedo afterbodies. A General Accounting Office report issued in January 1989 stated that Navy officials believed the leader/follower procurement strategy would result in greater cost savings than component breakout.

The GAO concluded that "because of the manner in which the Navy has structured the MK-50 torpedo procurement, we believe that the most appropriate time for the Navy to determine whether it could save money by separately procuring the MK-50 propulsion system or components of it and providing them to the contractor as government furnished equipment is when it seeks bids for full rate production."

The Committee has not been presented with any analysis by the Navy which refutes the observations and conclusion of the GAO. Therefore, the Navy is directed to follow the GAO's recommendation and wait until full rate production to review the breakout issue.

OTHER ORDNANCE

PRACTICE BOMBS

The Navy budgeted $38,039,000 for procurement of practice bombs. The Committee recommends $28,739,000, a reduction of $9,300,000, because the General Accounting Office has found that the budget was in excess to requirements for practice Rockeye ($4,000,000) and MK-76 practice bombs ($5,300,000).

BIGEYE

The Navy budgeted $8,911,000 for procurement of Bigeye binary chemical bomb. The Committee recommends denial of the entire request because the program has been terminated.

16 INCH GUN AMMUNITION

The Navy budgeted $33,022,000 for procurement of 16 inch gun ammunition. The prospective deactivation of battleships makes additional ammunition procurement unnecessary. The Committee recommends denial of the entire amount.

SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990	$11,409,066,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	11,195,200,000
Recommended	12,329,800,000
Increase	1,134,600,000

This appropriation finances the construction of new ships and the purchase and the conversion of existing ships, including hull, mechanical, and electrical equipment, electronics, guns, torpedo and missile launching systems, and communications systems.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY						
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS						
BA-1 FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS						
TRIDENT (NUCLEAR)	1	1,244,629	1	1,244,629	--	---
TRIDENT (NUCLEAR) (AP-CY)	--	143,000	--	---	--	-143,000
TOTAL, FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SHIPS		1,387,629		1,244,629		-143,000
OTHER WARSHIPS						
BA-2 OTHER WARSHIPS						
SSN-21	2	2,342,900	1	1,457,000	-1	-885,900
SSN-21 (AP-CY)	--	1,139,100	--	649,500	--	-489,600
CV SLEP	--	---	1	963,068	+1	+963,068
CV SLEP (AP-CY)	--	113,068	--	---	--	-113,068
DDG-51 (MYP)	5	3,566,403	4	3,109,403	-1	-457,000
DDG-51 (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	3,600	--	3,600	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER WARSHIPS		7,165,071		6,182,571		-982,500
AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
BA-3 AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS						
LHD-1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP (MYP)	1	959,800	1	933,800	--	-26,000
LSD-41 (CARGO VARIANT)	1	240,000	1	240,000	--	---
TOTAL, AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS		1,199,800		1,173,800		-26,000
MINE WARFARE AND PATROL SHIPS						
BA-4 MINE WARFARE + PATROL SHIPS						
MHC MINE HUNTER COASTAL	3	268,100	2	204,000	-1	-64,100
TOTAL, MINE WARFARE AND PATROL SHIPS		268,100		204,000		-64,100
AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGR						
BA-5 AUXILIARIES, CRAFT + PY PROG COSTS						
AOE	1	398,200	1	398,200	--	---
OCEANOGRAPHIC SHIPS	1	43,100	1	43,100	--	---
SERVICE CRAFT	--	27,300	--	75,400	--	+48,100
LANDING CRAFT	--	10,400	--	10,400	--	---
LCAC LANDING CRAFT (MYP)	12	244,700	12	244,700	--	---
LCAC LANDING CRAFT (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	23,200	--	23,200	--	---
SEALIFT SHIP (AP)	--	---	--	1,500,000	--	+1,500,000
MARITIME PREPO/READY RES FLT/SHIP CONT RES	--	---	--	900,000	--	+900,000
OUTFITTING	--	231,100	--	185,000	--	-46,100
POST DELIVERY	--	154,500	--	139,000	--	-15,500
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	8,800	--	8,800	--	---
SHIP SPECIAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	36,300	--	---	--	-36,300
TOTAL, AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGR		1,174,600		3,524,800		+2,350,200
TOTAL, SHIPBUILDING AND CONVERSION, NAVY		11,195,200		12,329,800		+1,134,600
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		---		---		---
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		11,195,200		12,329,800		+1,134,600

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AUTOMATIC INSULATION TEST AND MONITORING DEVICE

With the goal of establishing or qualifying an American manufacturing capability, the Committee directs the Navy to test and evaluate the use of an American manufactured automatic electrical insulation resistance tester (megger) to test and monitor in line and continuous (not portable) critical motor and generator applications. Test voltage options should include 500 VDC or greater. Tests should be conducted for MSC ships, Ready Reserve Fleet vessels, submarines (including the submarine test platform USS Dolphin), and for all other classes of Naval ships, including combatants, of the active and reserve forces.

PHOTOGRAMMETRY

The Committee is concerned that the Navy is developing a capability to apply close range photogrammetry to shipbuilding, overhaul and repair. This process utilizes precise photographs of a ship hull and based on those highly accurate photographs, reliable measurements, blueprints and drawings of the as-built condition of the hull or other parts of the ship are produced. Based on those

very accurate drawings, a ship is repaired or retrofitted with new parts.

Historically, the Navy has relied on highly qualified private contractors, including small business professionals, to provide this service. Recently, however, the Navy has acquired these systems and trained its own personnel to perform this service in at least two shipyards.

The Committee urges the Navy not to duplicate services available from the private sector. Moreover, the Committee directs the Navy not to establish any shipyard as a service bureau for other shipyards, thus putting the government in competition with private, small businesses. Those systems currently in the possession of the Navy should only be used to train Naval personnel on the use of this technology so proper specifications can be written and the quality of work obtained from contractors can be evaluated.

SHIP COST ADJUSTMENT

The Committee has included a general provision transferring funds among various prior year shipbuilding programs to cover anticipated and known cost increases. The Committee notes that further adjustments may be required to properly finance the shipbuilding programs authorized in prior years and urges the Department of Defense to promptly forward such proposals to the Congress.

Fleet Ballistic Missile Ships

TRIDENT

The Committee concurs in the adjustment made by the Authorization Committee reducing Trident advance procurement by $143,000,000.

Other Warships

SSN–21 SEAWOLF

The Secretary of Defense, in a letter to the Committee dated August 13, 1990, recommended a reduction to the attack submarine program in fiscal year 1991. The Secretary's recommendation cited the changing world situation and fiscal considerations as justification for revising attack submarine inventory objectives downward. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $1,375,500,000 in fiscal year 1991. The remaining budget request of $2,106,500,000 will support construction of one submarine in fiscal year 1991 and advance procurement for fiscal year 1992 and 1993 submarines.

AIRCRAFT CARRIER SERVICE LIFE EXTENSION PROGRAM

The Committee commends the Navy for the manner in which it has executed the aircraft carrier Service Life Extension Program (SLEP) at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The SLEP process has effectively and efficiently modernized conventional aircraft carriers to provide up to 15 years of additional service life at a cost of approximately $800 million dollars each. Three carriers have complet-

ed SLEP, one carrier SLEP is near completion, and a fifth carrier began SLEP in fiscal year 1990. All of these carrier SLEPs have been or will be accomplished at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard. The Committee endorses continuation of the service life extension program, to be accomplished at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard, for a seventh carrier (USS KENNEDY). Therefore, the Committee recommends $963,068,000 only for the CV SLEP of USS KENNEDY to be accomplished at the Philadelphia Naval Shipyard.

DDG–51 DESTROYER

The budget request included $3,566,403,000 for construction of five DDG–51 class destroyers in fiscal year 1991. Subsequent to submission of the budget request, the Secretary of Defense ordered a review of the DDG–51 program to determine if rapidly changing world events dictated a change in procurement strategy. On August 13, 1990 the Secretary of Defense informed the Committee that indeed, the world situation and fiscal considerations allowed for alteration of the DDG–51 procurement rate. Accordingly, the Committee recommends $3,109,403,000 for construction of four ships in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommendation represents a budget authority reduction of $457,000,000 in fiscal year 1991.

Amphibious Ships

LHD–1 AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT SHIP

The budget request includes $959,800,000 for one LHD–1 class Amphibious Assault Ship in fiscal year 1991. The request includes $77,713,000 for escalation, but the escalation calculation only supports a request of $51,800,000. Therefore, the Committee recommends $933,800,000 for construction of one ship in fiscal year 1991. The recommendation represents a budget authority reduction of $26,000,000.

Mine Warfare and Patrol Ships

COASTAL MINE HUNTER

The budget request included $268,100,000 for three coastal mine hunter ships in fiscal year 1991. The lead ship of this class is currently projected for delivery in January of 1991, nine months later than originally planned. The second ship has begun construction while the third ship, awarded to a second source builder, has yet to begin construction. In addition to schedule delays, there have already been significant cost increases for the lead ship.

The Committee supports the Navy's effort to address the important issue of coastal mine hunting and neutralization, but notes the risks currently being encountered in the MHC program. Therefore, the Committee recommends a slowdown until the program execution is brought under control financially and schedules are solidified. The Committee recommends $204,000,000 for two MHCs in fiscal year 1991 to be competitively procured. The recommendation represents a decrease of $64,100,000 from the budget request.

The Committee continues to support the Navy's decision to homeport MHC-52 and MHC-55 in Astoria, Oregon and has provided funds for the construction of these vessels.

AUXILIARIES, CRAFT, AND PRIOR-YEAR PROGRAMS

SERVICE CRAFT

The Navy request includes $27,300,000 for procurement of eight service craft in fiscal year 1991. The Navy originally identified a need for 37 service craft at a cost of $78,600,000 to be financed in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recognizes that changing operating scenarios throughout the world will have an effect on service craft requirements. However, funding the replacement of aging service craft has always been a low priority within the Navy and appears to have been the case again this year. To help remedy this situation of chronic underfunding, the Committee recommends $75,400,000 for procurement of service craft. The recommended funding is an increase of $48,100,000 to the budget request and is to be used for procurement of nine water barges, twelve covered lighters, and one barracks craft (APL). All of these craft are to be procured in the United States.

SEALIFT

The Committee recommends $1,500,000,000 for procurement of sealift ships in fiscal year 1991. The Committee's recommendation is in addition to fiscal year 1990 funding of $375,132,000 which remains unobligated.

The Committee believes the report accompanying H.R. 3072, making appropriations for the Department of Defense for fiscal year 1990, provided the basis and direction necessary for a responsible program to address the sealift needs of the Government. Since the time of that report and subsequent conference report, the Department of Defense has embarked upon an extensive effort to supply equipment to forces deployed in the area of the Saudi Arabian peninsula. This action, Operation Desert Shield, has highlighted some significant shortfalls in the transportation plans of the Department of Defense, thus causing the Committee to modify its direction on execution of the program.

First, all reports indicate that the SL-7 fast sealift ships performed well with the exception of one ship which had been scheduled for a maintenance period. However, they are capable of moving only a single Army heavy division at a time. Therefore, the Committee directs the Navy to immediately develop an acquisition plan to build new roll-on/roll-off type ships to transport one additional heavy Army division. The Committee notes that the speed of these ships need not be equal to the speed of current SL-7 ships, but in other aspects should resemble the existing SL-7 ships. The Committee expects that the ships would be maintained, manned, and exercised as is the case with the SL-7 ships. The design should also focus on commercial rather than military standards in order to control costs. The Navy is to provide a report on this aspect of the program by March 1, 1991 and to begin contracting for the program 30 days after submitting the report.

Second, while there is a consensus among officials involved in Operation Desert Shield on the need for an additional increment of roll-on/roll-off capability, there is less certainty on the ultimate lift and deployability requirements in the changing world environment. The Committee notes that the Department is preparing an update of the Congressionally Mandated Mobility Study that will be completed next year. In addition, a full review of the lessons learned in Operation Desert Shield has been ordered by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The General Accounting Office and the Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff are also reviewing lift and deployability requirements, including airlift, sealift, and prepositioning.

In order to provide a basis for timely decisions on additional lift and deployability initiatives as these requirements are clarified, the Committee directs the Navy to examine the option to convert six C-8 and C-9 LASH ships to a roll-on/roll-off configuration. The Committee notes these six LASH ships are currently in the Ready Reserve Fleet and might be converted at a cost of approximately $50 million each. The Navy shall report to the Committee on the advantages and disadvantages of such an approach for additional roll-on/roll-off capability beyond the ships previously described, or for use as Army Maritime Prepositioning ships. A similar examination should be given to use of roll-on/roll-off ships currently in the RRF for Army Maritime Prepositioning, as well as new construction for this purpose.

Third, the Committee is aware of the work performed by the Maritime Administration in developing a ship design concept which incorporates military usefulness and commercial viability. The Committee encourages the Maritime Administration to continue its efforts. To facilitate this effort, the Department of Defense is directed to provide all funds necessary to the Maritime Administration and other Government entities involved in the program. At least $1,500,000 shall be provided to the Maritime Administration within 15 days of enactment of the Department of Defense Appropriation Act.

Finally, the Committee encourages the Department of the Navy to expeditiously develop an operational requirement for the sealift program and to submit it to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition. The Congress must be informed if the operational requirement is not submitted to the Under Secretary by March 1, 1991 and the reasons for noncompliance.

MARITIME PREPOSITIONING, READY RESERVE FLEET AND SHIP CONTRACT RESERVE

The Committee recommends $900,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 for expenses related to maritime prepositioning, ready reserve fleet, and ship contract reserves. The Committee believes these funds will improve the readiness of military forces by expending resources necessary to improve the availability of ships to transport warfighting capability.

POST DELIVERY AND OUTFITTING

The budget request for Post Delivery and Outfitting is $385,600,000 in fiscal year 1991, an increase of $83,100,000 from the fiscal year 1990 funding level. The Navy has consistently overestimated the requirement for Outfitting and Post Delivery funds as is evident from the reductions to these accounts for reprogrammings. Therefore, the Committee recommends $139,000,000 for Post Delivery and $185,000,000 for Outfitting in fiscal year 1991. The recommended funding represents a 10 percent reduction to the Post Delivery request and a 20 percent reduction to the Outfitting request.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990	$7,895,461,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	6,081,500,000
Recommended	5,344,811,000
Decrease	736,689,000

This appropriation finances the procurement of major equipment and weapons other than ships, aircraft, missiles, torpedoes, and guns. Such equipments range from the latest electronic sensors for updating our naval forces to trucks, training equipment, and spare parts.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY						
SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP PROPULSION EQUIPMENT						
LM-2500 GAS TURBINE	--	6,425	--	6,425	--	---
ALLISON 501K GAS TURBINE	1	6,357	1	6,357	--	---
STEAM PROPULSION IMPROVEMENT	--	5,285	--	5,285	--	---
OTHER PROPULSION EQUIPMENT	--	7,840	--	7,840	--	---
GENERATORS						
OTHER GENERATORS	--	11,197	--	11,197	--	---
PUMPS						
OTHER PUMPS	--	4,736	--	4,736	--	---
AIR COMPRESSORS						
HIGH PRESSURE AIR COMPRESSORS	2	2,040	2	2,040	--	---
PROPELLERS						
SUBMARINE PROPELLERS	16	5,759	16	5,759	--	---
OTHER PROPELLERS AND SHAFTS	--	4,005	--	4,005	--	---
NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT						
ELEC SUSPENDED GYRO NAVIGATOR	--	3,651	--	3,651	--	---
OTHER NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	--	8,341	--	8,341	--	---
UNDERWAY REPLENISH EQUIP						
UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT	--	11,214	--	9,214	--	-2,000
PERISCOPES						
TYPE 18 PERISCOPES	--	8,890	--	8,890	--	---
PERISCOPES AND ACCESSORIES	--	4,171	--	4,171	--	---
OTHER SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT						
FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT	--	59,268	--	59,268	--	---
COMMAND AND CONTROL SWITCHBOARD	5	8,345	5	8,345	--	---
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	28,611	--	28,611	--	---
SUBMARINE SILENCING EQUIPMENT	--	14,122	--	14,122	--	---
SURFACE SHIP SILENCING EQUIPMENT	--	6,660	--	6,660	--	---
SUBMARINE BATTERIES	9	2,991	9	2,991	--	---
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	58,395	--	57,395	--	-1,000
DSSP EQUIPMENT	--	12,022	--	12,022	--	---
SEALIFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	21,944	--	21,944	--	---
AIR CONDITIONERS	--	794	--	794	--	---
MINESWEEPING EQUIPMENT	--	6,168	--	6,168	--	---
HM&E ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	33,751	--	33,751	--	---
SURFACE IMA	--	9,380	--	7,780	--	-1,600
DEGAUSSING EQUIPMENT	--	716	--	716	--	---
RADIOLOGICAL CONTROLS	--	529	--	529	--	---
MINI/MICROMINI ELECTRONIC REPAIR	--	654	--	654	--	---
CHEMICAL WARFARE DETECTORS	1,153	13,854	1,153	13,854	--	---
SUBMARINE LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEM	3	2,182	3	2,182	--	---
REACTOR PLANT EQUIPMENT						
REACTOR POWER UNITS	1	46,767	1	46,767	--	---
REACTOR COMPONENTS	--	303,417	--	303,417	--	---
OCEAN ENGINEERING						
DIVING AND SALVAGE EQUIPMENT	--	4,163	--	4,163	--	---
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT	--	2,141	--	2,141	--	---
SMALL BOATS						
SMALL BOATS	101	10,419	101	10,419	--	---
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
OTHER SHIPS TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	7,390	--	7,390	--	---
PRODUCTION FACILITIES EQUIPMENT						
PRODUCTION SUPPORT FACILITIES	--	9,900	--	9,900	--	---
OPERATING FORCES IPE	--	10,347	--	10,347	--	---
OTHER SHIP SUPPORT						
NUCLEAR ALTERATIONS	--	129,336	--	129,336	--	---
MODERNIZATION SUPPORT	--	444,779	--	444,779	--	---
REDUCTION, REDUCED FORCES	--	---	--	-76,600	--	-76,600
REDUCTION, EXCESS REPROGRAMMING	--	---	--	-47,800	--	-47,800
TOTAL, SHIPS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		1,338,955		1,209,955		-129,000
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
SHIP RADARS						
AN/SPS-40	--	32,666	--	32,666	--	---
AN/SPS-48	--	1,007	2	49,907	+2	+48,900
AN/SPS-49	--	8,523	--	8,523	--	---
AN/SYS-()	--	4,849	--	---	--	-4,849
MK-23 TARGET ACQUISITION SYSTEM	4	37,531	4	37,531	--	---
RADAR SUPPORT	--	12,707	--	12,707	--	---
SHIP SONARS						
SURFACE SONAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	18,443	--	18,443	--	---
AN/SQQ-89 SURF ASW COMBAT SYSTEM	--	280,192	--	280,192	--	---
AN/BQQ-5	--	127,259	--	127,259	--	---
SURFACE SONAR WINDOWS AND DOME	--	10,988	--	10,988	--	---
SONAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	6,574	--	6,574	--	---
SONAR SWITCHES AND TRANSDUCERS	--	25,920	--	25,920	--	---
FBM SYSTEM SONARS	--	3,004	--	3,004	--	---
ASW ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM	--	27,384	--	25,584	--	-1,800
SSTD	--	17,500	--	---	--	-17,500
ACOUSTIC COMMUNICATIONS	--	182	--	182	--	---
SUBMARINE ADVANCED COMBAT SYSTEM	--	228,966	--	228,966	--	---
SOSUS	--	31,318	--	31,318	--	---
LAMPS MK I ASW SUPPORT	--	8,896	--	8,896	--	---
AN/SQR-18 TOWED ARRAY SONAR	--	13,716	--	23,716	--	+10,000
AN/SQR-15 TOWED ARRAY SONAR	--	2,659	--	2,659	--	---
SURTASS	--	2,367	--	2,367	--	---
ASW OPERATIONS CENTER	--	3,268	--	3,268	--	---
CARRIER ASW MODULE	--	13,343	--	4,043	--	-9,300
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT						
AN/SLQ-32	--	92,522	--	85,822	--	-6,700
AN/WLR-8	--	2,431	--	2,431	--	---
ICAD SYSTEMS	--	3,559	--	3,559	--	---
EW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	679	--	679	--	---
C-3 COUNTERMEASURES	--	6,343	--	6,343	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
RECONNAISSANCE EQUIPMENT						
COMBAT DF	--	13,100	--	---	--	-13,100
NAVAL INTELL PROCESSING SYSTEM	--	11,705	--	5,705	--	-6,000
SUBMARINE SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT						
AN/WLQ-4 IMPROVEMENTS	--	29,761	--	29,761	--	---
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM	--	1,196	--	1,196	--	---
OTHER SHIP ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
NAVY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	--	106,836	--	106,836	--	---
TACTICAL FLAG COMMAND CENTER	--	20,877	--	20,877	--	---
LINK 16 HARDWARE	--	35,560	--	31,560	--	-4,000
MINESWEEPING SYSTEM REPLACEMENT	--	11,309	--	11,309	--	---
NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS	94	14,254	---	---	-94	-14,254
HF LINK-11 DATA TERMINALS	--	954	--	954	--	---
ARMED FORCES RADIO AND TV	--	2,160	--	2,160	--	---
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	147,851	--	147,851	--	---
AN/SQQ - 89	--	---	--	12,000	--	+12,000
TRAINING EQUIPMENT						
OTHER TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	17,066	--	17,066	--	---
AVIATION ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
MATCALS	--	12,052	--	12,052	--	---
SHIPBOARD AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	--	5,428	--	5,428	--	---
AUTOMATIC CARRIER LANDING SYSTEM	--	910	--	910	--	---
TACAN	--	1,365	--	1,365	--	---
AIR STATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	3,540	--	3,540	--	---
MICROWAVE LANDING SYSTEM	--	500	--	500	--	---
FACSFAC	--	3,097	--	3,097	--	---
RADAR AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL	--	1,415	--	1,415	--	---
ID SYSTEMS	--	8,744	--	8,744	--	---
OTHER SHORE ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT						
TADIX-B	--	20,689	--	15,689	--	-5,000
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	--	2,158	--	2,158	--	---
MULTOTS	--	160	--	160	--	---
NCCS ASHORE	--	11,916	--	11,916	--	---
RADIAC	--	1,902	--	1,902	--	---
OVER THE HORIZON RADAR	1	80,556	--	5,256	-1	-75,300
GPETE	--	18,702	--	18,702	--	---
INTEG COMBAT SYSTEM TEST FACILITY	--	3,021	--	3,021	--	---
CALIBRATION STANDARDS	--	8,176	--	8,176	--	---
EMI CONTROL INSTRUMENTATION	--	10,461	--	10,461	--	---
SHORE ELEC ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	11,849	--	11,849	--	---
SHIPBOARD COMMUNICATIONS						
SHIPBOARD TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS	--	22,988	--	22,988	--	---
FLIGHT DECK COMMUNICATIONS	--	1,805	--	1,805	--	---
PORTABLE RADIOS	--	5,681	--	5,681	--	---
SHIP COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	--	10,878	--	10,878	--	---
SHIP COMM ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	3,748	--	3,748	--	---
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS						
SHORE LF/VLF COMMUNICATIONS	--	1,286	--	1,286	--	---
VERDIN	--	1,670	--	1,670	--	---
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	--	9,741	--	9,741	--	---
COMPACT VLF RECEIVER	--	11,544	--	11,544	--	---
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS						
SATCOM SHIP TERMINALS	--	120,082	--	120,082	--	---
SATCOM SHORE TERMINALS	--	9,409	--	9,409	--	---
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS						
JCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	--	567	--	567	--	---
ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	--	134	--	134	--	---
SHORE HF COMMUNICATIONS	--	9,156	--	9,156	--	---
VOICE FREQ CARRIER TELEGRAPH	--	680	--	680	--	---
WWMCCS COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	--	96	--	96	--	---
SHORE COMMUNICATIONS AUTOMATION	--	2,980	--	2,980	--	---
SHORE COMM ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	218	--	218	--	---
CRYPTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT						
STU-III	--	21,275	--	21,275	--	---
TSEC/KG-84	--	35,790	--	35,790	--	---
TSEC/KY-57/58 (VINSON)	--	14,705	--	14,705	--	---
TSEC/KYV-5 (ANDVT)	--	48,873	--	48,873	--	---
TSEC/KG-81 (WALBURN)	--	9,654	--	9,654	--	---
TSEC/KGR-96 (ITSS)	--	4,397	--	4,397	--	---
BLACKER CRYPTO	--	4,259	--	4,259	--	---
TRITAC CRYPTO	--	4,576	--	4,576	--	---
TSEC/KGV-11	--	6,487	--	6,487	--	---
COMMON FILL DEVICES	--	1,087	--	1,087	--	---
SIGNAL SECURITY	--	406	--	406	--	---
CRYPTOGRAPHIC ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	5,464	--	5,464	--	---
TSEC/KGV-8	--	2,168	--	2,168	--	---
CRYPTOLOGIC EQUIPMENT						
CRYPTOLOGIC COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	--	597	--	597	--	---
CRYPTOLOGIC ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	107	--	107	--	---
CRYPTOLOGIC RESERVES EQUIPMENT	--	402	--	402	--	---
CRYPTOLOGIC FIELD TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	134	--	134	--	---
OTHER ELECTRONIC SUPPORT						
WAR RESERVE	--	432	--	432	--	---
ELECT. ENGINEERED MAINTENANCE	--	3,425	--	3,425	--	---
REDUCTION, REDUCED FORCES	--	---	--	-115,600	--	-115,600
REDUCTION, EXCESS REPROGRAMMING	--	---	--	-72,100	--	-72,100
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		2,020,969		1,746,366		-274,603
AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SONOBUOYS						
AN/SSQ-36 (BT)	12,200	2,096	12,200	2,096	--	---
AN/SSQ-53 (DIFAR)	237,300	45,884	237,300	45,884	--	---
AN/SSQ-62 (DICASS)	28,300	23,799	28,300	23,799	--	---
SIGNAL, UNDERWATER SOUND (SUS)	7,100	1,808	7,100	1,808	--	---
AIR LAUNCHED ORDNANCE						
CARTRIDGES & CART ACTUATED DEVLOPMENT	--	16,438	--	16,438	--	---
AIRCRAFT ESCAPE ROCKETS	--	3,215	--	3,215	--	---
AIR EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURES	--	41,276	--	41,276	--	---
MARINE LOCATION MARKERS	--	6,253	--	6,253	--	---
JATOS	--	3,261	--	3,261	--	---
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	52,537	--	51,537	--	-1,000
EXPEDITIONARY AIRFIELDS	--	4,919	--	4,919	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT REARMING EQUIPMENT	--	10,575	--	10,575	--	---
CATAPULTS AND ARRESTING GEAR	--	7,261	--	7,261	--	---
METEOROLOGICAL EQUIPMENT	--	37,556	--	37,556	--	---
MISC SURVIVAL EQUIPMENT	--	4,566	--	4,566	--	---
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	--	7,988	--	7,988	--	---
LAMPS MK III SHIPBOARD EQUIPMENT	--	5,514	--	5,514	--	---
REWSON PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	--	1,999	--	1,999	--	---
STOCK SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	--	1,236	--	1,236	--	---
OTHER AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	5,906	--	5,906	--	---
TOTAL, AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		283,787		282,787		-1,000
ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
SHIP GUN AMMUNITION						
SHIP GUN SYSTEM EQUIPMENT						
GUN FIRE CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	15,461	--	15,461	--	---
SHIP MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT						
MK-92 FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	--	23,340	--	23,340	--	---
HARPOON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	14,025	--	14,025	--	---
TERRIER SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	15,113	--	15,113	--	---
TARTAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	19,508	--	13,708	--	-5,800
POINT DEFENSE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	30,031	--	30,031	--	---
AIRBORNE ECM/ECCM	--	1,060	--	1,060	--	---
AEGIS SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	86,233	--	86,233	--	---
SURFACE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	29,361	--	29,361	--	---
SUBMARINE TOMAHAWK SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,075	--	7,075	--	---
VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEMS	2	63,791	2	63,791	--	---
FBM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	20,380	--	20,380	--	---
STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS EQUIPMENT	--	86,195	--	86,195	--	---
ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
MK-117 FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM	--	62,459	--	62,459	--	---
SUBMARINE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,888	--	7,888	--	---
SURFACE ASW SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,399	--	7,399	--	---
ASW RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,738	--	7,738	--	---
OTHER ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL EQUIPMENT	--	9,867	--	9,867	--	---
UNMANNED SEABORNE TARGET	--	4,909	--	4,909	--	---
ANTI-SHIP MISSILE DECOY SYSTEM	--	10,087	--	10,087	--	---
CALIBRATION EQUIPMENT	--	1,297	--	1,297	--	---
STOCK SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	--	1,201	--	1,201	--	---
OTHER ORDNANCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	2,006	--	2,006	--	---
OTHER EXPENDABLE ORDNANCE						
FLEET MINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	19,785	--	19,785	--	---
MINE NEUTRALIZATION DEVICES	--	3,127	--	3,127	--	---
SHIP EXPENDABLE COUNTERMEASURE	--	51,300	--	51,300	--	---
REDUCTION, REDUCED FORCES	--	---	--	-34,400	--	-34,400
REDUCTION, EXCESS REPROGRAMMING	--	---	--	-21,400	--	-21,400
TOTAL, ORDNANCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		600,636		539,036		-61,600
CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
ARMORED SEDANS	--	209	--	209	--	---
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES	452	6,810	452	6,810	--	---
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES	--	10,285	--	10,285	--	---
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS	--	11,962	--	11,962	--	---
TRAILERS/TRUCK TRACTORS	--	4,713	--	4,713	--	---
EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENT	124	9,126	124	9,126	--	---
CONSTRUCTION & MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	--	7,505	--	9,105	--	+1,600
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT	45	4,435	45	4,435	--	---
WEIGHT HANDLING EQUIPMENT	21	3,848	21	3,848	--	---
AMPHIBIOUS EQUIPMENT	--	2,207	--	2,207	--	---
COMBAT CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	5,477	--	5,477	--	---
MOBILE UTILITIES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	2,415	--	2,415	--	---
COLLATERAL EQUIPMENT	--	10,396	--	10,396	--	---
OCEAN CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT	--	1,262	--	1,262	--	---
FLEET MOORINGS	--	3,926	--	3,926	--	---
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	3,202	--	3,202	--	---
OTHER CIVIL ENG SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	690	--	690	--	---
TOTAL, CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		88,468		90,068		+1,600
SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
FORKLIFT TRUCKS	--	14,120	--	12,120	--	-2,000
OTHER MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	--	3,832	--	3,832	--	---
AUTOMATED MATERIALS HANDLING SYSTEM	--	6,711	--	6,711	--	---
OTHER SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	2,046	--	2,046	--	---
POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT	--	1,172	--	1,172	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	58,000	--	55,400	--	-2,600
SPECIAL PURPOSE SUPPLY SYSTEMS	--	392,549	--	184,879	--	-207,670
TOTAL, SUPPLY SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		478,430		266,160		-212,270
PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
TRAINING DEVICES						
SURFACE SONAR TRAINERS	--	3,685	--	3,685	--	---
SURFACE COMBAT SYSTEM TRAINERS	--	18,634	--	18,634	--	---
SHIP SYSTEM TRAINERS	--	40,755	--	40,755	--	---
TRAINING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	2,940	--	2,940	--	---
TRAINING DEVICE MODIFICATIONS	--	38,659	--	50,659	--	+12,000
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	16,400	--	16,400	--	---
EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	7,888	--	5,688	--	-2,200
MEDICAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	32,188	--	32,188	--	---
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	45,349	--	40,733	--	-4,616
ITEMS UNDER $2 MILLION	--	856	--	856	--	---
OPERATING FORCES SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	18,258	--	18,258	--	---
NAVAL RESERVE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	782	--	782	--	---
OCEANOGRAPHIC SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	35,000	--	+35,000
ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	15,550	--	15,550	--	---
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	--	22,941	--	19,741	--	-3,200
INDUSTRIAL DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	--	348,231	--	348,231	--	---
COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM						
COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM	--	106,339	--	57,939	--	-48,400

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PRODUCTIVITY PROGRAMS						
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT (PIF)	--	28,126	--	28,126	--	---
PROD ENH INCENT FUND (PEIF)	--	996	--	996	--	---
TOTAL, PERSONNEL AND COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT		748,577		737,161		-11,416
SPARES & REPAIR PARTS						
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	521,678	--	521,678	--	---
REDUCTION, REDUCED FORCES	--	---	--	-29,800	--	-29,800
REDUCTION, EXCESS REPROGRAMMING	--	---	--	-18,600	--	-18,600
TOTAL, SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS		521,678		473,278		-48,400
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, NAVY		6,081,500		5,344,811		-736,689

Committee Recommendations

Authorization Changes

The Committee concurs in the following adjustments made by authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
Ship Support Equipment:			
Reduction, Reduced Forces		-$76,600	-$76,600
Reduction, Excess Reprogrammings		-47,800	-47,800
Communication and Electronics:			
Reduction, Reduced Forces		-115,600	-115,600
Reduction, Excess Reprogrammings		-72,100	-72,100
AN/SPS-48 Radar	1,007	49,907	+48,900
Naval Intell Processing System	$11,705	5,705	-6,000
TADIX B	20,689	15,689	-5,000
Ordinance Support Equipment:			
Reduction, Reduced Forces		-34,400	-34,400
Reduction, Excess Reprogrammings		-21,400	-21,400
Oceanographic Support Equip	0	35,000	+35,000
Spares & Repair Parts:			
Reduction Reduced Forces		-29,800	-29,800
Reduction, Excess Reprogrammings		-18,600	-18,600

Ships Support Equipment

UNDERWAY REPLENISHMENT EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $11,214,000 for the Underway Replenishment Equipment program. This request is an increase of sixty percent from the fiscal year 1990 level. Because of fiscal constraints and the significant requested increase, the Committee recommends a

total of $9,214,000, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request. This level still provides a substantial increase from the current year.

STRATEGIC PLATFORM SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $58,395,000 for the Strategic Platform Support Equipment program. Included in this request are funds for a spare propeller for the Trident program. Based on the unit price paid for a spare propeller for the Trident awarded in fiscal year 1990, and considering the allowable inflation factor, the budget request for fiscal year 1991 for this subprogram is overstated by $1 million. The Committee recommends a total of $57,395,000 for the Strategic Platform Support Equipment program, a reduction of $1 million from the budget request.

SURFACE INTERMEDIATE MAINTENANCE ACTIVITY

The Navy budgeted $9,380,000 to improve Intermediate Maintenance Activities at Navy homeports. Included in this request were funds to purchase Industrial Plant Equipment for the maintenance activity at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Because of slippage of the military construction project which will house this equipment the Committee recommends deferral of the $1,600,000 requested for this equipment.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

AN/SYS (KT)

The Navy budgeted $4,849,000 for the AN/SYS (KT) radar program. Based on the Navy's requirements schedule for this item, it would be delivered in the second quarter of fiscal year 1993, but not installed until the third quarter of fiscal year 1994. The Committee recommends deferral of this procurement until fiscal year 1992, since delivery of the item would still be made prior to its required installation in fiscal year 1994.

SUBMARINE ACOUSTIC WARFARE SYSTEM (SAWS)

The Navy budgeted $27,384,000 for the Submarine Acoustic Warfare System (SAWS). The inflation estimate used for several SAWS subprograms was in excess of the Navy's limit. Based on this, the Committee recommends a total of $25,584,000 for this program, a reduction of $1,800,000 from the budget request.

SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE (SSTD)

The Navy budgeted $17,500,000 for the Surface Ship Torpedo Defense in the Other Procurement, Navy account.

These units are also being procured through the Shipbuilding and Construction, Navy (SCN) appropriation. The Committee is advised that there is a need for a total of 47 units through Other Procurement, Navy (OPN). Of those 47, only 28 vessels are currently scheduled to receive these units through fiscal year 1993. The lead time for the equipment from contract award to delivery is approximately 18 months. Thirty units on order from fiscal year 1989 funds are due in June 1990, and 22 units ordered with fiscal year 1990 funds are due in July 1991, for a total of 52 units which is more than the total OPN need through fiscal year 1993. Thus the Committee recommends deletion of these funds.

SQR-18(V)3 TOWED ARRAY SONAR

The SQR-18(V)3 is an updated version of this towed array sonar system for surface combatant ships that is equal in capability to the SQR-19 towed array (used in the SQQ-89 ASW system) but which uses state-of-the art computer chip technology for reduced cost and size. The SQR-18(V)3 is electronically compatible with the SQR-17 LAMPS helicopter control system (the SQR-19 is not) and therefore can be installed on 20 Navy ships not programmed to receive the SQQ-89. Without the SQR-18(V)3, these ships will not get a towed array for use in their ASW mission. The 20 ships are in the CG-47, DDG-993, and FFG-7 class.

The Navy has contracted for prototypes of the SQR-18(V)3 and these will be tested at sea in June 1991. An additional $10 million is needed in fiscal year 1991 to get the prototype systems ready for production in fiscal year 1991. The monies would be used to add Mil Spec parts to the prototypes for further testing, and to prepare a production data package so future procurements could be completed. The Navy has programmed procurement funds for the SQR-18 system starting in fiscal year 1992. Without the funds in fiscal year 1991, the program would slip at least two years and would increase in cost.

SQR-19 ARRAY SYSTEM

The Committee directs the Navy to evalute and consider competitive sources for the SQR-19 array system, including alternate tested designs for use with the SQR 18(V)3 and other programs.

CARRIER ASW MODULE

The Navy budgeted $13,343,000 for the Carrier ASW Module program. Because of the overstated installation costs for this program, the committee recommends a total of $4,043,000, a reduction of $9,300,000 from the budget request.

AN/SLQ 32

The Navy bedgeted $92,522,000 for the AN/SLQ-32 program within the subaccount for Electronic Warfare equipment. This request included $6,700,000 for procurement and installation of a V-2 trainer and the support costs and test equipment associated with this program. Since the Navy is proceeding with the procurement of V-3 and V-4 models and system upgrade packages for conver-

sion from V-2 to V-3 the Committee recommends a total of $85,822,000, a reduction of $6,700,000 from the budget request.

COMBAT DIRECTION FINDING (DF)

The Navy requested $13,100,000 for the Combat Direction Finding program. The planned testing schedule for this electronic warfare program has slipped significantly in recent years. The Committee recommends deferring procurement funds until development testing is successfully completed.

LINK 16 HARDWARE

The Navy budgeted $35,560,000 to buy and install the first nine units of Link 16 Hardware. The Committee notes that the maintenance availability programmed by the Navy on the Cruiser CG-67, has been postponed from the fourth quarter fiscal year 1993 until June 1994. Therefore, the purchase of this equipment can be delayed until fiscal year 1992. This will not impact ship readiness. The Committee recommends a total of $31,560,000 for this program, a reduction of $4,000,000 from the budget request.

NAVSTAR GPS RECEIVERS

The Navy budgeted $14,254,000 for the procurement of Global Positioning System terminals. According to the GAO, delays in operational testing and initiating a full rate production decision makes this year's budget request unnecessary. The Committee therefore recommends denying the entire budget request.

AN/SSQ-95

Funds were not requested for the AN/SSQ-95 which is an expendable decoy that, when deployed in tactical situations, protects U.S. Navy ships. It can be deployed by aircraft, helicopters or from ships. This program has completed development, passed U.S. Navy technical evaluation and operational evaluation. The program could have entered limited production, however, the funds have been reprogrammed. The Committee recommends an appropriation of $12,000,000 for Low Rate Initial Production (LRIP) of this program which will help to provide for protection of U.S. ships.

RELOCATABLE OVER-THE-HORIZON RADAR (ROTH-R)

ROTH-R provides aircraft surveillance in selected geographical areas throughout the world to satisfy fleet requirements for air threat information. The fiscal year 1991 budget request funds the fourth ROTH-R sector which is to be installed in Alaska. The Committee understands that environmental problems associated with the installation of the third ROTH-R sector in Guam will result in a 12 to 18 month program schedule slip. The Committee therefore recommends $5,258,000, a reduction of $75,300,000 from the budget request. The Committee also directs the Navy to reexamine the requirement for the ROTH-R sector to be installed in England given the present threat environment and report on its findings no later than 90 days after the availability of this report.

ADVANCED VIDEO PROCESSOR

Last year, the conferees on the fiscal year 1990 Defense Appropriations Act established the Advanced Video Processor (AVP) as an item of special interest. The conferees specifically directed that fiscal year 1990 production of a total of 33 units designated for SURTASS and other uses was to proceed as previously planned. The conferees also directed that production of AVP for DDG–51 ships was to begin in fiscal year 1991 without fail. Navy officials testified to the Committee in March 1990 that fiscal years 1990 and 1991 procurement of AVP was to be 40 and 43 units, respectively. The Committee was recently advised that Navy plans now show a minimal procurement in fiscal year 1991. Navy officials cite a variety of reasons for this new procurement strategy, nearly all of which are problems induced by Navy changes, or which are unrelated to the AVP itself. Absent expeditious production and procurement of AVP, the Navy will be failing to proceed with a developed, competitively procured Navy standard for video display systems and will be forced to continue the sole source procurement of the units which are to be replaced by AVP. These units employ obsolete and expensive 1960s technology or other equipment that was not designed for military applications. The Committee insists that the directives of Congress be followed. The Committee reaffirms its position stated in Conference Report 101–345 (fiscal year 1990 appropriations act) and has included bill language earmarking $65,000,000 to procure 83 AVPs and associated display heads. The Committee directs the Secretary of the Navy to respond in writing to the Committee, no later than December 15, 1990, as to the Navy's plans for proceeding with the AVP procurement plan.

AVIATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

SONOBUOYS

The Navy budgeted $71,479,000 for the procurement of sonobuoys. This is a significant reduction from the $160,435,000 appropriated for this purpose in fiscal year 1990. Testimony before the Committee demonstrated that the budget will procure far less than expected annual consumption. This will cause the Navy to have to "eat in" to war reserves in order to sustain peacetime readiness and sustainability. Testimony before the Committee revealed that the asset posture for sonobuoys will be reduced by 16 to 42 percent, depending on sonobuoy type, as a result of the budget. The Committee notes that, unlike most other ammunition-type expendables, sonobuoys are required in peacetime in order to maintain our military posture against the submarine threat. Navy testimony has shown that the threat has not changed in a manner which justifies the current budget. Furthermore, the budgeted level of funding will cause a shrinkage in the qualified, competitive industrial base.

For the past several years the Navy has submitted sonobuoy procurement budgets which were known to be inadequate. In those years, Congress bailed out the Navy by appropriating additional funds above the budget. It appears that the Navy has again reduced its budget in anticipation that Congress will again add funds. This attitude is unacceptable to the Committee. In order to achieve

an adequate procurement level in fiscal year 1991 and to encourage the Navy to budget responsibly in future years, the Committee is not changing the budgeted amount but is including a proviso in the bill that requires that not less than $160,000,000 of the funds appropriated for Other Procurement must be used for the procurement of sonobuoys. The Navy will therefore be required to reprogram from within the account to achieve an adequate and responsible sonobuoy program.

CHAFF PRODUCTION BASE

In the "air expendable countermeasures" element of the Navy's procurement budget (line number 191) for fiscal year 1991, the Committee is concerned that inadequate funds are available to maintain a competitive chaff industry capable of meeting military requirements. Since the nation's chaff industry is perilously close to shutdown, the Committee directs that no less than $30 million be appropriated from the above referenced program element for aircraft dispensed chaff production in fiscal year 1991. In addition, the Committee prohibits the Navy, the tri-services purchaser of chaff, from engaging in the off-shore purchase of this sensitive electronic warfare product.

WEAPONS RANGE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $52,537,000 for Weapons Range Support Equipment program. Within the subprograms for threat emitters and system modifications, cost estimates were overstated, due to use of inflation indices higher than prescribed in OSD budget instructions. The Committee recommends a total of $51,537,000 for this program, a reduction of $1,000,000 from the budget request.

TARTAR SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $19,508,000 for TARTAR Support Equipment within the category of Ship Missile Systems Equipment. The Committee notes that installation costs funded in past appropriations were mistakenly included for this line item in the fiscal year 1991 request. Thus, the Committee recommends a total of $13,708,000 for this program, a reduction of $5,800,000 from the budget request.

CIVIL ENGINEERING SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $7,505,000 for Construction and Maintenance Equipment. The Committee recommends a total of $9,105,000 for the program, an increase of $1,600,000 from the budget request. The increased funds are for the procurement of automatic building machines. These machines provide the capability to provide low cost, quickly assembled facilities for various purposes. The Committee recommends that the Marine Corps consider including these types of machines in their Maritime Pre-Positioning Ship (MPS) program. This would enable the Marines to rapidly provide shelter for equipment which they deploy off of the MPS ships.

Supply Support Equipment

FORKLIFT TRUCKS

The Navy requested $14,120,000 for the procurement of Forklift trucks. This request is more than double the fiscal year 1990 level. Because of fiscal constraints and the large size of the requested increase, the Committee recommends a total of $12,120,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION

The Navy budgeted $58,000,000 for First Destination Transportation which involves the cost of transporting newly manufactured equipment to the base where it is to be deployed. Because of the reductions made in various programs within the Other Procurement, Navy program, the Committee recommends a total of $55,400,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,600,000 from the budget request.

Personnel and Command Support Equipment

TRAINING DEVICE MODIFICATIONS

The Navy budgeted $38,659,000 for Training Device Modifications. This program upgrades existing ship system training devices. The Committee recommends a total of $50,659,000 for this program, an increase of $12,000,000. The increased funds are for the completion of upgrades for four pierside training devices.

EDUCATION SUPPORT EQUIPMENT

The Navy budgeted $7,888,000 for Education Support Equipment. The Committee is supportive of this program, but notes that for a number of years, there has been a pattern of very high unobligated balances in the program. Based on this pattern of high unobligated balances over a number of years, the Committee recommends a total of $5,688,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,200,000 from the budget request.

PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT

The Navy requested $22,941,000 for Physical Security Equipment. The Committee is supportive of this program but notes that there has been a pattern over the years of a high rate of unobligated balances in this program. Based on this pattern of unobligated balances, the Committee recommends a total of $19,741,000 for this program, a reduction of $3,200,000 from the budget request.

COMPUTER ACQUISITION PROGRAM

The Navy budgeted $106,339,000 for the Computer Acquisition Program. The Committee recommends a total of $57,939,000, a reduction of $48,400,000 from the budget request. Details on the Committee's recommendations appear in the ADP section of this report.

FF1052 MODERNIZATION

Because of various adjustments in the force structure that will be made by the Congress through its action on the fiscal year 1991 Defense Appropriations bill, the Navy will be making some adjustments in its overall fleet size. Various categories of ships are candidates for being withdrawn from the active fleet and/or transferred to the Naval Reserve. The Committee recommends that, within available funds, the Navy should proceed with an ASW modernization program for those FF1052 Frigates which remain in the active fleet. The Committee has included funds in the Guard and Reserve Equipment account for ASW modernization of FF1052's in the Reserve Fleet.

PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS

Appropriations, 1990	$1,213,792,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	782,100,000
Recommended	726,637,000
Decrease	55,463,000

This appropriation provides the Marine Corps with funds for procurement, delivery, and modification of missiles, armament, ammunition, communication equipment, tracked and wheeled vehicles, and various support equipment.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS						
AMMUNITION						
5.56 MM, ALL TYPES	--	30,859	--	30,859	--	--
7.62 MM, ALL TYPES	--	8,287	--	8,287	--	--
LINEAR CHARGES, ALL TYPES	--	982	--	982	--	--
.50 CALIBER	--	19,543	--	19,543	--	--
40 MM, ALL TYPES	--	25,558	--	25,558	--	--
60 MM ILLUM M721	--	10,681	--	10,681	--	--
60 MM SMOKE WP	--	3,027	--	3,027	--	--
60 MM HE M888	--	5,651	--	5,651	--	--
81 MM HE	--	3,609	--	3,609	--	--
81 MM TP M879	--	9,211	--	9,211	--	--
120MM HEAT MP-T M830	--	16,037	--	--	--	-16,037
120MM APFSDS-T M829E1	--	13,125	--	13,125	--	--
120MM TPCSDS-T M865	--	18,649	--	18,649	--	--
120 MM TP-T M831	--	12,926	--	12,926	--	--
155MM M864 PROJ BASEBURNER	--	6,161	--	6,161	--	--
155MM CHARGE WHITE BAG	--	7,547	--	7,547	--	--
155MM CHARGE GREEN BAG	--	4,513	--	4,513	--	--
FUZE, PD, M739A1	--	4,276	--	4,276	--	--
FUZE PROXIMITY M732A2	--	18,096	--	18,096	--	--
FUZE, ET, XM762	--	7,034	--	7,034	--	--
FUZE, ET, XM767	--	3,035	--	3,035	--	--
83 MM ROCKET HEAA (SMAW)	--	29,339	--	29,339	--	--
9 MM ALL TYPES	--	3,759	--	3,759	--	--
GRENADES, ALL TYPES	--	7,884	--	7,884	--	--
AMMO MODERNIZATION	--	11,663	--	11,663	--	--
OTHER SUPPORT						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MIL	--	3,229	--	3,229	--	--
TOTAL, AMMUNITION		284,681		268,644		-16,037
WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES						
TRACKED COMBAT VEHICLES						
AAV7A1 PIP	--	18,991	--	18,991	--	--
MODIFICATION KITS (TRKD VEH)	--	3,050	--	3,050	--	--
ITEMS UNDER $2M (TRKD VEH)	--	322	--	322	--	--
ARTILLERY AND OTHER WEAPONS						
ITEMS UNDER $2M (ALL OTHER)	--	1,700	--	1,700	--	--
WEAPONS						
MACHINE GUN, 50 CAL M2	462	4,164	462	4,164	--	--
MK-19 40MM MACHINE GUN	1,181	17,227	1,181	17,227	--	--
TOTAL, WEAPONS AND COMBAT VEHICLES		45,454		45,454		--
GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT						
GUIDED MISSILES						
HAWK MOD	--	5,889	--	5,889	--	--
TOW (MYP)	662	10,116	662	10,116	--	--
OTHER SUPPORT						
MODIFICATION KITS	--	250	--	250	--	--
TOTAL, GUIDED MISSILES AND EQUIPMENT		16,255		16,255		--
COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT						
MANPACK RADIOS						
MANPACK RADIOS AND EQUIP	--	2,348	--	2,348	--	--
VEHICLE MOUNTED RADIOS AND EQUIPMENT						
VEHICLE MTD RADIOS & EQUIPMENT (MYP)	--	66,010	--	66,010	--	--
TELEPHONE AND TELETYPE EQUIPMENT						
UNIT LEVEL CIRCUIT SWITCH (ULCS)	--	32,924	--	32,924	--	--
TACT COMM CENTER EQUIP	--	7,415	--	7,415	--	--
AN/PSG( ) DIGITAL COMM TERMINAL	519	9,574	519	9,574	--	--
REPAIR AND TEST EQUIPMENT						
SWEEP GENERATOR	--	3,346	--	3,346	--	--
ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP (TEL)	--	8,024	--	8,024	--	--
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT						
OTHER SUPPORT (TEL)						
MODIFICATION KITS (TEL)	--	7,804	--	7,804	--	--
ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (TEL)	--	1,679	--	1,679	--	--
COMMAND + CONTROL SYSTEMS (NON-TEL)						
TACTICAL AIR OPER MODULE (TAOM)	6	47,422	6	47,422	--	--
INTELL/COMM EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
LEWOD	26	6,643	26	6,643	--	--
INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	4,244	--	4,244	--	--
MOD KITS (INTEL)	--	8,051	--	8,051	--	--
REPAIR + TEST EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
ELECTRONIC TOME REPAIR FACILITY	5	3,493	5	3,493	--	--
MECH TEST TMDE	--	1,237	--	1,237	--	--
ELECTRONIC TEST EQUIP (NONTEL)	--	1,662	--	1,662	--	--
THERMAL IMAGING EQUIPMENT	--	3,502	--	3,502	--	--
OTHER COMM/ELEC EQUIPMENT (NON-TEL)						
ADP EQUIPMENT	--	11,824	--	8,824	--	-3,000
OTHER SUPPORT (NON-TEL)						
TEST GA_IE & MAINT SPT	--	1,424	--	1,424	--	--
MODIFICATION KITS (NONTEL)	--	2,843	--	2,843	--	--
ITEMS LESS THAN $2M (NONTEL)	--	898	--	898	--	--
TOTAL, COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT		218,667		215,667		-3,000
SUPPORT VEHICLES						
ADMINISTRATIVE VEHICLES						
COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES	194	3,821	164	2,396	-30	-1,425
COMMERCIAL CARGO VEHICLES	--	13,113	--	13,113	--	--
TACTICAL VEHICLES						
M978 TRUCK,MAINTENANCE,TELEPHONE/UTILITY	26	4,904	26	4,904	--	--
TRAILERS	--	2,121	--	2,121	--	--
OTHER SUPPORT						
MODIFICATION KITS	--	8,953	--	8,953	--	--
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MIL	--	1,215	--	1,215	--	--
TOTAL, SUPPORT VEHICLES		34,127		32,702		-1,425

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT						
ENGINEER AND EQUIPMENT						
ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL EQUIP ASSORT	--	3,082	--	3,082	--	---
AMPHIBIOUS ASSAULT FUEL SYSTEM	--	2,370	--	2,370	--	---
TOPOGRAPHIC/SURVEY EQUIPMENT	--	3,766	--	3,766	--	---
POWER EQUIPMENT ASSORTED	--	11,127	--	7,628	--	-3,499
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
COMMAND SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	4,046	--	4,046	--	---
AMPHIBIOUS RAID EQUIPMENT	--	201	--	201	--	---
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT	--	16,335	--	8,235	--	-8,100
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	--	301	--	301	--	---
GARRISON MOBILE ENGR EQUIP	--	5,549	--	5,549	--	---
WAREHOUSE MODERNIZATION	--	3,027	--	3,027	--	---
MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIP	--	2,219	--	2,219	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	10,900	--	10,900	--	---
GENERAL PROPERTY						
LIGHTWEIGHT DECONTAMINATION SYSTEM	202	3,633	202	3,633	--	---
DRY CHEMICAL FIRE EXTINGUISTER	196	2,123	196	2,123	--	---
TRAINING DEVICES	--	3,581	--	3,581	--	---
SHELTER FAMILY	--	15,254	--	12,254	--	-3,000
CONTAINER FAMILY	--	15,466	--	15,466	--	---
MODIFICATION KITS	--	1,526	--	1,526	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MIL	--	2,694	--	2,694	--	---
INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIPMENT	--	6,214	--	6,214	--	---
TOTAL, ENGINEER AND OTHER EQUIPMENT		112,514		97,915		-14,599
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	70,402	--	50,000	--	-20,402
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, MARINE CORPS		782,100		726,637		-55,463

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AMMUNITION

M830 120MM TANK AMMUNITION

The Marine Corps budgeted $16,037,000 for procurement of M830 120mm tank ammunition. The Committee recommends denial of the entire request based on late type classification.

COMMUNICATIONS AND ELECTRONICS EQUIPMENT

ADP EQUIPMENT

The Marine Corps budgeted $11,524,000 for procurement of ADP equipment. The Committee recommends $8,524,000, a reduction of $3,000,000 based on a history of late obligations and high unobligated balances in this line.

SUPPORT VEHICLES

COMMERCIAL PASSENGER VEHICLES

The Marine Corps budgeted $3,821,000 for procurement of commercial passenger vehicles. Budget backup information indicates that the authorized allowance for buses is going up at a time when the force structure is actually decreasing. The Committee recommends $2,396,000, a reduction of $1,425,000. The recommendation will fund the procurement of only those buses which are needed to replace those being disposed.

Engineer and Other Equipment

POWER EQUIPMENT

The Marine Corps budgeted $11,127,000 for procurement of power equipment. The Committee recommends $7,628,000, a reduction of $3,499,000 because two types of generators are being procured in excess of requirements.

PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT

The Marine Corps budgeted $16,335,000, for productivity investment. The Committee recommends $8,235,000, a reduction of $8,100,000 because of inordinate program growth, a history of high unobligated balances, and questionable projects.

SHELTER FAMILY

The Marine Corps budgeted $15,254,000 for procurement of shelters. The Committee recommends $12,254,000, a reduction of $3,000,000 because some shelters are being bought in excess of requirements.

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Marine Corps budgeted $70,402,000 for procurement of spares and repair parts. The Committee recommends $50,000,000, a reduction of $20,402,000 since this budget line is increasing at a time when the overall appropriation is decreasing significantly.

AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Appropriations, 1990	$15,679,242,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	13,718,650,000
Recommended	7,663,897,000
Decrease	6,054,753,000

This appropriation provides for procurement of aircraft, and for modification of in-service aircraft to improve safety and enhance operational effectiveness. It also provides for initial spares and other support equipment to include aerospace ground equipment and industrial facilities. In addition, funds are provided for the procurement of flight training simulators to increase combat readiness and to provide for more economical training.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE						
B-1B	--	20,819	--	20,819	--	---
B-2A	5	2,495,899	--	---	-5	-2,495,899
B-2A (AP-CY)	--	710,100	--	---	--	-710,100
TACTICAL FORCES						
F-15 D/E	36	1,201,021	36	1,473,971	--	+272,950
(BY TRANSFER)	--	(498,750)	--	---	--	(-498,750)
F-16 C/D (MYP)	150	2,357,108	108	1,857,108	-42	-500,000
F-16 C/D (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	437,400	--	225,300	--	-212,100
OTHER COMBAT AIRCRAFT						
TOTAL, COMBAT AIRCRAFT		7,222,347		3,577,198		-3,645,149
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
TACTICAL AIRLIFT						
C-17	6	1,704,486	2	842,086	-4	-862,400
C-17 (AP-CY)	--	204,300	--	162,400	--	-41,900
OTHER AIRLIFT						
C-27A	5	79,529	5	79,529	--	---
TOTAL, AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT		1,988,315		1,084,015		-904,300
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
OPERATIONAL TRAINERS						
TANKER, TRANSPORT, TRAINER SYSTEM	28	185,155	28	149,055	--	-36,100
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
HELICOPTERS						
MH-60G	4	36,915	4	36,915	--	---
MISSION SUPPORT AIRCRAFT						
CIVIL AIR PATROL A/C	38	1,881	38	1,881	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER AIRCRAFT		38,796		38,796		---
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT						
STRATEGIC AIRCRAFT						
B-1B	--	134,101	--	82,501	--	-51,600
B-52	--	109,560	--	85,260	--	-24,300
TACTICAL AIRCRAFT						
A-7	--	1,687	--	---	--	-1,687
A-10	--	41,620	--	---	--	-41,620
F/RF-4	--	31,553	--	---	--	-31,553
F-15	--	130,414	--	127,114	--	-3,300
F-16	--	144,026	--	123,426	--	-20,600
F-111	--	104,586	--	80,086	--	-24,500
TR-1A	--	36,000	--	36,000	--	---
T/AT-37	--	46,300	--	46,300	--	---
AIRLIFT AIRCRAFT						
C-5	--	64,741	--	64,741	--	---
C-9	--	1,700	--	1,700	--	---
C-21	--	100	--	100	--	---
C-23 AIRCRAFT	--	100	--	100	--	---
C-STOL	--	100	--	100	--	---
C-137	--	3,080	--	3,080	--	---
C-141	--	35,980	--	31,680	--	-4,300
TRAINER AIRCRAFT						
T-38	--	21,100	--	21,100	--	---
T-41 AIRCRAFT	--	200	--	200	--	---
T-43	--	400	--	400	--	---
OTHER AIRCRAFT						
KC-10A (ATCA)	--	4,000	--	4,000	--	---
C-12	--	1,200	--	1,200	--	---
C-18	--	300	--	300	--	---
C-20 MODS	--	200	--	200	--	---
VC-25A MOD	--	200	--	200	--	---
C-130	--	39,706	--	39,706	--	---
C-135	--	631,900	--	604,300	--	-27,600
E-3	--	19,800	--	19,800	--	---
E-4	--	37,300	--	14,500	--	-22,800
H-3 AIRCRAFT SYSTEM	--	100	--	100	--	---
H-60	--	5,499	--	5,499	--	---
OTHER AIRCRAFT	--	38,824	--	38,824	--	---
OV-10	--	200	--	200	--	---
OTHER MODIFICATIONS						
CLASSIFIED PROJECTS	--	74,914	--	66,114	--	-8,800
CIVIL RESERVE AIRLIFT FLEET (CRAF)						
CIVIL RESERVE AIRLIFT FLEET (CRAF)	--	2,100	--	2,100	--	---
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE AIRCRAFT		1,763,591		1,500,931		-262,660
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	1,391,057	--	582,057	--	-809,000
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIE						
COMMON AGE	--	386,627	--	234,928	--	-151,699
INDUSTRIAL RESPONSIVENESS	--	45,276	--	45,276	--	---
WAR CONSUMABLES	--	41,292	--	21,870	--	-19,422
OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES	--	491,474	--	390,951	--	-100,523
COMMON ECM EQUIPMENT	--	164,720	--	38,820	--	-125,900
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT AND FACILITIES		1,129,389		731,845		-397,544
TOTAL, AIRCRAFT PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		13,718,650		7,663,897		-6,054,753
TRANSFER FROM OTHER ACCOUNTS		(498,750)		---		(-498,750)
TOTAL FUNDING AVAILABLE		14,217,400		7,663,897		-6,553,503

Committee Recommendations

Authorization Changes

The Committee recommends the following changes in the budget estimate, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	Budget request	Committee Recommendation	Change From Request
B–2	$2,495,899	0	−$2,495,899
B–2 Adv. Proc	710,100	0	−710,000
F–16 Adv. Proc	437,400	$225,300	−212,100
A–7 Modifications	1,687	0	−1,687
A–10 Modifications	41,620	0	−41,620
F/RF–4 Modifications	31,553	0	−31,553
Common ECM Equipment	164,720	38,820	−125,900

Combat Aircraft

Tactical Aircraft

F–15E

The Administration request for the F–15E program submitted in January 1990 totalled $1,699,771,000 for 36 aircraft. However, that total included $498,750,000 to be derived by transferring funds appropriated in fiscal year 1990 and proposed to be deferred by the Administration. On March 28, 1990, the Administration acknowledged that the proposed deferrals were not a proper action under the terms of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act and withdrew them. Consequently, the appropriation request pending before the Committee is $1,201,021,000—which would only support approximately 23 aircraft at an increased unit price.

The Committee's recommendation of $1,473,971,000 for 36 aircraft reflects the deletion of $137,000,000 from the ALQ–135 electronic jammer system, as suggested by the House Authorization Committee. The balance of the reduction should be applied to lower priority support activities and nonrecurring costs.

F–16

The Committee agrees with the actions of both authorizing committees that 108 F–16 aircraft is the right number to purchase in 1991. However, based on slightly different pricing data and taking into account the extensive use of the F–16 program as a reprogramming source in recent years, the Committee believes the aircraft can be brought with a reduction of $500,000,000.

Airlift Aircraft

C–17

The Committee recommends $842,086,000 for the procurement of 2 aircraft in 1991 and $162,400,000 for the advance procurement of

6 aircraft in 1992. These are the amounts requested by the Secretary of Defense as a result of the major aircraft review conducted last spring. Even funding at this level will probably result in the layoff of some production workers and could cause disruptions among vendors. The Committee is very concerned that funding below this level could cause a production line break and the layoff of thousands of workers. A subsequent line start-up would undoubtedly be extremely expensive.

Trainer Aircraft

TANKER, TRANSPORT TRAINER SYSTEM

A total of $149,055,000 is included in the bill to procure 28 tanker, transport trainer systems (TTTS). A spirited competition held earlier in the year resulted in contract savings of $22,600,000. After accounting for the contract savings, the program still contained $20,500,000 for engineering change proposals, an amount which appears excessive for a non-developmental item. The Committee's recommendation deletes all the contract savings and $13,500,000 of the funds remaining for engineering change proposals.

Modification of In-Service Aircraft

Strategic Aircraft

B–1B

The budget estimate included $58,100,000 for SRAM II integration on B–1B bombers. Based on delays in the SRAM II program due to problems with the computer and rocket motor, the Air Force has revised its request down to only $6,500,000 for procurement of integrated circuit computer chips related to SRAM II/B–1B installation. Accordingly, the Committee has reduced the budget request by $51,600,000.

B–52

A reduction of $24,300,000 is recommended to be taken from the following three modifications:

a. −$11,700,000 from advanced cruise missile integration. This identical program was rejected in the 1990 budget cycle. The Air Force currently has 83 B–52 aircraft which have received the ACM integration modification.

b. −$7,100,000 from a new capability night vision goggles/heads up display lighting interface modification for B–52s in a conventional role. The Committee understands that funds have been held up due to a GAO audit. Therefore, the Committee is deleting the 1991 request and rescinding available 1990 funding of $6,500,000.

c. −$5,500,000 from a new capability "enhanced ground egress" modification. The fleet has operated for 25–30 years without this capability. The Committee questions the need for it now.

TACTICAL AIRCRAFT

F-15

The Committee's recommendation deletes $3,300,000 requested for ALQ-135 producibility. The ALQ-135 is an internal jamming system which has a history of technical problems and is the subject of a recent critical report issued by the General Accounting Office.

The Committee also recommends rescinding $38,800,000 from 1990 funds and $33,100,000 from 1989 funds related to the ALQ-135 program.

F-16

The Committee recommends deletion of the $20,600,000 requested for NAVSTAR GPS modifications to F-16 aircraft. The program has been delayed and it now appears that funds appropriated for fiscal year 1990 will not go on contract until the second quarter of 1992.

F-111

Based on anticipated changes in force structure the Committee recommends denial of $24,500,000 requested for enhanced capability modifications for F-111 aircraft.

C-141

The Committee approves $31,680,000 requested for C-141 modifications but, based on program slippage, has deleted funding for the all weather landing system and autopilot. Funds provided for fiscal years 1989 and 1990 are not scheduled to be on contract until 1991. In addition, flight testing will not commence until December 1991, a delay of 15 months from the time earlier scheduled.

The Committee, therefore, has denied $4,300,000 requested for the program in 1991 and has rescinded funding available from fiscal years 1989 and 1990.

C-135

The 1991 budget request included $22,600,000 for a high power transmit set for nuclear Commander-in-Chief airborne command posts. Due to program delays, it appears doubtful these funds can be used in 1991. Also included is $51,300,000 for the MILSTAR UHF/EHF command post upgrade, which is more than adequate to cover the 1991 negotiated fixed price option.

The Committee recommends deletion of the $22,600,000 for the high power transmit set and $5,000,000 of the funds for the command post upgrade.

E-4

Requested in the budget is $22,800,000 for a nuclear detection system for E-4B aircraft. The total estimated cost of this program is $83,800,000. The program has had research and development shortfalls with the result that funds appropriated in an earlier year were reprogrammed. With the lessening of the threat and due

to program shortfalls, the Committee believes this effort should be deferred and has deleted the funds requested for this purpose.

Spares and Repair Parts

The Committee recommends a total of $582,057,000 for initial spares, with the reductions to be applied as follows:

B–2	−$621,600,000
C–17	−135,700,000
F–15	−18,400,000
F–16	−30,000,000
Revised Request	−3,300,000

Aircraft Support Equipment and Facilities

COMMON AIRCRAFT GROUND EQUIPMENT

A net change of −$151,699,000 is recommended for common ground equipment. The changes to the budget request of $386,627,000 are as follows:

a. Delete the request of $91,849,000 for ground powered generators. The $71,569,000 appropriated in fiscal year 1990 did not go on contract until late September with the result that the 1991 funds may be deferred without harming the program.

b. Delete the request of $14,279,000 for noise suppressors. The original requirement for suppressors has been reduced, but the Committee believes the justification for any suppressors is weak.

c. Delete the request of $29,671,000 for B–2 support. Since no procurement funding has been recommended, these funds are unneeded.

d. Delete $17,400,000 in support for items under $2,000,000. The budget reflected an increase of 127 percent above 1990 for these items. The recommendation will still allow growth of 100 percent.

e. Add $1,500,000 for a modification to improve air conditioning carts. The Committee is concerned about the increasing cost of routine ground equipment. The ground powered generators the Air Force is buying are now expected to cost over $400,000 each. The Air Force has taken steps to use product improvements to extend the useful life of some equipment rather than buy new systems. The −10C air conditioning cart is one of those improved systems. The Air Force has modified over 400 of these carts to provide new air cycle machines and other improvements in the last two years. The Committee is aware of another modification that will improve the cooling capability of these carts and remove entrained water from the system. Both of these improvements will reduce the maintenance cost to the Air Force and should more than pay for themselves in a short period of time. This modification can be executed for a fraction of the cost of previous improvements to this cart. The Committee has added $1,500,000 to the common ground equipment line for the Air Force to procure and install this modification kit on those −10C carts previously modified and any additional ones that are overhauled.

WAR CONSUMABLES

The Committee recommends no funding for spare F-16 fuel tanks (−$9,975,000) and for F-15 centerline pylons used to hold fuel tanks (−$9,647,000) which are financed in this activity.

OTHER PRODUCTION CHARGES

The Committee recommends a reduction of $27,600,000 for global positioning system user equipment which is experiencing delays in operational testing and full rate production.

The Committee has also deleted $29,300,000 related to the Tacit Rainbow program and $18,000,000 related to the GBU-15 data link activity in accordance with recommendations made elsewhere in this report.

In addition, the Committee has reduced a classified activity by $25,623,000.

MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Appropriations, 1990	$6,916,863,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	9,005,700,000
Recommended	5,912,653,000
Decrease	3,093,047,000

This appropriation provides for procurement, installation, and checkout of strategic ballistic and other missiles, modification of in-service missiles, and initial spares for missile systems. It also provides for operational space systems, boosters, payloads, drones, associated ground support equipment, non-recurring maintenance of industrial facilities, machine tool modernization, and special programs support.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
BALLISTIC MISSILES						
STRATEGIC						
PEACEKEEPER (M-X)	12	1,727,119	12	655,000	--	-1,072,119
PEACEKEEPER (M-X) (AP-CY)	--	133,900	--	---	--	-133,900
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - BALLIST						
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-BALLISTIC	--	23,988	--	23,988	--	---
TOTAL, BALLISTIC MISSILES		1,885,007		678,988		-1,206,019
OTHER MISSILES						
STRATEGIC						
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	100	365,869	100	313,769	--	-52,100
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE (AP-CY)	--	107,400	--	69,200	--	-38,200
TACIT RAINBOW	--	227,441	--	---	--	-227,441
NAVE NAP	26	25,789	26	25,789	--	---
AGM-131A SRAM II	--	14,820	--	10,100	--	-4,720
AGM-131A SRAM II (AP-CY)	--	6,390	--	---	--	-6,390
TACTICAL						
AIM-9L/M SIDEWINDER	--	420	--	420	--	---
AGM-130 POWERED GBU-15	63	38,434	63	38,434	--	---
AGM-65D MAVERICK	--	7,325	600	50,325	+600	+33,000
AGM-88A HARM	120	30,315	120	30,315	--	---
AMRAAM	1,260	893,382	460	463,382	-800	-430,000
TARGET DRONES						
TARGET DRONES	115	46,404	115	46,404	--	---
INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES						
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	16,211	--	16,211	--	---
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQUIPMENT - OTHER						
MISSILE REPLACEMENT EQ-OTHER	--	2,620	--	2,620	--	---
TOTAL, OTHER MISSILES		1,782,830		1,076,979		-705,851
MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES						
CLASS IV						
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	--	5,029	--	5,029	--	---
MM II/III MODIFICATIONS	--	94,978	--	94,978	--	---
AGM-65D MAVERICK	--	3,238	--	3,238	--	---
AGM-88A HARM	--	2,074	--	2,074	--	---
AIR LAUNCH CRUISE MISSILE	--	3,733	--	3,733	--	---
PEACEKEEPER (M-X)	--	1,937	--	1,937	--	---
MODIFICATIONS UNDER $2.0M	--	284	--	284	--	---
TOTAL, MODIFICATION OF INSERVICE MISSILES		111,273		111,273		---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	271,355	--	75,033	--	-196,322
OTHER SUPPORT						
SPACE PROGRAMS						
SPACEBORNE EQUIP (COMSEC)	--	7,621	--	7,621	--	---
GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP)	--	120,978	--	120,978	--	---
GLOBAL POSITIONING (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	80,767	--	80,767	--	---
SPACE SHUTTLE OPERATIONS	--	15,128	--	15,128	--	---
DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (MYP)	1	84,068	1	84,068	--	---
DEF METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	63,651	--	63,651	--	---
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (MYP)	1	326,246	1	326,246	--	---
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMM SYSTEM (MYP)	--	83,917	--	---	--	-83,917
SPACE BOOSTERS (MYP)	2	208,580	2	206,980	--	-1,600
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE	5	234,475	5	234,475	--	---
MEDIUM LAUNCH VEHICLE (AP-CY)	--	35,256	--	35,256	--	---
SPECIAL PROGRAMS						
FOREST GREEN	--	625	--	625	--	---
IONDS (MYP)	--	12,899	--	12,899	--	---
IONDS (MYP) (AP-CY)	--	19,245	--	19,245	--	---
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	--	3,101,796	--	2,645,996	--	-455,800
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAMS	--	237,345	--	237,345	--	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	--	342,638	--	-120,900	--	-463,538
TOTAL, OTHER SUPPORT		4,955,235		3,970,380		-984,855
TOTAL, MISSILE PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		9,005,700		5,912,653		-3,093,047

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes in the budget estimate, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Item	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Peacekeeper Adv. Proc	$133,900	0	−$133,900
AGM–65D Maverick	7,325	$60,325	+53,000

Ballistic Missiles

PEACEKEEPER

The Committee concurs with the recommendation of both authorization committees to delete procurement funding of $1,055,100,000 for the rail garrison program.

The budget request reflected an increase of 62 percent above 1990 for support costs associated with the Peacekeeper in Minuteman Silo program. Justification submitted did not support this increase. Therefore, the Committee recommends a reduction of $17,019,000 which provides the 1990 level for support costs.

Other Missiles

Strategic

ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE

The Air Force's current acquisition strategy for the advanced cruise missile is directed buys to two producers in 1990 and 1991 followed by head to head competition in fiscal year 1992. The Committee supported the concept of a second producer when it was developed and believes that the second source was instrumental in improving the technical capability and producibility of the missile. However, it now appears that due to program uncertainties and a declining inventory objective that two producers no longer are practical.

Accordingly, the Committee directs the Air Force to down select to one producer and has deleted $52,100,000 from the bill, which represents the premium the Air Force would have paid in fiscal year 1991 to maintain two sources.

In an associated action, the Committee has reduced the advance procurement request by $38,200,000. The request would have supported 250 missiles in 1992 for the planned competition. The recommendation will allow a moderate build-up for the single source from 100 missiles in 1991 to 125–150 missiles in 1992.

Finally, although most technical and performance problems with the missile seem to have been resolved, reliability issues still remain. A recent GAO report maintains it will be very difficult for the ACM to meet its reliability requirement at program maturity, or initial operational capability plus two years.

To ensure high level management attention to these issues, the Committee directs that none of the procurement funds provided in the accompanying bill may be obligated or expended for the ACM until the Secretary of the Air Force certifies to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate

that appropriate actions have been taken and there is a high probability that reliability goals for the ACM will be met.

TACIT RAINBOW

Based on recent test failures and lack of clear direction on the part of the Air Force concerning the future of the Tacit Rainbow loitering missile, the Committee recommends no procurement funding for the program at this time.

SRAM II

On August 31, 1990, a newly modified SRAM II rocket motor failed during the first cold temperature ground test firing. An explosion destroyed the back two-thirds of the rocket motor case.

The ultimate impact on the 1991 program is presently unknown. However, program officials acknowledge the likelihood of at least a six month delay and that $4,720,000 of the 1991 request is not needed at this time. The Committee has provided the revised amount in the bill. In addition, the Committee has deleted all of the $6,390,000 which had been requested for advance procurement.

TACTICAL

AMRAAM

The Committee recommends $463,382,000 for the procurement of 450 missiles for the Air Force. When combined with the recommendation elsewhere in this report for Navy AMRAAM purchases, the total for the AMRAAM program is $815,298,000 for 900 missiles.

The recommended amount will maintain low rate production, which the Committee does not believe should be exceeded until the contractors have irrefutably demonstrated that the producibility and reliability problems which have plagued the program are solved.

OTHER SUPPORT

SPACE BOOSTERS

The Air Force budgeted $208,580,000 for procurement of space boosters in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommends $206,980,000, a reduction of $1,600,000 associated with costs for renovating Space Launch Complex Six at Vandenberg AFB which has slipped into fiscal year 1992.

INERTIAL UPPER STAGES

The Committee understands that the Government could save at least $60,000,000 if the Air Force and NASA were to pursue a combined buy of inertial upper stages. The Committee authorizes the Air Force to pursue this approach from within available funds and directs the Air Force to initiate in fiscal year 1991 long lead procurement of the two IUSs required to support future Defense Support Program launches. Two-year long lead is specifically authorized in this exceptional instance if warranted.

OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE

Appropriations, 1990	$8,396,853,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	8,307,400,000
Recommended	7,835,903,000
Decrease	471,497,000

This appropriation provides for the procurement of weapon systems and equipment other than aircraft and missiles. Included are munitions, other weapons, vehicles, electronic and telecommunications systems for command and control of operational forces, and ground support equipment for weapons systems and supporting structure.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE						
MUNITIONS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT						
ROCKETS + LAUNCHERS						
2.75 INCH ROCKET MOTOR	62,760	15,755	62,760	15,755	--	---
2.75 INCH ROCKET HEAD - WP	53,088	4,486	53,088	4,486	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	6,307	--	6,307	--	---
CARTRIDGES (THOUSANDS)						
5.56 MM	27,004	6,648	27,004	6,648	--	---
20 MM COMBAT	1,193	6,893	1,193	6,893	--	---
20MM TRAINING	14,214	38,507	14,214	38,507	--	---
30 MM TRAINING	6,610	46,563	6,610	46,563	--	---
SIGNAL MK-4 MOD 3	458	613	458	613	--	---
CART IMP 3000 FT/LBS	1,786	6,174	1,786	6,174	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	17,043	--	17,043	--	---
BOMBS						
MK-82 INERT/BDU-50	67,704	23,906	67,704	23,906	--	---
BSU-49 INFLATABLE RETARDER	46,691	19,318	46,691	19,318	--	---
BOMB HARD TARGET 2000LB	--	---	--	12,300	--	+12,300
LASER BOMB GUIDANCE KIT	33	2,076	733	43,076	+700	+41,000
GBU-15	--	28,386	--	2,886	--	-25,500
BOMB PRACTICE 25 POUND	1617,290	23,910	1617,290	23,910	--	---
BOMB PRACTICE BDU-38	24	104	24	104	--	---
MK-84 BOMB-EMPTY	14,306	27,755	14,306	27,755	--	---
DIGEYE	--	57,822	--	---	--	-57,822
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	4,046	--	4,046	--	---
OTHER ITEMS						
FLARE, IR MJU-7B	236,700	4,419	236,700	4,419	--	---
PARACHUTE FLARE LUU-2 B/B	4,254	1,397	4,254	1,397	--	---
MJU-23 FLARE	5,052	7,310	5,052	7,310	--	---
MJU-10B	157,740	7,570	157,740	7,570	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	437	--	437	--	---
SPECIAL PROGRAMS	--	7,663	--	25,500	--	+17,837
MODIFICATIONS	--	1,400	--	1,400	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	17,733	--	17,733	--	---
FUZES						
FMU-139	41,112	33,404	41,112	33,404	--	---
OTHER WEAPONS						
81MM MORTAR	45	1,228	45	1,228	--	---
SQUAD AUTOMATIC WEAPON	1,200	2,045	1,200	2,045	--	---
M-16 A2 RIFLE WEAPON	15,000	7,120	15,000	7,120	--	---
TOTAL, MUNITIONS AND ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT		428,038		415,853		-12,185
VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT						
PASSENGER CARRYING VEHICLES						
SEDAN, 4 DR 4X2	149	1,254	--	---	-149	-1,254
STATION WAGON, 4X2	95	851	--	---	-95	-851
BUS, 28 PASSENGER	44	1,985	--	---	-44	-1,985
BUS INTERCITY	12	2,251	--	---	-12	-2,251
BUS, 44 PASSENGER	44	3,785	--	---	-44	-3,785
AMBULANCE, BUS	1	97	1	97	--	---
MODULAR AMBULANCE	14	728	14	728	--	---
14-23 PASSENGER BUS	4	146	4	146	--	---
LAW ENFORCEMENT VEHICLE	277	3,779	277	3,779	--	---
ARMORED SEDAN	4	700	4	700	--	---
CARGO + UTILITY VEHICLES						
TRUCK, STAKE/PLATFORM	306	4,608	306	4,608	--	---
TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 3/4T, 4X4	214	3,785	214	3,785	--	---
TRUCK, CARGO-UTILITY, 1/2T, 4X2	201	3,142	201	3,142	--	---
TRUCK, PICKUP, 1/2T, 4X2	461	6,352	461	6,352	--	---
TRUCK, PICKUP, COMPACT	316	2,451	316	2,451	--	---
TRUCK MULTI-STOP 1 TON 4X2	305	8,240	305	8,240	--	---
TRUCK CARRYALL	330	6,719	330	6,719	--	---
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLE	47	3,433	47	3,433	--	---
TRUCK TRACTOR, OVER 5T	35	2,405	35	2,405	--	---
TRUCK, DUMP 5 TON	52	1,789	52	1,789	--	---
CAP VEHICLES	--	---	--	800	--	+800
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	11,190	--	11,190	--	---
SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES						
TRUCK, TANK, 1200 GAL	25	1,425	25	1,425	--	---
TRUCK, TANK, FUEL, M-49	28	2,610	28	2,610	--	---
TRACTOR, TOW, FLIGHTLINE	316	5,680	316	5,680	--	---
MOBILE MAINT UNIT	13	4,542	6	2,142	-7	-2,400
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	13,517	--	13,517	--	---
FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT						
TRUCK CRASH P-23(P-2)	48	22,637	48	22,637	--	---
TRUCK PUMPER P-24(P-8)	25	3,508	25	3,508	--	---
TRUCK PUMPER P-22(P-12)	24	2,910	24	2,910	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	2,100	--	2,100	--	---
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT						
TRUCK F/L 4000 LB GED/DED 144 INCH	96	4,163	96	4,163	--	---
TRUCK, F/L 5000 LB	133	3,346	133	3,346	--	---
TRUCK, F/L 10,000 LB	263	13,458	263	13,458	--	---
25K FORKLIFT	2	498	2	498	--	---
25K A/C LOADER	41	6,022	41	6,022	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	4,188	--	4,188	--	---
BASE MAINTENANCE SUPPORT						
CLEANER, RUNWAY/STREET	49	3,759	49	3,759	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	2,636	--	2,536	--	-100
MODIFICATIONS	--	837	--	837	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	10,176	--	10,176	--	---
TOTAL, VEHICULAR EQUIPMENT		176,702		164,876		-11,826
ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP						
COMM SECURITY EQUIPMENT(COMSEC)						
COMSEC EQUIPMENT	--	77,007	--	77,007	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	4,310	--	4,310	--	---
MODIFICATIONS (COMSEC)	--	1,855	--	1,855	--	---
INTELLIGENCE PROGRAMS						
INTELLIGENCE DATA HANDLING SYS	--	8,653	--	8,653	--	---
INTELLIGENCE TRAINING EQUIPMENT	--	7,374	--	7,374	--	---
INTELLIGENCE COMM EQUIP	--	1,445	--	1,445	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	11,140	--	7,954	--	-3,186
ELECTRONICS PROGRAMS						
AIR TRAFFIC CTRL/LAND SYS (ATCALS)	--	11,196	--	31,196	--	+20,000
TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SYS IMPROVE	--	232,027	--	232,027	--	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
WEATHER OBSERV/FORCAST	--	49,698	--	44,498	--	-5,200
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM	--	66,756	--	46,756	--	-20,000
OTH-B RADAR	--	---	--	25,000	--	+25,000
SAC COMMAND AND CONTROL	--	68,374	--	58,174	--	-10,200
CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN COMPLEX	--	9,099	--	9,099	--	---
NAVSTAR GPS	--	3,863	--	---	--	-3,863
PACAF COMMAND/CONTROL	--	1,117	--	1,117	--	---
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SAT PROG	--	17,457	--	17,457	--	---
MARS/USAF-FAA RADAR UPGRADE	--	54,807	--	54,807	--	---
TAC SIGINT SUPPORT	--	12,003	--	12,003	--	---
TACTICAL GROUND INTERCEPT FACILITY	--	9,576	--	6,076	--	-3,500
AIR BASE OPERABILITY	--	3,777	--	---	--	-3,777
IMAGERY TRANS	--	1,498	--	1,498	--	---
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM (NDS)	--	17,625	--	---	--	-17,625
TACTICAL WARNING SYSTEMS SUPPORT	--	552	--	552	--	---
SPECIAL COMM-ELECTRONICS PROJECTS						
AUTOMATIC DATA PROCESSING EQUIP	--	54,748	--	43,948	--	-10,800
WWMCCS/WIS ADPE	--	18,357	--	10,000	--	-8,357
MAC COMMAND AND CONTROL SUPPORT	--	22,139	--	22,139	--	---
AIR FORCE PHYSICAL SECURITY SYSTEM	--	24,042	--	24,042	--	---
WEAPONS STORAGE/SECURITY	--	21,732	--	---	--	-21,732
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS	--	66,264	--	66,264	--	---
C3 COUNTERMEASURES	--	6,160	--	6,160	--	---
JOINT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	--	837	--	837	--	---
BASE LEVEL DATA AUTO PROGRAM	--	22,109	--	22,109	--	---
SATELLITE CONTROL FACILITY	--	87,940	--	87,940	--	---
CONSTANT WATCH	--	3,907	--	3,907	--	---
CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPS CENTER	--	4,376	--	4,376	--	---
SAMTO TEST RANGES I&W	--	47,107	--	47,107	--	---
AIR FORCE COMMUNICATIONS						
PROGRAM 698AJ	--	1,781	--	1,781	--	---
INFORMATION TRANSMISSION SYSTEMS	--	658	--	658	--	---
TELEPHONE EXCHANGE	--	70,882	--	65,882	--	-5,000
JOINT TACTICAL COMM PROGRAM	--	72,465	--	72,465	--	---
USTRANSCOM	--	15,619	--	15,619	--	---
USCENTCOM	--	5,095	--	5,095	--	---
AUTOMATED TELECOMMUNICATIONS PRG	--	3,833	--	3,833	--	---
MILSTAR	--	178,014	--	178,014	--	---
SATELLITE TERMINALS	--	18,483	--	18,483	--	---
DCA PROGRAMS						
WIDEBAND SYSTEMS UPGRADE	--	13,842	--	13,842	--	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMER COMM NET	--	3,294	--	---	--	-3,294
ORGANIZATION AND BASE						
TACTICAL C-E EQUIPMENT	--	22,612	--	22,612	--	---
RADIO EQUIPMENT	--	4,010	--	4,010	--	---
TV EQUIPMENT (AFRTV)	--	4,932	--	4,932	--	---
CCTV/AUDIOVISUAL EQUIPMENT	--	4,080	--	4,080	--	---
E + I REQUIREMENTS	--	1,911	--	1,911	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	139,839	--	114,439	--	-25,400
CAP COM & ELECT	---	---	--	600	--	+600
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	15,565	--	13,565	--	-2,000
MODIFICATIONS						
COMM-ELECTRONICS CLASS IV	--	18,871	--	18,871	--	---
ANTIJAM VOICE	--	4,802	--	4,802	--	---
TOTAL, ELECTRONICS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIP		1,651,508		1,553,072		-98,436
OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP						
TEST EQUIPMENT						
BASE/ALC CALIBRATION PACKAGE	--	26,123	--	23,623	--	-2,500
NEWARK AFS CALIBRATION PACKAGE	--	3,088	--	3,088	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	39,222	--	34,820	--	-4,402
PERSONAL SAFETY AND RESCUE EQUIP						
NIGHT VISION GOGGLES	--	6,554	--	4,354	--	-2,200
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEF PROG	--	43,301	--	32,201	--	-11,100
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	6,370	--	6,370	--	---
DEPOT PLANT + MATERIALS HANDLING EQ						
BASE MECHANIZATION EQUIPMENT	--	24,324	--	24,324	--	---
AIR TERMINAL MECHANIZATION EQUIP	--	7,184	--	7,184	--	---
ASSET CAPITALIZATION PROGRAM (ACP)	--	77,728	--	73,728	--	-4,000
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	15,883	--	13,883	--	-2,000
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT						
GENERATORS-MOBILE ELECTRIC	--	4,296	--	4,296	--	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	6,101	--	6,101	--	---
BASE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT						
BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT	--	38,485	--	41,485	--	+3,000
MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT	--	84,246	--	69,000	--	-15,246
AIR BASE OPERABILITY	--	11,084	--	10,084	--	-1,000
PALLET, AIR CARGO, 108"X88"	4,000	3,828	--	---	-4,000	-3,828
PHOTOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	--	9,953	--	9,953	--	---
TACTICAL SHELTER	--	3,840	--	3,840	--	---
PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCEMENT	--	8,286	--	8,286	--	---
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	--	14,059	--	14,059	--	---
MOBILITY EQUIPMENT	--	7,899	--	7,899	--	---
WARTIME HOST NATION SUPPORT	--	9,188	--	9,188	--	---
SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS	--	2,192	--	1,892	--	-300
ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000	--	24,581	--	24,581	--	---
SPECIAL SUPPORT PROJECTS						
INTELLIGENCE PRODUCTION ACTIVITY	--	81,566	--	78,423	--	-3,143
TECH SURV COUNTERMEASURES EQ	--	1,935	--	1,935	--	---
SELECTED ACTIVITIES	--	5,354,135	--	5,132,602	--	-221,533
SPECIAL UPDATE PROGRAM	--	105,337	--	105,337	--	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	--	4,649	--	4,649	--	---
MISC EQUIPMENT	--	516	--	516	--	---
MODIFICATIONS	--	100	--	100	--	---
FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION	--	25,093	--	23,093	--	-2,000
REDUCTION FOR FORCE STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENTS	--	---	--	-78,700	--	-78,700
TOTAL, OTHER BASE MAINTENANCE AND SUPPORT EQUIP		6,051,154		5,702,102		-349,052
TOTAL, OTHER PROCUREMENT, AIR FORCE		8,307,400		7,835,903		-471,497

Committee Recommendations

Authorization Changes

The Committee concurs in the following adjustments made by authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

Program	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from budget
BIGEYE	$57,822	0	−$57,822
Sedan, 4 Dr 4x2	1,254	0	−1,254
Station Wagon, 4x2	851	0	−851
Bus, 28 Passenger	1,985	0	−1,985
Bus, Intercity	2,251	0	−2,251
Bus, 44 Passenger	3,785	0	−3,785
Cap Vehicles	—	$800	+800
SAC Command and Control	68,374	58,174	−10,200
Tactical Ground Intercept Facility	9,576	6,076	−3,500
Air Base Operability	3,777	0	−3,777
Nudet Detection System	17,625	0	−17,625
Minimum Essential Emergency	3,294	0	−3,294
Cap Comm and Elect	—	500	+500
Test Equipment Items Less Than $2,000,000	39,222	34,820	−4,402
Chem/Bio Defense	43,301	32,201	−11.100

Munitions and Associated Equipment

2,000 LB HARD TARGET BOMB

The Committee recommends $12,300,000 for the procurement of 2,000 lb hard target bombs, as proposed by authorization legislation.

LASER BOMB GUIDANCE KITS

The Air Force budgeted $2,076,000 for the procurement of 33 laser bomb guidance kits. The Committee recommends $43,076,000 for the procurement of 733 kits, an increase of $41,000,000. The increase results from revised requirements and the need to avoid closing the production line.

GBU–15

The Air Force budgeted $28,386,000 for procurement of the GBU–15. The Committee recommends $2,886,000, a reduction of $25,500,000 because of program and contract delays for the improved data link.

BIGEYE

The Air Force budgeted $57,822,000 for procurement of the Bigeye binary chemical bomb. The Committee recommends denial of the entire request because the program has been terminated.

Vehicular Equipment

MOBILE MAINTENANCE UNIT

The Air Force budgeted $4,542,000 for Mobile Maintenance Units. These mobile units provide maintenance support to munitions deployed in shelters being procured under the line item "Weapons Storage/Security." There has been slippage in the Military Construction aspect of the weapons storage program and reassessments are being made of the total program size. The Committee recommends $2,142,000 for Mobile Maintenance Units, a reduction of $2,400,000 from the budget request.

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Air Force budgeted $2,636,000 for spares and repair parts for the vehicular equipment subaccount. Based on reductions made in various programs within this subaccount, the Committee recommends a total of $2,536,000 for this program, a reduction of $100,000 from the budget request.

Electronics and Telecommunications Equipment

AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL/LANDING SYSTEMS

The Tower Restoral Vehicle and Surveillance Restoral Vehicles (TRV/SRV) are currently in full scale development. The systems are highly mobile tactical air traffic control facilities designed to be rapidly deployed anywhere in the world.

Both TRV and SRV are fully self-contained with their own power generators mounted on a towed trailer. The systems are designed to provide an air traffic control capability within fifteen minutes of arriving on site. They can be used to support maneuvers and field exercises, to replace ATC facilities damaged or otherwise unusable—such as disaster relief—or to support a large rapid deployment situation such as Desert Shield.

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 for the initial procurement of the TRV/SRV program.

WEATHER OBSERVATION/FORECAST

The Air Force budgeted $49,696,000 for equipment for the Weather Observation/Forecast program. This line item has eight separate subprograms. Because of savings in contractual costs that have materialized under the Automatic Weather Observation/Forecast program, the Committee recommends a total of $44,496,000 for this program. This is a reduction of $5,200,000 from the budget request.

DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM (DSP)

The fiscal year 1991 budget requested funds for fixed ground systems for DSP. The Committee recommends $46,756,000, a reduction of $20,000,000 from the budget request. The Committee understands that the DSP ground system architecture is currently under review. The Committee therefore recommends deferment of planned DSP site upgrades pending the outcome of this review.

OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR (OTH-B)

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for the OTH-B radar which will be funded in the Other Procurement, Air Force appropriation account. The Committee notes its displeasure with the Defense Department's approach to the fiscal year 1991 OTH-B funding request. There has been scant justification for shifting the funding to the drug interdiction account. In fact, this budget ploy has only served to obfuscate the terms of debate concerning the mission and requirement for the central sector of the OTH-B radar.

In providing the OTH-B fiscal year 1991 funding, the Committee directs the Air Force to perform a dual mission study to assess OTH-B performance in the counternarcotics and small target tactical warning attack assessment mission areas. If the results of such a study should validate a requirement for central OTH-B sectors, the Air Force should move forward in the fiscal year 1992 budget request to provide funding. Under no circumstances will the Committee consider subsequent OTH-B budget requests in the drug interdiction account. The Air Force is to provide a report on the results of these efforts by June 30, 1991.

NAVSTAR GPS

The Air Force requested $3,863,000 for Global Positioning System receivers in fiscal year 1991. The Committee recommends denying the entire request. Operational test slippage and substantial prior year unobligated program balances make this year's budget request unnecessary.

AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

The Air Force requested $54,746,000 for Automated Data Processing (ADP) Equipment. The Committee recommends $43,946,000 for this program, a reduction of $10,800,000 from the budget request. Details of the Committee's recommendation appear in the ADP section of this report.

WWMCCS/WIS ADPE

The Air Force budgeted $18,357,000 for the Worldwide Military Command and Control System/WMCCS Information System (WMCCS/WIS) program which provides Automated Data Processing Equipment to support implementation of the Joint Operations and Planning and Execution System (JOPES) at Air Force sites.

In March 1989, the Defense Communications Agency was directed to assume lead office responsibility for WWMCCS Information System, and the program was redirected from a developmental to a commercial off-the-shelf approach, and to use existing contracts where possible. The Air Force fiscal year 1989 and fiscal year 1990 programs and the fiscal year 1991 request call for procurement of workstation hardware, host processor upgrades, and Local Area Networks (LAN) installation at various sites; together with data base and project management systems for the Air Force C2S program office and the sites.

The rates of unobligated balances have been very high for this program. For this reason, the Committee recommends without prejudice that a total of $10,000,000 be provided for this program for fiscal year 1991. This is a reduction of $8,357,000 from the budget request.

WEAPONS STORAGE/SECURITY

The Air Force budgeted $21,732,000 for the Weapons Storage/Security program.

This line item provides for improved vaulted storage capability and survivability for nuclear weapons. The program involves MILCON funding of sites and Other Procurement, Air Force funding of "insertable" vaults and related protection and control/monitoring systems. Fiscal year 1990 Other Procurement, Air Force contracts awarded through April 1990 provide for procurement of vaults in excess of MILCON-awarded funding by some 60 sites, and satisfies about 73 percent of the stated Air Force program requirement (an additional 113 vaults are planned for NATO infrastructure funding). The requirement is predominantly in the NATO arena. Since procurement of vaults is already ahead of site construction, and in view of anticipated changes in force levels and in forward deployed forces committed to NATO, the total requirement should be reassessed. Pending such reassessment, the Committee recommends denial of the fiscal year 1991 request for this program.

TELEPHONE EXCHANGE

The Air Force budgeted $70,882,000 for installing new telephone switching systems at various bases. Because of the planned restructuring of American Forces and the anticipated reduction in the number of overseas installations, the Committee recommends a total of $65,882,000, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the budget request.

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Air Force budgeted $139,839,000 for initial spares for electronics and telecommunications equipment. Because of reductions made in various electronics and telecommunications programs by the Committee, the Committee recommends a total of $114,439,000 for this program, a reduction of $25,400,000 from the budget request.

ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000

The Air Force budgeted $15,565,000 for miscellaneous telecommunications and electronics equipment that have a per unit cost less than $2,000,000. The fiscal year 1991 request is an increase of 32% over the fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee recommends a total of $13,565,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment

BASE ALC/CALIBRATION PACKAGE

The Air Force budgeted $26,123,000 for the Base ALC/Calibration Program which provides calibration standards grouped in a series of generic measurement packages for all major US Air Force activities having a base precision measurement equipment laboratory. These laboratories calibrate and repair equipment used to maintain aircraft, missiles and other communications-electronics systems. Because of the projected reduction in tactical fighter wings over the next few years and the restructuring of Air Force units deployed to NATO, the Committee recommends a total of $23,523,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,600,000 from the budget request.

NIGHT VISION GOGGLES

The Air Force budgeted $6,554,000 for the Night Vision Goggle program. The Committee is very supportive of this program. However, recent contract savings have resulted in unit costs lower than initially estimated for this program. In light of these savings the Committee recommends a total of $4,354,000 for this program, a reduction of $2,200,000 from the budget request. This lower amount of funds should not impact the number of units procured.

ASSET CAPITALIZATION PROGRAM

The Air Force budgeted a total of $77,728,000 for the Asset Capitalization Equipment program. This program was transferred from the Operations and Maintenance Appropriation in fiscal year 1990. The program includes all equipment items and minor construction projects applicable to the Air Force Logistics Command maintenance organizations. Based on fiscal constraints and the downsizing of the overall Air Force force structure, the Committee recommends $74,880,000 for this program, a reduction of $3,000,000 from the budget request.

ITEMS LESS THAN $2,000,000

The Air Force budgeted $15,883,000 for "Items Less Than $2,000,000" in the category of Depot Plant and Materials Handling Equipment. This is an increase of 30% over the fiscal year 1990 level, and the Committee recommends a total of $13,883,000, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request.

BASE PROCURED EQUIPMENT

The Air Force budgeted $38,485,000 for "Base Procured Equipment" within the subaccount of "Other Base Maintenance and Support Equipment, an increase of 12 percent from the fiscal year 1990 level. The Committee recommends a general decrease of $2,000,000 and an increase of $5,000,000 to expand the Air Force's inventory of automatic building machines. These machines provide the capability to rapidly construct a variety of shelters. The Committee recommends a total of $41,485,000 for Base Procured Equipment, an increase of $3,000,000 from the budget request.

MEDICAL/DENTAL EQUIPMENT

The Air Force budgeted a total of $84,246,000 for Medical/Dental Equipment. Of this request, $15,246,000 was requested for War Reserve material in support of contingency plans relating to aeromedical evacuation of casualties in the NATO arena. The Committee recommends the deletion of these funds based on anticipated force level changes in the NATO arena. The Committee recommends a total of $69,000,000 for this program, a reduction of $15,246,000 from the budget request.

AIR BASE OPERABILITY

The Air Force budgeted $11,084,000 for the support infrastructure to sustain air operation from forward based fixed locations and/or forward deployed operating locations. Because of the projected reduction of U.S. Air Force tactical fighter wings, and the potential restructuring in support of NATO, the Committee recommends a total of $10,084,000, a reduction of $1,000,000 from the budget request.

AIR CARGO PALLET

The Air Force budgeted $3,828,000 for air cargo pallets that are used primarily by the Military Airlift Command (MAC). These pallets are essentially consumable items, with a limited useful life of about 20 round trip cycles, before they are repaired. Since these pallets represent a cost of operation rather than an investment, they should be financed as such through the MAC Industrial Fund with cost recovered through tariff rates. No funds are approved for this program.

SPARES AND REPAIR PARTS

The Air Force budgeted $2,192,000 for initial spares for Base Maintenance and Support Equipment. Based on reductions made in other programs within "Base Maintenance and Support Equipment", the Committee recommends a total of $1,892,000 for spares and repair parts for Base Maintenance and Support Equipment. This is a reduction of $300,000 from the budget request.

FIRST DESTINATION TRANSPORTATION

The Air Force budgeted $25,093,000 for the first destination transportation of new items procured in the Other Procurement, Air Force account. Based on the reductions made by the Committee in the various programs within the account, the Committee recommends a total of $23,093,000 for the First Destination Transportation program, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the request.

REDUCTION FOR FORCE STRUCTURE ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee has made a downward revision in the total force structure of the Air Force. The Committee also notes that the Pentagon recently announced a reduction of 10,000 Air Force troops from NATO. Upon implementation of the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty, the Air Force's total commitment to NATO will be further reduced. These actions will result in a lower total

requirement for the wide assortment of equipment procured in the "Other Procurement, Air Force" account. Additionally, the consolidation of Air Force bases in NATO and the overall lower force structure will result in a wide variety of equipment becoming available for other Air Force bases, thus lessening the total requirement of the requested funds for fiscal year 1991 in the "Other Procurement, Air Force" account. Based on these factors, the Committee recommends a reduction of $78,700,000 to be made in "Other Procurement, Air Force."

SAFETY DESCENT DEVICES

The Committee is concerned that most equipment used for evacuation of persons from large frame aircraft and elevated structures exposes evacuees and rescue personnel to unsafe, inefficient conditions. Modern, relatively inexpensive equipment which has been proven both efficient and effective is available to eliminate these hazards. Therefore, from within available funds, the Committee expects the Air Force to use at least $750,000 for the acquisition of portable safety descent devices that employ viscous liquid to generate functional drag which slows the descent rate to a relatively constant safe speed.

NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT

Appropriations, 1990	$973,720,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	455,400,000
Recommended	1,566,115,000
Increase	1,110,715,000

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
RESERVE EQUIPMENT						
ARMY RESERVE						
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	25,000	--	+25,000
SHOP EQUIPMENT	18	600	18	600	--	---
TEST SET COMMON CORE	14	500	14	500	--	---
TRUCK, 5-TON	915	60,000	915	75,000	--	+15,000
COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS	--	---	--	30,000	--	+30,000
TOTAL		61,100		131,100		+70,000
NAVY RESERVE						
C-130T AIRCRAFT	2	48,000	2	48,000	--	---
C-20 AIRCRAFT	--	---	1	24,900	+1	+24,900
MH-60M UPGRADE KITS	--	8,400	--	16,800	--	+8,400
LAMPS MK-1 ASW UPGRADE	--	---	6	49,500	+6	+49,500
P-3C AIRCRAFT SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	4,000	--	4,000	--	---
AN-SQQ-T1 TRAINERS	--	---	--	16,000	--	+16,000
AN/AQA-7B(V)10/19 IPADS	--	---	--	70,000	--	+70,000
ELECTRONIC WARFARE EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	7,000	--	+7,000
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURE EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	6,300	--	+6,300
CH/MH-53E (HELICOPTER) SUPER STALLION	--	---	15	241,115	+15	+241,115
TOTAL		60,400		483,615		+423,215
MARINE CORPS RESERVE						
KC-130T AIRCRAFT	1	25,000	2	50,000	+1	+25,000
AH-1W COBRA AIRCRAFT	--	---	8	79,000	+8	+79,000
SIMULATORS AND TRAINERS	--	---	--	500	--	+500
TOTAL		25,000		129,500		+104,500
AIR FORCE RESERVE						
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	--	5,000	--	30,000	--	+25,000
C-130 AIRCRAFT	1	24,000	4	96,000	+3	+72,000
F-16 MODIFICATIONS	--	10,000	--	25,000	--	+15,000
C-130 MODIFICATIONS	--	6,600	--	50,000	--	+43,400
AIR RESERVE SPARES	--	---	--	5,100	--	+5,100
TOTAL		45,600		206,100		+160,500
NATIONAL GUARD EQUIPMENT						
ARMY NATIONAL GUARD						
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	--	15,000	--	20,000	--	+5,000
NIGHT VISION DEVICES	--	---	--	35,000	--	+35,000
MEDIUM TACTICAL TRUCKS	313	25,000	313	35,000	--	+10,000
TRUCK, TRACTOR, M916	100	13,000	100	13,000	--	---
REENGINE PROGRAM FOR 5-TON TRUCKS	98	8,800	--	---	-98	-8,800
M577 COMMAND POST CARRIERS	90	24,900	270	50,000	+180	+25,100
BATTERY COMPUTER SYSTEM	48	30,000	48	30,000	--	---
C-23 AIRCRAFT	--	---	--	54,000	--	+54,000
FAMILY OF HEAVY VEHICLES	100	16,300	100	16,300	--	---
M113A2 TO A3 UPGRADE	--	---	--	10,000	--	+10,000
MLRS-BN (SUPPORT PACKAGE)	--	---	--	34,000	--	+34,000
C-26 AIRCRAFT	--	---	7	29,900	+7	+29,900
COMMUNICATIONS ELECTRONICS	--	---	--	15,000	--	+15,000
TOTAL		133,000		342,200		+209,200
AIR NATIONAL GUARD						
C-130 AIRCRAFT	2	48,000	2	48,000	--	---
C-130 MODIFICATIONS	--	34,500	--	34,500	--	---
C-26 AIRCRAFT	--	---	6	25,600	+6	+25,600
F-16 MODIFICATIONS	--	6,000	--	32,000	--	+26,000
F-16 SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	--	2,800	--	2,800	--	---
F-15 MSIP	26	39,000	26	54,200	--	+15,200
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	--	---	--	15,000	--	+15,000
COMMUNICATIONS - ELECTRONICS	--	---	--	60,000	--	+60,000
AIR GUARD SPARES	--	---	--	1,500	--	+1,500
TOTAL		130,300		273,600		+143,300
TOTAL, NATIONAL GUARD AND RESERVE EQUIPMENT		455,400		1,566,115		+1,110,715

Details of the Committee's recommendations are included in the Guard and Reserve section at the beginning of the report.

PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriations, 1990	$1,281,913,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	1,969,400,000
Recommended	2,074,542,000
Increase	105,142

This appropriation provides for the procurement of capital equipment for the Defense Communications Agency, the Defense Logistics Agency, the Defense Mapping Agency, and other agencies of the Department of Defense. The 1991 program includes procure-

ment of automatic data processing equipment, mechanized materials handling systems, general and special purpose vehicular equipment, communcations equipment, and many other items.

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program in fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD						
MOTOR VEHICLES	2	308	2	308	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS	---	78,350	---	71,685	---	-6,665
REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES	---	24,322	---	24,322	---	---
CORPORATE INFORMATION MANAGEMENT	---	145,000	---	145,000	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DNA						
VEHICLES	28	433	28	433	---	---
OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	21	4,253	21	4,253	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCA						
WWMCCS ADP SYSTEMS	---	7,602	---	7,602	---	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	---	19,809	---	19,809	---	---
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENT FUNDING	---	3,700	---	3,700	---	---
INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE EQUIP	---	33,888	---	33,888	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DLA						
MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT	---	4,466	---	4,466	---	---
VEHICLES	---	1,534	---	1,534	---	---
MECHANIZED MATERIALS HANDLING SYS	---	33,285	---	33,285	---	---
ADP EQUIPMENT	---	62,657	---	62,657	---	---
TELECOMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT	---	18,454	---	18,454	---	---
OTHER MAJOR EQUIPMENT	---	7,729	---	7,729	---	---
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	---	1,243	---	1,243	---	---
INDUSTRIAL/DEPOT MAINTENANCE	---	800	---	800	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DMA						
ADP EQUIPMENT	---	18,628	---	18,628	---	---
VEHICLES	---	253	---	253	---	---
OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	---	123,059	---	123,059	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DIS						
VEHICLES	---	4,236	---	4,236	---	---
OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	---	184	---	184	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, USUHS						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	---	890	---	---	---	-890
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DCAA						
ITEMS LESS THAN $2 MILLION	---	2,081	---	2,081	---	---
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, DSPO						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT	---	213,900	---	153,600	---	-60,300
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OJCS						
MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OJCS	---	25,451	---	25,451	---	---
ON-SITE INSPECTION AGENCY						
VEHICLES	---	50	---	50	---	---
OTHER CAPITAL EQUIPMENT	---	950	---	950	---	---
TOTAL, MAJOR EQUIPMENT		837,515		769,660		-67,855
SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND						
AVIATION PROGRAMS						
MC-130H COMBAT TALON II	---	85,800	---	74,830	---	-10,970
C-130 MODIFICATIONS	---	96,300	---	79,100	---	-17,200
MH-47 MODIFICATIONS	---	25,500	---	25,500	---	---
MH-60 MODIFICATIONS	---	73,900	---	73,900	---	---
MH-53 MODIFICATIONS	---	7,800	---	7,800	---	---
OTHER AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS	---	13,500	---	13,500	---	---
AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	---	55,300	---	55,300	---	---
AMMUNITION PROGRAMS						
25MM AMMUNITION	1,093	15,696	1,093	15,696	---	---
ROCKET, HYDRA	---	1,400	---	1,400	---	---
RANGER ANTI-ARMOR OPN SYS AMMUNITION	10,891	6,500	10,891	6,500	---	---
SMALL ARMS AND LANDING PARTY AMMUNITION	---	5,500	---	5,500	---	---
PYROTECHNIC AND DEMOLITION	---	17,900	---	17,900	---	---
OTHER PROCUREMENT PROGRAMS						
NAVAL SPECIAL WARFARE EQUIPMENT	---	20,500	---	18,450	---	-2,050
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT MODIFICATIONS	---	44,900	---	40,410	---	-4,490
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT	---	3,100	---	3,100	---	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	---	67,500	---	---	---	-67,500
4TH PSY OPERATIONS	---	10,700	---	---	---	-10,700
SWIMMER WEAPONS SYSTEM	---	2,000	---	2,000	---	---
SMALL ARMS AND WEAPONS	---	1,300	---	1,300	---	---
COASTAL PATROL BOAT	---	---	5	65,000	+5	+65,000
TOTAL, SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND		555,196		507,186		-48,010
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	---	576,689	---	797,696	---	+221,007
TOTAL, PROCUREMENT, DEFENSE AGENCIES		1,969,400		2,074,542		+105,142

Committee Recommendations

MAJOR EQUIPMENT, OSD/WHS

The Committee recommends $71,685,000, a reduction of $5,665,000 for the HI-TRAC 90 program of the Defense Technology Security Administration which has been postponed by the Department, and a reduction of $1,000,000 for a constant level of effort for Washington Headquarters Services.

UNIFORMED SERVICES UNIVERSITY OF THE HEALTH SCIENCES

The Committee recommends a reduction of $890,000 since a recent DOD IG report discovered that the University could not account for some of its equipment.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS COMMAND

The Committee recommends a reduction of $48,010,000 below the budget request for Special Operations Programs discussed elsewhere in this report.

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

The Committee recommends an increase of $221,007,000 above the budget request for classified programs for reasons explained in the classified annex to this report.

DEFENSE PRODUCTION ACT PURCHASES

Appropriations, 1990	$49,479,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	1,800,000
Recommended	50,000,000
Increase	48,200,000

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for fiscal year 1991, an increase of $48,200,000 above the request. These funds will provide for the purchase or commitments to purchase metals, minerals, or other materials to increase the industrial capacity of the United States to produce certain goods essential to defense needs. The Committee expects to be kept informed as each purchase commitment is negotiated and eventually finalized.

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide $1,800,000 to complete phase II of Rhenium Metal. The balance of the funds may be used to fund future phases of any project already approved and to initiate any metal, mineral, or material approved by a Presidential determination made in accordance with the Defense Production Act.

Each year Congress appropriates procurement funds, which are available for three years, to finance purchase commitments. They are carried on the books as being obligated for the approved projects. However, if the project proves successful, the funds are not expended and are eventually returned to the Treasury.

The $50,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1991, which continues the program started in fiscal year 1990, will remain available

to the Department until they are expended. This will allow the eventual use of deobligated funds to continue subsequent phases of previously approved programs. The Committee expects to be notifed thirty days prior to the release of any funds for any metal, mineral, or material not previously approved by Congress.

TITLE IV

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION

Estimates and Appropriations Summary

The fiscal year 1991 Department of Defense research, development, test and evaluation budget totaled $38,092,800,000. The accompanying bill recommends a total program of $34,937,611,000. The total amount recommended is $2,095,636,000 below the total program provided in fiscal year 1990. The table below summarizes the budget estimates and the Committee's recommendations:

[In thousands of dollars]

Recapitulation	Budget request	Committee recommended	Change from request
Total, RDTE, Army	6,025,900	5,366,811	−659,089
Total, RDTE, Navy	9,102,400	8,954,950	−147,450
Total, RDTE, Air Force	13,276,300	11,804,386	−1,471,914
Total, RDTE, Defense Agencies	9,249,300	8,566,697	−682,603
Total, RDTE, Director of Test and Evaluation	348,100	229,767	−118,333
Total, RDTE, Operational test and evaluation	90,800	15,000	−75,800
Total, RDTE	38,092,800	34,937,611	−3,155,189

PROGRAM TERMINATIONS

The Committee recommends termination of several RDT&E programs which have extremely poor prospects of completing development and being produced at economic rates due to the current limitations on overall defense spending. Some of these programs have been recommended for termination by the House Armed Services Committee as well.

[Dollars in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1991 budget	Outyear savings
Army RDT&E:		
MLRS Chemical Warhead	$27,806	$460,500
SADARM	105,507	367,900
Follow-On Lance	112,228	294,825
Navy RDT&E:		
Electric Drive	43,799	unknown
Nuclear Depth Bomb	14,485	unknown
CH-46 Replacement	51,000	unknown
P-7	234,892	663,174
16 Inch Ammunition	10,142	unknown
Nuclear Depth Bomb Training Round	4,057	11,951

[Dollars in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1991 budget	Outyear savings
Air Force RDT&E:		
DAACM	10,274	unknown
Sensor Fuzed Weapon	23,879	3,726,500
A–10 upgrades	1,983	1,983
Defense Agencies RDT&E:		
OT&E Capability Improvement Program	73,800	unknown
Grand total	713,852	5,526,833

CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS

Reductions for classified programs shown in the tables for each research, development, test and evaluation appropriation are explained in a separate classified annex or classified letter accompanying the report.

HIGH POWER MICROWAVE RESEARCH

The Committee's Surveys and Investigations staff conducted a study on the Department of Defense's many high power microwave research programs during the past year. Overall, the Defense Department appears to have a coordinated and effective management structure for the various high power microwave programs in the Services and Defense Agencies. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a master plan on high power microwave research programs to the Appropriations Committees of Congress by May 1, 1991. The plan should describe in detail the threat, DOD plans for meeting the threat, identification of and justification for all funding in the fiscal year 1992 budget for high power microwave research to include outyear cost projections, planned key milestones, and how DOD plans to coordinate this effort. Special access information, if any, should be submitted in a separate annex.

ARMOR/ANTI-ARMOR PROGRAM

The Committee is disappointed that the Office of the Secretary of Defense has allowed a funding dispute between the Army and DARPA over the future of the highly successful joint armor/anti-armor program to jeopardize the fiscal year 1991 program. The Committee recommends an increase of $10,000,000 each in the Army and DARPA to address this shortfall. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to assign responsibility in a manner which resolves the dispute in time for submission of a robust joint armor/anti-armor program budget for fiscal year 1992. The Committee believes that DARPA should continue to participate in this program, but perhaps in a lesser role.

SPACE PROGRAM JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

The Committee appreciates the efforts made by the Navy and the Air Force to provide a consolidated space program justification book. It contains copies of Congressional justification material for

space programs funded in the research and development, procurement, operation and maintenance, and TIARA budgets. The Committee requests that such a consolidated exhibit be submitted with the fiscal year 1992 and subsequent budgets. For the Air Force, this special exhibit should address space and satellite programs (to include ground facilities like Satellite Control Facility and Consolidated Space Operations Center), but not ground radars or Cheyenne Mountain.

In addition, the Committee directs that a separate space annex be prepared which lists every DOD and intelligence space related codeword/special access program by name with a cross reference to the appropriate Congressional Budget Justification Books by page, program elements, etc.

TACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE DEFENSE

The proliferation of tactical ballistic missiles in third world countries, especially those that might one day have chemical or biological agent warheads, has become a serious problem as evidenced by recent events in the Middle East. Clearly, if the nation ever deploys a "brilliant pebbles" or similar Strategic Defense System which covers the globe, such a system could inherently be able to deal with tactical ballistic missile threats as a byproduct of its ability to defend the United States from strategic ballistic missile attack. The issue is what to do in the meantime. Currently the Army and the Strategic Defense Initiative Office are pursuing separate and uncoordinated programs. SDI is funding new ground launched missile programs such as ERINT, ERIS, THAAD, and Arrow. The Army is examining a new Hawk replacement missile and Patriot missile upgrades. It is not clear that the Navy and Air Force are doing anything. The issue of command, control, and communications of an integrated theater system has not yet been adequately addressed.

In a declining defense budget environment in which funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative is also likely to continue to be lower than current Administration outyear forecasts, the very serious issue of the tactical ballistic missile threat must be afforded a higher priority. The Committee therefore recommends establishment of a new program "Tactical Ballistic Missile Defense" to be initiated at $250,000,000 in fiscal year 1991 separate from the Strategic Defense Initiative. The goal of this program is to field an integrated, ground launched Tactical Ballistic Missile Defense system by 1995. Such a system should focus on fielding a higher firepower per unit of volume system (compared to today's Patriot) that is optimized to defeat TBM threats—especially chemical and biological warheads--while minimizing bulk, volume, weight, and other adverse logistics and deployability factors. In order to do this, the Committee believes that the investments made by SDI in the ERINT missile should be leveraged, and that ERINT is the best weapon system upon which to base this initiative due to the extensive work already done by SDI to develop it.

Under this initiative, the Committee believes that SDI should continue to fund programs aimed at providing strategic layered defenses, including ground launched missile interceptors, as the Sec-

retary of Defense deems appropriate. SDI should continue to pay for work needed to develop such missiles for its fundamental mission. All other tactical ballistic missile defense work in the Defense Department should be funded in the new single, integrated program separate from SDI, to include a possible Hawk Replacement missile and Patriot upgrades if necessary. The Committee believes that a new tactical ballistic missile defense system should be based on the SDI developed ERINT missile and other modern technologies, but should have synergy with existing or upgraded Hawk and Patriot systems, particularly their launchers, radars and fire control systems as appropriate.

The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a program with these funds that meets the objectives stated above, and minimizes duplication between the services' competing weapon systems, yet meets the requirements of and involves participation by all the Services. The Office of the Secretary of Defense should establish a management structure and organization to administer this new program. The Committee further directs the Secretary of Defense to provide the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of Congress with his plan for achieving these objectives by March 1, 1991. Fiscal year 1992 and subsequent budgets to Congress should contain sufficient follow-on funding to implement the plan.

The Committee has respected the Defense Department's request to refrain from earmarking SDI funds, and under this bill the Secretary remains free to allocate SDI funds as he sees fit. The Committee notes that the fiscal year 1991 budget contains a small amount of funds for both the ERINT and ARROW missiles within SDI, yet the new Tactical Ballistic Missile Defense initiative would also require funding for these programs for tactical applications. The Committee therefore directs that of the funds provided in the RDT&E, Defense Agencies appropriation in this bill, not less than $103,000,000 is for ERINT and not less than $50,000,000 is for Arrow; sufficient funds must be allocated within the $250,000,000 TBMD program to achieve these funding levels, after SDI funding contributions are considered.

TEST RANGES

In July 1990, the General Accounting Office (GAO) issued a report on Department of Defense test ranges (NSIAD–90–91) which recommended a framework for measuring the use of Major Range and Test Facility Base installations. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to institute the GAO or an equivalent framework by June, 1991 and report the results to the Appropriations Committees of Congress.

The Committee remains concerned about persistent security problems at Department of Defense testing facilities. Therefore, the Committee has included $9,000,000 each in the Army and Air Force RDT&E appropriations only for improvement of security measures at testing facilities. The Committee requests that the Secretary of Defense evaluate test range security problems and develop proposals to rectify them. In addition, the Committee directs the Secretary to submit a fiscal year 1992 budget request to Congress which

establishes range security oversight and funding responsibilities in his office.

SEISMIC RESEARCH

The Committee, like the House Armed Services Committee, is concerned about the number of seismic research programs currently being supported by the Department of Defense, and therefore recommends a consolidation of those programs within the Air Force Office of Scientific Research. The consolidation should simplify program administration and increase the value of the research results while allowing a reduction in the funding required. The Committee has therefore reduced the funding for two DARPA seismic research programs (Nuclear Monitoring and Defense Research Sciences DRG-01) by a total of $14,700,000 and increased funding for the Air Force Office of Scientific Research by $10,300,000. The increase in the Air Force Defense Research Sciences line includes $7,000,000 only for the U.S.—Eurasian Seismic Studies Program of the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology. DD Form 1414 for fiscal year 1991 should show both the general increase and the specific $7,000,000 project as special Congressional interest items. The remaining $3,300,000 ($2,700,000 transferred from DARPA and an increase of $600,000 for Air Force seismic data interpretation) is in addition to the $1,800,000 request for the existing Air Force research into crustal motion, and should be used primarily to support university based seismic research.

MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY PROGRAMS

The Committee designates each of the industrial preparedness/manufacturing technology research and development programs lines and each of the specific projects discussed below in Committee recommendations for these lines to be special interest items. DD Form 1414 shall show them as such, a decrease to which requires prior approval from the Congress. The Committee notes that this increased funding will require increased MANTECH program office manning to administer the programs.

SIMULATION NETWORK INITIATIVES

Both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees have included in their respective 1991 bills, initiatives for simulation networks which include increasing simulation for National Guard and Reserve component training. The Committee supports these initiatives and intends to fund the projects as authorized by the conferees on the 1991 authorization bill.

Medical Research Items

CONSOLIDATION AND FUNDING OF MEDICAL LABORATORIES

The Committee directs the Department to maintain funding as appropriated for the Services medical research laboratories and to keep it informed on any plans for consolidating medical research laboratories. Any funding requirements for consolidation must be summarized in report form with the fiscal year 1992 budget request.

Since fiscal year 1984, this Committee has expressed special interest in and had closely monitored the funding of the Aircrew Impact Injury Prevention project and other research projects conducted at the Naval Biodynamics Laboratory (NBDL). It is the Committee's firm intent that funding requested in fiscal year 1991 for the NBDL be allocated and maintained as appropriated.

Additionally, the Committee directs that if the Department develops and executes any reorganization of medical laboratories, it must not reduce the annual workload at the Naval Blood Research Laboratory, Boston, Massachusetts.

ARMED SERVICES BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH AND EVALUATION MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The Committee supports the ASBREM Committee and its decision making process, but is concerned that it lacks a strong voice in the budget appeal process. Therefore, the Committee directs the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition to review the charter of the ASBREM to ensure that it receives the attention it is due during the budgetary appeals process. Additionally, the Committee requests the General Accounting Office (GAO) to conduct an evaluation of the recommendations made by the ASBREM to ensure that each Service receives an adequate level of funding for its research projects.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS AT LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY

The Committee has included a provision which addresses the animal research contract with Louisiana State University (LSU). This provision is essentially the same as the provision included in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-165). The 1991 provision will prohibit any fiscal year 1991 funds and certain prior year funds for contract payments to the LSU Medical Center until the General Accounting Office (GAO) has completed its report as directed in the 1990 Appropriations Act. The provision does allow funds to be used for costs incurred by the contractor prior to the enactment of this Act and for the care of the cats covered by this contract. The Committee notes that the provision carried in Public Law 101-165, prohibits the use of 1990 funds for this contract.

The Committee fully expects the Department of Defense to terminate this contract if the final findings of the GAO report, when considered with comments from interested parties, so warrants. If after review of the GAO report the Army decides to proceed with the contract, it shall submit to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations, a report which addresses its plans, including funding profiles, scope of work, and milestones. The Army shall not implement any plans to proceed with this contract until the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations have reviewed and approved, in writing, the Army's plan.

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS AT LETTERMAN ARMY INSTITUTE OF RESEARCH

In fiscal year 1990, the Army planned to conduct bone trauma research on dogs at the Letterman Army Institute of Research (LAIR) and the Secretary of the Army certified this research met

the requirements of Section 9117 of the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1990 (Public Law 101-165). However, the Army was unable to acquire the necessary synthetic compound to conduct the research and therefore suspended all action.

The Committee has included a provision similar to that carried in last year's appropriation act. The 1991 provision states that no funds shall be used to conduct bone trauma research at LAIR until the Secretary of the Army certifies that the synthetic compound to be used is of such a type that its use will result in a significant medical finding. Additional requirements and certification remain the same as last year's provision. It is the intent of the Committee that the Army shall obtain a synthetic compound which will provide a research finding which has not yet been proven with compounds currently in use by the Army.

The Committee appreciates the Army's sensitivity to the issues of animal research. The Army has kept the Committee continually informed on the status of its animal research and has been willing to suspend certain actions to meet the concerns of all parties.

UNRELATED MARROW DONOR PROGRAM

The Committee has provided an additional $6,000,000 for the Naval Medical Research and Development Command for continued support of the unrelated marrow donor program. With funds appropriated in fiscal year 1990, the Navy has initiated a nation-wide drive to recruit military and civilian personnel in the Department of Defense to volunteer for the National Marrow Donor Registry. The response to this drive has been overwhelming and these funds will enable the Navy to tissue type the thousands of volunteers who have indicated a willingness to participate. The National Registry has a critical need for minority donors and the military, with its access to an ethnically diverse healthy donor population, will have a major impact on improving the success of finding matched donors.

With funds provided by the Committee over a number of years, the Navy has been able to initiate, expand, and improve one of our nation's state-of-the-art laboratories for tissue typing human leukocyte antigens (HLA). Through research and development programs conducted there, the Navy has improved and implemented revolutionary technology for HLA typing. With these funds, the Navy will complete the key phases of automating these innovations enabling the Navy to tissue type volunteers more quickly, efficiently, and accurately. These state-of-the-art approaches to HLA typing are the only practical strategy to fully type American minorities.

As the Committee noted in supplemental appropriations for 1990, one of the existing threats to American service personnel serving in Operation Desert Shield is the use of chemical and biological weapons. Chemical agents used in these weapons would have a devastating effect on the human hematologic and immune systems including the partial or total suppression of marrow. Through the Navy's ongoing support of the unrelated marrow donor program, and its work with the National Marrow Donor Program, a system is in place to quickly identify matched donors to provide casualties with platelet and marrow support.

DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Navy appropriation shall show the Unrelated Marrow Donor Program as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE RESEARCH

The Committee has provided a total of $100,092,000, an increase of $4,000,000 to the budget request to support infectious disease research. The Committee is aware that both the Army and Navy have ongoing infectious disease research programs which are funded by the Army.

Furthermore, the Committee understands that funding for medical research has decreased over the last few years as the Defense budget as a whole has decreased. While this is understandable, it is the position of the Committee that more research should be done in the area of infectious diseases, especially those affecting U.S. troops in Operation Desert Shield.

Additionally, while the Committee does not argue with the Department's increased interest in biologic defense and AIDS research or with the ASBREM's decision making process, research on other infectious diseases remains important. Therefore, the Committee directs this $4,000,000 increase be used to support infectious disease research which is not classified as biologic defense or AIDS research.

ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS)

The Committee recommends $32,558,000 for AIDS research, an increase of $10,000,000 to the request. The Committee is encouraged by the Army's outstanding research in the area of AIDS. The Army is internationally famous for its AIDS research and the Committee acknowledges this with an increase in funding for this important area.

FIELD MEDICAL OXYGEN GENERATION/DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (FMOGDS)

The Army has recognized that future conflicts could involve the use of chemical, biological and nuclear weapons and the U.S. is currently confronted with a scenario involving the potential use of chemical weapons in the Persian Gulf crisis. In such circumstances, the Army Medical Corps has determined that the availability of oxygen will be a prime factor in saving the lives of wounded personnel.

The U.S. Army Medical Research & Development Command is near the completion of full-scale engineering development of the Field Medical Oxygen Generation/Distribution System (FMOGDS) and concurrently, the Army is considering placing oxygen capability for its hospitals in the field as part of Operation Desert Shield. As the Food and Drug Administration has already authorized battlefield use of FMOGDS, the Army is urged to accelerate the present FMOGDS program and expedite the fielding of oxygen generation systems.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, ARMY

Appropriations, 1990	$5,354,508,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	6,025,900,000
Recommended	5,366,811,000
Decrease	659,089,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation activities of the Army.

Committee Recommendations

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	HASC	SASC	HAC	Change
Materials Technology	$13,276	$18,276	$13,276	$18,276	+$5,000
Survivability Enhancements	6,285	6,285	11,285	11,285	+5,000
Electronics and Electronic Devices	17,608	19,608	14,608	19,608	+2,000
Environmental Quality Technology	9,815	14,815	11,815	14,815	+5,000
Non-System Training Device Technology	3,607	8,607	3,607	8,607	+5,000
Advanced Electronic Devices Development	5,640	5,640	7,640	7,640	+2,000
ASAT	207,782	100,000	152,382	100,000	−107,782
Chemical Systems—Advanced Development	4,522	0	4,522	0	−4,522
Chemical/Biological Defense Equipment	24,511	44,511	24,511	44,511	+20,000
Light Armed Scout Helicopter	411,357	300,000	261,357	300,000	−111,357
Air Defense C³I	86,687	66,687	86,687	66,687	−20,000
JSTARS	45,833	0	38,233	38,233	−7,600
Weapons and Munitions—Engineering Development	11,106	26,106	24,106	26,106	+15,000
Chemical Systems	27,806	0	0	0	−27,806
Tractor Pull	35,149	20,149	55,149	55,149	+20,000
Follow on to Lance	112,228	0	0	0	−112,228
Tractor Rig	22,981	12,981	22,981	12,981	−10,000
Soldier/Marine Enhancement Program	0	0	18,000	18,000	+18,000
Army Test Ranges and Facilities	229,891	229,891	220,000	220,000	−9,891
Army Technical Test Instrumentation and Targets	88,484	88,484	75,000	75,000	−13,484
Meteorological Support to RDT&E Activities	24,395	24,395	23,138	23,138	−1,257
Exploitation of Foreign Items	22,674	17,674	22,674	17,674	−5,000
Programwide Activities	93,249	93,249	88,889	88,889	−4,360
Technical Information Activities	7,658	7,658	5,858	5,858	−1,800
Mgmt Headquarters	15,297	15,297	14,458	14,458	−839
Industrial Preparedness	26,708	36,708	0	36,708	+10,000

PROGRAM GROWTH/BUDGET EXECUTION ADJUSTMENTS

The budget request included amounts for some programs which exceeded by unjustifiably large margins, the amounts provided for fiscal year 1990. Other programs had significant prior year unobligated balances, and budget adjustments are necessary due to poor budget execution. The Committee accordingly recommends the following reductions:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Budget request	Committee recommend	Change from request
In-House Laboratory Independent Research	$9,429	$8,946	−$483
Landmine Warfare and Barrier—Advanced Development	2,988	800	−2,188
Identification Friend or Foe	1,013	0	−1,013
Army Data Distribution Sys	21,701	14,701	−7,000
Combat Service Support Computer Sys. Evaluation and Analysis	11,193	9,193	−2,000
Aircraft Weapons	7,607	5,607	−2,000
Landmine Warfare	34,684	19,684	−15,000
Non-Systems Training Device	32,390	20,565	−11,825
Advanced Field Artillery Tactical Data System	45,764	41,764	−4,000
Joint Tactical Communication Program (TRI-TAC)	6,074	0	−6,074
Real Property Maintenance	222,764	179,744	−43,020

AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY

ADVANCED ROTORCRAFT FLIGHT TEST PROGRAM

In 1990, Congress gave strong support to a technology demonstration project which could provide significant improvement to the agility and performance of U.S. military helicopters. This Committee directed the Department of Defense to use fiscal year 1990 appropriated funds to continue the ongoing effort to a point where flight test data would demonstrate whether the Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller concept and other proposed airframe modifications could provide existing and future Army and Marine Corps helicopters capability to defeat the emerging air-to-air rotorcraft threat in a cost effective manner.

The Committee is disappointed that the Department has delayed implementing Congressional direction on this program. Therefore, the Committee has provided $10,000,000 for the Vectored Thrust Combat Agility Demonstrator program utilizing the Vectored Thrust Ducted Propeller and has included bill language directing these funds will be used only for this project. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to report on the status of this project, including an estimated contract award date, no later than February 1, 1991.

ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPONS SYSTEM-MEDIUM

The Committee is concerned that the Army has not monitored funding for the AAWS–M program in an adequate manner. Despite assurances from the Army that this program has its highest priority, funds have been reprogrammed from the account without approval from Congress.

Therefore, the Committee states once again that this program is of Congressional interest. The Committee has provided a total of $76,812,000 for the AAWS–M program. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show AAWS–M funding as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

SUPPLEMENTAL INTERIM MEDIUM ANTI-TANK SYSTEM TESTING

The Supplemental Interim Medium Anti-Tank System (SIMATS) testing is a Congressionally directed test of the Bofors BILL, MILAN, and DRAGON II weapons systems. The Committee directs that this test be considered a Congressional interest item. Should the funding requirement for this test exceed the $10,000,000 in 1988 funds as estimated by the Department of Defense, established procedures for Congressional interest items should be followed.

WOOD MUNITIONS PACKAGING RESEARCH

Within the funds appropriated for Weapons and Munitions Technology, $750,000 shall be available only to continue research and development on coatings for wooden pallets and containers which would enable them to meet the Army's current requirement for nuclear, biological, and chemical decontamination. The funds should be used both to improve coatings which showed promise during the initial phase of research and to examine additional coatings and technologies. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show this project as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

ROCKET ASSISTED KINETIC ENERGY (RAKE) ROUND

As addressed in the report accompanying Public Law 101-302, the Dire Emergency Supplemental for Fiscal Year 1990, the Committee continues its commitment to the development of enhanced 105mm RAKE ammunition. The Committee understands that sufficient funds are available from appropriations for ammunition enhancement to continue RAKE research in 1991.

The Committee directs the Army to ensure full funding of the RAKE development with its 1992 budget request. Any increase in funding required for this initiative shall not be at the expense of other ammunition enhancement activities and shall be funded by a general increase to these research projects.

LIGHT ASSAULT BRIDGE (LAB)

The Army has increased its missions for light/quick assault. The Committee has supported these increasing missions and is therefore concerned about the Army's capabilities for rapid movement of troops and light equipment. The requirement for supporting the rapid movement of the light infantry could be enhanced with a lightweight bridge which could be rapidly placed and removed.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Army to review its requirement for a light assault bridge and report to the Committee on its plan for meeting this requirement. The report, due no later than June 1, 1991, should address the requirement given realistic engagement scenarios, engineering challenges to the development of a light assault bridge, and a milestone schedule for meeting the requirement.

LIGHT ASSAULT VEHICLE AND THE SCOUT MISSION

The Army has identified a requirement for a new scout vehicle which would be used by the light forces and dropped by aircraft along with the troops. The Army has initiated a test of the Light Assault Vehicle (LAV) through a modification of 16 LAV-25 vehicles.

The Committee is concerned about the Army's approach to meeting the requirement, especially since the requirement is for such a small number of vehicles. Therefore, the Committee directs the Army to review viable non-developmental candidate vehicles which could meet the scout mission, and report to the Committee on its plans to meet the current requirement. The report, due no later than June 1, 1991, should also address any Marine Corps requirement and the total number of vehicles to be purchased.

ARMORED SYSTEMS MODERNIZATION (ASM)

The Committee supports the Army's ASM program and supports a common approach to chassis development and fielding. A majority of common components will decrease the operation and maintenance costs of the ASM systems. The Army should take into account the missions to be accomplished by each piece of equipment before making a decision on the chassis for ASM.

The Committee has increased funding for the Armor/Anti-Armor program which the Army and DARPA have implemented. This issue was discussed previously in this report. Additionally, the Committee has moved the funding for the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS) to a separate line. A discussion of the AFAS will be presented at a later point in this report. Lastly, the Committee has decreased funding for the Block III tank by $9,000,000 due to continuing delays in contract award for the common chassis.

ARMORED GUN SYSTEM (AGS)

The Army has increased its missions for light/quick assault and has a number of initiatives designed to meet the requirements of the light forces. One of the Army's initiatives is the development of an Armored Gun System (AGS). The Committee supports the concept of a AGS, but is concerned about the Army's continually changing plans. The Committee has provided $40,000,000 for the Army to initiate an AGS program. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show AGS funding as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

However, to ensure that the Committee's concerns are addressed, no more than $2,000,000 of the AGS funds may be obligated until the Army has an approved requirement, a test and evaluation plan, and an acquisition plan which has been approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD). The Army shall ensure that the Marine Corps fully participates in the development of the requirements for AGS. Additionally, $5,000,000 of the AGS funds shall be used by the Army, in conjunction with the Marine Corps, to review any requirement for a "light" tank.

ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLERY SYSTEM

The Army has requested funds within the ASM program for the Advanced Field Artillery System (AFAS). In the reports accompanying their respective 1991 DOD authorization bills, the House and Senate Armed Services Committees expressed a concern about the priority of the system in the ASM plan. The Committee shares the concern of the Armed Services Committees and has moved the funding for this system from the ASM program and has set it aside as a separate program. The Committee notes that certain components, such as the propellent components, of the AFAS RDT&E project remain in other RDT&E programs. The Committee has not separated those projects into the AFAS line. The Committee directs the Army to continue AFAS as a distinct funding line in fiscal year 1992 and in subsequent budgets to Congress.

The Committee has provided the following amounts for AFAS:

[Dollars in thousands]

ATTD (from 63005 to new line)	$12,800
Propellants (63004) (+$8 million)	24,500
Propellant Support (62624) (+10 million)	29,104
Display Systems (63742) (+2 million)	7,640
Total	74,044

Additionally, the Committee directs the Army to ensure that any operational shortfalls which were found in the Howitzer Improvement Program (HIP) are adequately addressed early in the AFAS development. The Army should also investigate the possibility of using the fire control mechanism already developed for the HIP on the AFAS.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $14,815,000, an increase of $5,000,000 for environmental quality technology. This project was addressed further the Environmental section of this report.

COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $3,800,000 for computer and software technology, a reduction of $1,273,000 associated with development of decision support systems. Such systems should be commercially available and should not be reinvented by the government.

DIRECTED ENERGY

The Committee recommends $25,000,000 for directed energy research, a reduction of $16,014,000 due to fiscal constraints.

JOINT TACTICAL MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee recommends that these funds be transferred to the new Tactical Ballistic Missile Program funded in the Defense Agencies appropriation.

MEDIUM SURFACE TO AIR MISSILE

The Committee recommends that these funds be transferred to the new Tactical Ballistic Missile Program funded in the Defense Agencies appropriation.

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $23,587,000 for the Multiple Launch Rocket System-Terminally Guided Warhead (MLRS–TGW), a reduction of $23,588,000 from the request. The Committee recommends this action based on procurement uncertainties.

AIR DEFENSE ANTITANK SYSTEM (ADATS)

The Committee recommends $92,000,000 for ADATS, an increase of $92,000,000 to the request. The Committee directs that of these funds, $47,000,000 shall not be obligated until the Secretary of Defense submits to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations a report detailing: 1) The reliability and maintainability performance requirements expected from the system under the acquisition contract compared to the original specifications; 2) the criteria under the contract which will be used to evaluate progress toward meeting the current specifications; 3) the program testing requirements and milestones; 4) and a validation of the system requirement based on a current threat assessment. The Committee directs that the DD Form 1414 reflect the requirement to withhold $47,000,000 from obligation until such time as the above-mentioned report is submitted.

Additionally, the Committee requests the General Accounting Office (GAO) to continue its work in this area, including a review of the criteria used to evaluate program performance and the planned testing program.

AVIATION—ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $7,513,000 for Aviation Advanced Development, an increase of $2,379,000 to the request. The Committee directs that not less than $4,950,000 of the total provided be used for Project DB45, Aviation Life Support Equipment. The increased funding shall be applied to the advanced laser eye protection ($1,558,000) and nuclear, biological, chemical (NBC) cockpit filtration ($821,000) programs within Project DB45. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show Aviation Life Support Equipment funding as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

LIGHT ARMED SCOUT HELICOPTER

The Committee recommends $300,000,000 for the Light Armed Scout Helicopter, a decrease of $111,357,000 from the request. This reflects the action taken by the House Armed Services Committee in its fiscal year 1991 Department of Defense Authorization bill.

NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS—ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $19,726,000 for Night Vision Systems—Engineering Development, an increase of $2,000,000 to the request. The increased level of funding is to be used solely by the Army, as lead service, to initiate development of increased magnification of its special operations aircraft Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR) systems. This project is designed to increase stand-off operational identification, classification, and recognition of threatening intent.

Recent military involvement in both the Persian Gulf and Panama has validated the presence of increased surface-to-air threats from third world countries, which severely jeopardizes the survivability of U.S. rotary wing aircraft. The world wide proliferation of small, hand held missiles mandates that the helicopter remain outside a certain range from surface contacts in a high threat environment. A FLIR system provides an aircraft with a day/night sensor which would enhance its detection and surveillance capability in low intensity conflict and contingency and limited objective warfare.

The Committee directs the Army to work with the Navy on this project since fleet operational assessments indicate that a greater magnification capability with high image resolution is required in order to maintain a safe standoff range and adequately identify and observe potentially hostile targets. Furthermore, the Army is directed to continue this project and should submit an adequate funding recommendation with the 1992 budget request.

AVIATION—ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $20,863,000 for Aviation Engineering Development, an increase of $1,487,000 to the request.

The Committee directs that not less than $6,603,000 of the total provided be used for Project DC45, Aviation Life Support Engineering Development, with the increased funding to be applied to the laser protective device ($887,000) and the Advanced Integrated Helmet System ($600,000) programs within this project line. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show Aviation Life Support Engineering Development as a Congressional special interest item, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $26,106,000 for Weapons and Munitions Engineering Development, an increase of $15,000,000 to the request.

This increase is for Project D284, Individual Soldier Weapons Engineering Development for the Multi-Purpose Individual Munition (MPIM). This project was not funded in the fiscal year 1991 budget request although it is an ongoing program. Therefore, the Committee has provided $15,000,000 in 1991 and directs the Army to continue the MPIM program. Furthermore, the Committee directs the Army to ensure adequate funding is requested in the fiscal year 1992 budget request.

LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER—ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $7,372,000 for Landmine Warfare/Barrier—Engineering Development, a decrease of $10,000,000 from the request.

The Committee notes that the request included funds for a Preplanned Product Improvement (P^3I) for the Mine Neutralization/Detection project which has not yet completed full scale development. The Committee has eliminated funding for this P^3I project.

SENSE AND DESTROY ARMOR SYSTEM (SADARM)

The Committee recommends the SADARM program be terminated due to cost concerns, procurement uncertainties, and schedule slips.

FORWARD AREA AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELLIGENCE (FAADC2I)

The Committee recommends $66,687,000, a reduction of $20,000,000 from the budget request. This recommendation is based on recent program restructuring and procurement deferments of a ground based sensor.

LONGBOW ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $145,000,000 for the Longbow program, a decrease of $14,057,000 from the request. The Committee recommends this action based on overall cost and schedule concerns, as well as reliability concerns of the AH-64 Apache on which this system is mounted. The Committee believes a stretch out of the schedule will allow time to evaluate the system, the aircraft, and the assessment of the schedule for integration with the Light Armed Scout Helicopter.

TRACTOR CRASH

The Committee recommends $1,000,000 for the Tractor Crash program, a reduction of $1,495,000 from the budget request. The Committee understands that the Army does not plan to use unobligated fiscal year 1990 funds on a technology development project for which they were originally appropriated.

FOLLOW-ON TO LANCE (FOTL)

The Committee recommends the FOTL program be terminated due to changes in Eastern Europe.

COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $104,751,000 for the Combat Vehicle Improvement Program, an increase of $7,000,000 to the request.

On April 11, 1990, the Army submitted a report to Congress identifying a tremendous shortfall in its ability to recover inoperable tanks from the battlefield. In 1989, $15,000,000 was provided by Congress for the testing of the Improved Recovery Vehicle. The funding requirement for this testing exceed the amount provided. Therefore, the Committee recommends an additional $7,000,000 for this important and urgent requirement.

MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $10,500,000 for the Maneuver Control System (MCS), a decrease of $15,041,000 from the request.

The 1991 request for MCS includes a new start project for software architecture modules to improve "hand-off" data to other elements on the battlefield. This new project would build on the current software imbedded in the MCS which has not yet been fully tested. The Committee defers this new project until the current software is fully tested.

AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $50,457,000 for the Aircraft Modification Product Improvement Program, a reduction of $10,000,000 from the request.

This program funds AH–64 aircraft modifications for the Longbow system. Based on earlier action by the Committee with regard to the Longbow system, this program should be reduced.

MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $31,796,000 for the Missile/Air Defense Product Improvement Program, a decrease of $9,021,000 from the request.

This program funds the P^{3}I project for ADATS. Based on current reliability and maintainability problems, a P^{3}I project is premature for the ADATS system and the Committee has eliminated funding for this project.

OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $37,000,000 for the Other Missile Product Improvement Program, a reduction of $36,320,000 from the request.

This P^{3}I funds the TOW Sight Improvement Program. The Committee notes that the Army is increasing funding for this program as a "fall back" for the LOSAT system and the hyper-velocity missile. The Committee has fully funded the full scale development of LOSAT and the hyper-velocity missile. Until such time as the Army notifies Congress that the hyper-velocity missile is not the weapon of choice for the LOSAT system, the TSIP shall not be funded.

Furthermore, the Committee reminds the Army that new programs may not be started with a below-threshold reprogramming. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show the TSIP specifically denied by Congress.

TACIT RAINBOW

The Committee recommends $75,000,000 for the Ground-Launched TACIT RAINBOW program, a reduction of $30,258,000 from the request.

This program was begun in 1990 and has a compressed, highly ambitious schedule. Furthermore, the program does not have an approved Test and Evaluation Master Plan (TEMP) and maximizes sub-system commonality with the trouble-plagued Air Force TACIT

RAINBOW program. These concerns are noted by the Committee and a reduction is made to stretch out the ambitious, highly concurrent schedule.

TACTICAL JAMMER ADVANCED COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEM (TACJAM-A)

The tactical jammer advanced command, control, and communication countermeasures (TACJAM Advanced C3CM) system is a mobile jamming system designed to deny, deceive or disrupt enemy very high frequency communications in a tactical environment. The TACJAM-A is an upgrade designed to be effective against the increasing expansion and sophistication of the communication networks of hostile countries.

The Committee recognizes the funding shortfall in the program and has increased the Army's request for TACJAM-A by $20,000,000 to avoid delays in fielding this system. The Committee notes that the House Armed Services Committee authorized an additional $20,000,000 for this program, but provided the funding in different line.

SOLDIER/MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee understands that the Department of Defense has had an ongoing effort to enhance the MK19 grenade launcher and the .50 caliber machine gun. These enhancements are designed to increase performance and reduce costs. The Committee further understands, that as a part of this enhancement initiative, "soft" mounts for the MK19 have been demonstrated to the Department and have shown to increase operator effectiveness, performance, and accuracy.

Since the time of these demonstrations, the Army has determined that it will not increase its inventory of MK19 grenade launchers and will instead purchase .50 caliber machine guns. Considering the increase in performance of the MK19 using a soft mount, it is probable that such increased performance would be experienced if soft mounts were used on .50 caliber machine guns.

Therefore, the Committee directs that with funds provided to the Army in the Soldier/Marine Enhancement Program, it purchase 750 softmounts in track, wheeled, seabased, and ground mount configurations for issuance to each service for testing and evaluation. The Committee directs that the Army use a non-developmental item approach to this procurement and testing. The Army shall report to the Committee no later than April 1, 1991 on its testing and evaluation plans, milestones, and estimated date of contract award for this project.

SATCOM GROUND EQUIPMENT

The Army has requested $14,500,000 in fiscal year 1991 to develop and procure universal modem hardware to permit U.S. and participating allies to communicate over selected SHF satellite networks.

The Committee applauds such interoperability concepts but is concerned that the universal modem program appears unworkable. For example, DOD does not yet have an approved Requirement of Operational Capability; only one of our allies has executed a

Memorandum of Understanding with the U.S.; $17,000,000 already appropriated in fiscal year 1990 has not yet been obligated; and the fiscal year 1991 funding requirement is still undefined.

Consequently, the Committee has recommended deletion of the full $14,500,000 requested in fiscal year 1991 and rescission of the unobligated $17,000,000 already appropriated in fiscal year 1990.

KWAJALEIN ATOLL

The Committee recommends $170,033,000 for the Kwajalein Atoll, a decrease of $10,000,000 from the request.

The Committee has increased funding for Kwajalein Atoll range security by $2,825,000 as recommended by the House Armed Services Committee. Additionally, the Committee has reduced the funding for Kwajalein Atoll operations by $12,825,000 based on overall reductions to nuclear weapons and the testing reductions which will follow.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

The Committee has provided a total of $36,708,000 for the Army's Industrial Preparedness program, an increase of $10,000,000.

The Committee directs that of the amount appropriated, $3,200,000 shall be used only for developing and implementing the Rapid Acquisition of the Spare Parts (RASP) at Letterkenny Army Depot. Funds should be used for the acquisition of laser welding equipment and other appropriate equipment, and the development, implementation and integration of such equipment. This action is aimed at reducing the time for parts procurement from one year to 30 days. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Army appropriation shall show funding for these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

The Committee directs that none of the funds appropriated for Industrial Preparedness shall be used to continue any efforts to establish programs for a next generation welded banding machine and a cast ductile 155mm cargo round.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

The Committee directs the Army to submit Descriptive Summaries of the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation appropriation through the classification level of Secret with the fiscal year 1992 budget and thereafter, and to include justification for all R–1 line items other than special access programs.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL ARMY			
TECHNOLOGY BASE			
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	9,429	8,946	-483
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	179,490	179,490	---
MATERIALS TECHNOLOGY	13,276	18,276	+5,000
ELECTRONIC SURVIVABILITY AND FUZING TECHNOLOGY	24,897	24,897	---
SURVIVABILITY ENHANCEMENT	6,285	11,285	+5,000
AVIATION TECHNOLOGY	41,897	41,897	---
MISSILE TECHNOLOGY	27,153	27,153	---
LASER WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	559	559	---
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	36,084	36,084	---
BALLISTICS TECHNOLOGY	27,700	27,700	---
CHEMICAL, SMOKE AND EQUIPMENT DEFEATING TECHNOLOGY	50,841	50,841	---
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,381	5,381	---
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY	36,866	46,866	+10,000
ELECTRONICS AND ELECTRONIC DEVICES	17,608	19,608	+2,000
NIGHT VISION TECHNOLOGY	19,285	19,285	---
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	8,019	8,019	---
ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY TECHNOLOGY	9,815	14,815	+5,000
NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICE TECHNOLOGY	3,607	8,607	+5,000
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	20,458	20,458	---
COMPUTER AND SOFTWARE TECHNOLOGY	5,073	3,800	-1,273
MILITARY ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	46,053	46,053	---
MANPOWER/PERSONNEL/TRAINING TECHNOLOGY	17,331	17,331	---
LOGISTICS TECHNOLOGY	35,811	35,811	---
MEDICAL TECHNOLOGY	96,902	100,902	+4,000
TRACTOR FLOP	1,863	1,863	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	27,201	27,201	---
TOTAL, TECHNOLOGY BASE	768,884	803,128	+34,244
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
LOGISTICS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,063	9,063	---
MEDICAL ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	34,809	34,809	---
AVIATION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	34,713	44,713	+10,000
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	33,471	41,471	+8,000
COMBAT VEHICLE AND AUTOMOTIVE ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	176,761	165,000	-11,761
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	9,334	9,334	---
HUMAN FACTORS/PERSONNEL/TRAINING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	19,008	19,008	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	6,382	6,382	---
TRACTOR HOLE	4,656	4,656	---
TRACTOR DIRT	1,210	1,210	---
MATERIALS AND STRUCTURES ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	4,973	4,973	---
ACQUIRED IMMUNE DEFICIENCY SYNDROME (AIDS) RESEARCH	22,558	32,558	+10,000
MISSILE AND ROCKET ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	8,821	8,821	---
DIRECTED ENERGY	41,014	25,000	-16,014
TRACTOR CAGE	16,241	16,241	---
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	11,773	11,773	---
JOINT SERVICE SMALL ARMS PROGRAM	5,406	5,406	---
NIGHT VISION ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	20,296	20,296	---
MILITARY ENGINEERING ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY	2,380	2,380	---
ADVANCED ELECTRONIC DEVICES DEVELOPMENT	5,640	7,640	+2,000
CHEMICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE AND SMOKE ADV TECH	4,071	4,071	---
ADVANCED TACTICAL COMPUTER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY	4,834	4,834	---
ADVANCED FIELD ARTILLERY SYSTEM	---	12,800	+12,800
ARMOR GUN SYSTEM	---	40,000	+40,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	7,629	7,629	---
TOTAL, ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	485,043	540,068	+55,025
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS			
ANTI-SATELLITE WEAPON (ASAT)	207,782	100,000	-107,782
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	88,268	61,736	-26,532
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	296,050	161,736	-134,314
TACTICAL PROGRAMS			
JOINT TACTICAL MISSILE DEFENSE PROGRAM	62,249	---	-62,249
SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE ROCKET SYSTEM	47,175	23,587	-23,588
NUCLEAR MUNITIONS - ADV DEV	3,586	3,586	---
ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPON SYSTEMS	22,009	22,009	---
LANDMINE WARFARE AND BARRIER - ADV DEV	2,988	800	-2,188
SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND EQUIP DEFEATING SYS - ADV DEV	12,351	12,351	---
MEDIUM SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE	6,898	---	-6,898
IDENTIFICATION-FRIEND-OR-FOE - ADV DEV	1,013	---	-1,013
ARMY DATA DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM	21,701	14,701	-7,000
SOLDIER SUPPORT AND SURVIVABILITY	7,532	7,532	---
FORWARD AREA AIR DEFENSE (FAAD) SYSTEM	---	92,000	+92,000
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,272	3,272	---
AVIATION - ADV DEV	5,134	7,513	+2,379
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ADV DEV	18,566	18,566	---
CHEMICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	4,622	---	-4,622
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	13,449	13,449	---
COMBAT SERVICE SPT COMPUTER SYS EVAL AND ANALYSIS	11,193	9,193	-2,000
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT - ADV DEV	24,511	44,511	+20,000
MEDICAL SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	28,755	28,755	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	17,209	17,209	---
ADVANCED MISSILE SYSTEM-HEAVY	1,013	1,013	---
AIRCRAFT WEAPONS	7,607	5,607	-2,000
AIRCRAFT PROPULSION SYSTEM	53,702	53,702	---
ARMY HELICOPTER IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	25,817	25,817	---
LIGHT ARMED SCOUT HELICOPTER	411,357	300,000	-111,357

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
MEDIUM TACTICAL VEHICLES	7,030	7,030	---
SMOKE, OBSCURANT AND EQUIPMENT SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	10,275	10,275	---
ADVANCED ANTI-TANK WEAPON SYSTEM - ENG DEV	76,812	76,812	---
LANDMINE WARFARE	34,684	19,684	-15,000
M1A1 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM	46,337	46,337	---
IDENTIFICATION-FRIEND-OR-FOE - ENG DEV	13,859	13,859	---
NIGHT VISION SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	17,726	19,726	+2,000
COMBAT FEEDING, CLOTHING, AND EQUIPMENT	4,428	4,428	---
NON-SYSTEM TRAINING DEVICES - ENG DEV	32,390	20,565	-11,825
SPECIAL PURPOSE DETECTORS	507	507	---
AIR DEFENSE COMMAND, CONTROL AND INTELL - ENG DEV	86,687	66,687	-20,000
AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	8,318	8,318	---
JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM	45,833	38,233	-7,600
AVIATION - ENG DEV	19,376	20,863	+1,487
WEAPONS AND MUNITIONS - ENG DEV	11,106	26,106	+15,000
CHEMICAL SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	27,806	---	-27,806
LOGISTICS AND ENGINEER EQUIPMENT - ENG DEV	27,486	27,486	---
COMMAND, CONTROL, COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	1,404	1,404	---
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT - ENG DEV	57,291	57,291	---
MEDICAL MATERIEL/MEDICAL BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	19,558	19,558	---
LANDMINE WARFARE/BARRIER - ENG DEV	17,372	7,372	-10,000
FIBER OPTIC GUIDED MISSILE - ENG DEV	99,062	99,000	-62
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	13,423	13,423	---
TRACTOR PULL	35,149	55,149	+20,000
SENSE AND DESTROY ARMAMENT MISSILE - ENG DEV	105,507	---	-105,507
TRACTOR TRAILER	---	5,200	+5,200
LONGBOW - ENG DEV	159,057	145,000	-14,057
TRACTOR CRASH/BALL	2,495	1,000	-1,495
ARMY TACTICAL COMMAND & CONTROL SYS (ATCCS) ENG DEV	22,829	22,829	---
LOSAT	72,872	72,872	---
FOLLOW-ON LANCE ENGINEERING DEVELOPMENT	112,228	---	-112,228
JOINT CB POINT OF CONTACT, TEST AND ASSESSMENT	6,328	6,328	---
ADV FIELD ARTILLERY TACTICAL DATA SYSTEM	45,764	41,764	-4,000
COMBAT VEHICLE IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	97,751	104,751	+7,000
MANEUVER CONTROL SYSTEM	25,541	10,500	-15,041
155MM SELF-PROPELLED HOWITZER IMPROVEMENTS	8,809	8,809	---
AIRCRAFT MODIFICATIONS/PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	60,457	50,457	-10,000
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	7,055	7,055	---
MISSILE/AIR DEFENSE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	40,817	31,796	-9,021
OTHER MISSILE PRODUCT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS	73,320	37,000	-36,320
TRACTOR RIG	22,981	12,981	-10,000
TRACTOR CARD	7,378	17,378	+10,000
TACIT RAINBOW	105,258	75,000	-30,258
JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	6,074	---	-6,074
TACJAM	---	20,000	+20,000
SOLDIER/MARINE ENHANCEMENT PROGRAM	---	18,000	+18,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	549,623	478,029	-71,594
TOTAL, TACTICAL PROGRAMS	3,059,672	2,532,035	-527,637
INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS			
TERRAIN INFORMATION - ENG DEV	10,757	10,757	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	6,385	6,385	---
SATCOM GROUND ENVIRONMENT	47,744	33,244	-14,500
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	30,513	29,257	-1,256
TOTAL, INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS	95,399	79,643	-15,756
DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT			
ARMY KWAJALEIN ATOLL	180,033	170,033	-10,000
ARMY TEST RANGES AND FACILITIES	229,891	220,000	-9,891
ARMY TECHNICAL TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND TARGETS	88,484	75,000	-13,484
ARMY USER TEST INSTRUMENTATION AND THREAT SIMULATORS	41,224	41,224	---
TECHNOLOGY AND VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT	35,976	35,976	---
METEOROLOGICAL SUPPORT TO RDT&E ACTIVITIES	24,395	23,138	-1,257
MATERIEL SYSTEMS ANALYSIS	23,435	23,435	---
EXPLOITATION OF FOREIGN ITEMS	22,674	17,674	-5,000
SUPPORT OF OPERATIONAL TESTING	63,278	63,278	---
PROGRAMWIDE ACTIVITIES	93,249	88,889	-4,360
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	1,905	1,905	---
TECHNICAL INFORMATION ACTIVITIES	7,658	5,858	-1,800
MUNITIONS STANDARDIZATION, EFFECTIVENESS AND SAFETY	12,786	12,786	---
RDT&E SUPPORT FOR NONDEVELOPMENTAL ITEMS	7,576	7,576	---
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	19,159	19,159	---
REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE ACTIVITIES - RDT&E	222,764	179,744	-43,020
BASE OPERATIONS - RDT&E	204,360	204,360	---
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	15,297	14,458	-839
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	26,708	36,708	+10,000
RANGE SECURITY	---	9,000	+9,000
TOTAL, DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT	1,320,852	1,250,201	-70,651
TOTAL, RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL ARMY	6,025,900	5,366,811	-659,089

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, NAVY

Appropriations, 1990	$9,739,174,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	9,102,400,000
Recommended	8,954,950,000
Decrease	147,450,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation activities of the Navy.

Committee Recommendations

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	HASC	SASC	HAC	Change
Defense Research Sciences	$374,357	$374,357	$365,357	$365,357	−$9,000
Surface Ship Technology	15,982	25,982	15,982	25,982	+10,000
Materials		5,000		5,000	+5,000
ASW Technology	114,677	129,677	114,677	129,677	+15,000
Tactical Ocean Technology			5,000	5,000	+5,000
Mine/Special Warfare Technology	17,926	25,926	17,926	25,926	+8,000
Submarine Technology	16,701	21,701	16,701	21,701	+5,000
Advanced ASUW Technology	16,351	26,351	16,351	26,351	+10,000
Submarine Laser Communications		10,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Shipboard System Component Development		15,000		15,000	+15,000
Submarine Arctic Warfare Support	2,892	4,892	2,892	4,892	+2,000
Tactical Nuclear Development	14,485		14,485		−14,485
Helicopter Development	51,000		51,000		−51,000
V–22		238,000	38,000	238,000	+238,000
Sea Lance		50,000	71,000	71,000	+71,000
Air-Air Missile Systems Engineering	26,487	26,487			−26,487
Airborne Mine Countermeasures (Magic Lantern)			10,000	10,000	+10,000
Surface ASW System Improvement (EMSP)	122,609	152,609	122,609	152,609	+30,000
Management/Technical Support	9,404	9,404	8,049	8,049	−1,355
C2/Surveillance Support	9,983	9,983	9,450	9,450	−533
FEWSG Aircraft Competition			15,000	15,000	+15,000
Warfare Support System	13,605	8,605	13,605	8,605	−5,000
Environmental Protection	11,560	16,560	11,560	16,560	+5,000
Electronic Warfare Simulator Development	39,577	39,577	29,414	29,414	−10,163
R&D Lab Management Support	59,655	59,655	51,847	51,847	−7,808
R&D Ship/Aircraft Support	85,257	85,257	73,305	73,305	−11,952

PROGRAM GROWTH/BUDGET EXECUTION ADJUSTMENTS

The budget request included amounts for some programs which exceed by unjustifiably large margins the amounts provided for fiscal year 1990. Other programs had significant prior year unobligated balances, and budget adjustments are necessary due to poor budget execution. The Committee accordingly recommends the following reductions:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Tactical Airborne Reconnaissance	$30,950	$28,950	−$2,000
NATO AAW Systems	24,744	18,210	−6,534
Command and Control Systems	26,865	25,865	−1,000
IFF System Development	11,772	8,772	−3,000
Engine CIP	41,884	37,277	−4,607
Tomahawk	15,353	12,353	−3,000
Marine Corps Mine/Countermeasures System	31,025	30,025	−1,000
Marine Corps Assault Vehicles	22,934	18,934	−4,000
Joint Standoff Weapons Systems (AIWS)	24,961	9,961	−15,000
Fixed Distributed System	210,176	195,176	−15,000
F–18	79,215	76,715	−2,500
Fleet Telecommunications	8,985	7,985	−1,000
International RDT&E	4,042	3,037	−1,005
T&E Support	345,929	317,866	−28,063

ASW/ASUW WARFARE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $68,105,000, an increase of $5,000,000 only for the Sea Launch and Recovery (SEALAR) program.

MINE AND SPECIAL WARFARE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $25,926,000, an increase of $8,000,000. The House Armed Services proposed an increase for Magic Lantern, which the Committee has funded in a different line. This increase should therefore be used for developing advanced mine systems technology, shallow water mine countermeasures, and other advanced technologies.

PHYSICAL ACOUSTICS LABORATORY

The Committee recommends bill language to continue operation of the Physical Acoustics Laboratory. The Acoustics Laboratory, built with Navy planning, shall be operated to provide first priority to Navy needs and projects.

ELECTRIC DRIVE

Both Armed Services Committees noted the unresponsiveness of the Navy in submitting a plan for Electric Drive technology to the Congress in over a year's time. The Committee concludes that the Navy's program is in disarray and recommends that it be terminated.

MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $24,966,000, an increase of $8,000,000. This increase is comprised of $6,000,000 only for bone marrow work as described earlier in this report and $2,000,000 only for development of artificial blood as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show these as special Congressional inter-

est items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

TACTICAL SPACE OPERATIONS

The Committee recommends $1,616,000, a reduction of $1,975,000 as explained in the classified annex to this report.

AIR CREW SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $13,466,000, an increase of $3,650,000. According to the Navy, these additional funds are required in order to continue advanced development efforts associated with the transition of Air Force-developed "Combat Edge" technology to the F/A-18 and other high performance naval fighters. The Committee directs that the $3,650,000 be applied only to the Advanced Integrated Life Support effort within project W0854, in order to bring the Combat Edge transition through milestone II, completing the advanced development of this important air crew safety and performance initiative. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show this as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

ADVANCED TACTICAL SUPPORT

The Navy proposed a new start program to begin a new aircraft development program. Due to uncertainties about the A-12 and V-22 aircraft programs, the Committee prefers to defer this program until next year when an integrated six year defense plan will be submitted to the Congress.

SKIPPER ENHANCEMENTS

The Committee recommends $10,000,000 for the Skipper Enhancement program (FOG-S). These funds are to continue the integration of existing technology to obtain a low cost, jam proof, fiber optic guided, rocket and/or turbine powered Skipper standoff weapon. The Committee supports the efforts to continue adapting the fiber optic data link to the FOG-S missile. Further, it believes this program should demonstrate an extended range, low cost airframe. These funds will continue ongoing efforts and support up to six launches to ranges in excess of fifty nautical miles by using a combination of rocket and turbine power. At least three rocket powered FOG-S missiles will be provided to the Air Force for launch from a B-52. Consistent with providing a low cost FOG-S missile, cast ductile iron will be investigated for manufacture of the missile's metal components, such as aft bodies, warheads, rocket motor cases, wings, turbine parts, and other items. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show this as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval. The Committee has also included bill language to ensure that the fiscal year 1990 funds are spent for the purpose for which they were appropriated.

SHIP DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $7,564,000, a reduction of $11,300,000. This includes an increase of $3,402,000 for fast sealift, which when combined with the $11,598,000 remaining of fiscal year 1990 funds, restores the program to the level originally required by the Congress. A reduction of $14,702,000 is explained in a classified letter accompanying this report.

As a cost effective alternative to new ship designs for the future AE mission, the Committee directs the Navy to develop preliminary design and cost studies based on the latest T-AO construction experience and designs. The Committee also directs the Navy to task existing GRP shipyards to develop cost and feasibility studies for using all GRP hull ships for the advanced technology, dual mission, mine hunter/sweeper mission.

LAMPS

The Committee recommends $24,627,000, an increase of $3,000,000 to integrate the originally planned but unfunded electronic support measures suite into the SH-60B helicopter block II upgrade.

P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $79,832,000, a reduction of $200,892,000. This consists of: a reduction of $234,892,000 budgeted for continued development of the P-7 aircraft which was terminated by the Navy after the budget was submitted due to poor contractor performance; an increase of $14,000,000 for shared work between P-3 and P-7 common avionics (upgrade IV); and an increase of $20,000,000 to allow the Navy to perform studies and engineering analyses in order to recommend to the Congress a new P-3 replacement or upgrade program. None of these funds may be spent for the so-called P-3H upgrade without specific prior approval from the Congress.

ELECTRONIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $140,289,000, a reduction of $6,400,000 associated with a preplanned product improvement for the Airborne Self Protection Jammer, which is premature in light of recent program events.

SEA LANCE

The Committee recommends $71,000,000 to continue development of Sea Lance, and has included bill language to ensure that these funds be spent for this purpose only.

SUBMARINE SONAR DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $39,256,000, a reduction of $3,100,000 reported by the General Accounting Office to be excess since the Navy cancelled development of the BQS-24 sonar after the budget was submitted.

COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION

The Committee recommends $25,163,000, a reduction of $4,798,000 reported by the General Accounting Office to be excess since the Navy reduced the scope of the Advanced Combat Direction Program after the budget was submitted.

SSN–21 SEAWOLF

The Committee recommends $206,729,000 (a reduction of $140,000,000) in the Submarine Combat System and $126,893,000 (a reduction of $60,000,000) in the SSN–21 Developments line. A number of events have occurred since the budget was submitted which warrant changing the SSN–21 request. First, the Secretary of Defense's major acquisition review significantly slowed the pace of the program. Second, the General Accounting Office issued a report questioning the wisdom of the high degree of concurrency in the program. Third, the House Government Operations Committee conducted a detailed investigation of the program and also concluded its concurrency was too high. Fourth, events in Eastern Europe and within the Soviet Union bring into question the urgency of the threat which Seawolf assumes in its current acquisition strategy. Finally, another General Accounting Report questions the transition of the results of DARPA's research into advanced submarine technology into the Seawolf program because the Navy has not developed a strategy for doing so although the nation has invested about $300,000,000 in DARPA's program. The committee recommends that the Seawolf development program be slowed until these issues have been adequately addressed by the Navy.

NAVAL GUNNERY IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends $6,623,000, a reduction of $10,142,000 since the Navy cancelled a sixteen inch gun ammunition upgrade project after the budget was submitted. The Committee also directs the Secretary of the Navy to report within thirty days of the bill being passed on the floor of the House of Representatives on the status of the accuracy of deployed sixteen inch guns, whether such accuracy meets Navy requirements, and plans to improve their accuracy in the future.

TROUND GUN

The Committee has been advised that the Navy is executing a three and one half year program to develop and test a revolutionary gun system called Tround. Tround is a four-barrel, fully automatic 25 millimeter system with a unique open chamber gun. It uses triangular shaped ammunition, which promises to achieve higher velocities and increased range compared with conventional rounds. The Navy is developing a prototype gun with ammunition for sea trials and a prototype airborne 20 millimeter weapon. The Committee is impressed with the uniqueness and potential of the Tround gun system and ammunition, for which the Navy has already identified possible applications such as Phalanx, CIWS 2000, and various ground based and airborne weapon systems. The Committee is very interested in this concept, and requests that the

Navy keep the Committee advised of program progress, and of any future plans for application.

UNGUIDED CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED WEAPONS

The Committee recommends $3,678,000, a reduction of $4,057,000 associated with a training round for the nuclear depth bomb which the House Armed Services Committee and this Committee recommends for termination.

SURFACE ASW SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT

In the fiscal year 1990 Defense Appropriations Act, the Congress included $30,000,000 for integration and software development necessary for fielding the Enhanced Modular Signal Processor (EMSP) in the SQQ–89 basic system. The intent of the Committee was to improve the performance of the current sensor suite as well as to provide an installed base of EMSP computers in anticipation of the new sensors to be developed in the SQQ–89 improved program. To support this performance improvement initiative begun by the Congress in 1990, the Committee recommends an additional appropriation of $30,000,000 in fiscal year 1991. These funds are to be used only for the necessary systems engineering and software development tasks required to integrate EMSP into the current sensor systems of the SQQ–89 basic, specifically the SQQ–28, SQR–19 and SQS–53B/C. These funds are not to be used for hardware, software, or engineering development of any new or prototype sensors or for EMSP integration with such sensors. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show EMSP as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval. The Committee further directs the Secretary of the Navy to budget for the final increment of funding for this initiative in fiscal year 1992.

SURFACE WARFARE TRAINING DEVICES

The Committee recommends $14,357,000, an increase of $2,000,000 only for the OUTBOARD system as discussed in the House Armed Services Committee report. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show OUTBOARD as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends $42,725,000 for Marine Corps Ground Combat/Supporting Arms Systems program, a decrease of $1,000,000 from the request. In fiscal year 1990, Congress provided a total of $1,295,000 for an anti-armor mortar shell, the Terminally-Guided Anti-Armor Mortar Projectile (TAMP), also known as MERLIN. This project is not affordable in a declining Defense budget, particularly since Congress is working to accelerate long range stand-off weapons. This reduction eliminates funding for MERLIN and the Marine Corps is directed to discontinue the program.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

The Committee recommends $101,827,000, an increase of $60,000,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. Within these funds the following apply: First, $6,000,000 is available only for the ongoing ductile iron cast projectile program which will include the development of the next generation automated welded banding machine. Additionally, the cast ductile projectile effort will develop a program for casting a 16 inch projectile capable of achieving ranges of 60 to 100 nautical miles. A variation of this projectile that utilizes terminal guidance (GPS, fiber optic, etc.) will be developed. The Navy will report the results of this 16 inch ammunition study to the Committees on Appropriations by March 1, 1991. Second, $9,800,000 is only to continue the ongoing National Center for Excellence in Metalworking Technology (NCEMT). Third, $3,000,000 is available only for establishment of a Powder Metallurgy Research, Development, and Applications Center to be operated in affiliation with NCEMT. Fourth, $3,000,000 is available only for electroslag technology to fully integrate Metal Working Technology, the Oregon Graduate Center, and several Navy shipyards into the ongoing program. Fifth, the Committee supports the expansion of Navy research initiatives focused on the integration of new shipbuilding materials, designs, and advanced manufacturing technologies for building the next generation of Navy vessels. $24,000,000 is available only for a new Navy manufacturing technology initiative for a program of integrated research and development of new base materials for shipbuilding, new shipbuilding designs, innovative manufacturing systems, advanced information and logistical systems, and proof-of-principle testing to be carried out by a research consortium led by Competitive Technologies, Incorporated. This consortium is comprised of organizations experienced and qualified in the above mentioned research and have established expertise, research and manufacturing facilities dedicated to the development of advanced design, materials, and manufacturing technologies needed by the Navy; the availability of a large scale three dimensional test facility needed for structural testing of new materials and weldments; and the availability of manufacturing facilities needed for the production of lighter, stronger plate steels and associated weldments. The Committee recognizes that this research program will be multi-year in nature and that the consortium will require $19,000,000 for one time infrastructure modifications, equipment purchases and recoupment of previously invested non-recurring capital expenses associated with research program activities that complement the technological development of the Navy's fleet of the future. Sixth, $5,000,000 is only for spray forming technology as described by the House Armed Services Committee in its report. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

EJECTION SEATS

Congress continues to be concerned that the Services are not adequately providing for crewmember protection and escape at the increased airspeeds at which newer aircraft will routinely operate.

Therefore, the Committee directs the Department of Defense to identify funding and formulate a plan to test and evaluate existing escape systems to establish common baseline data. This data could then be used in a joint services program to develop an ejection seat to cover the entire escape envelope. The plan should be submitted to the Appropriations Committees of Congress by April 1, 1991.

INSENSITIVE MUNITIONS

The Committee recommends $53,321,000 for conventional munitions, the amount requested by the Navy. Within this amount, $21,700,000 in project S0363 is for development of insensitive munitions. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E Navy appropriation shall show this as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

FLEET ELECTRONIC WARFARE SUPPORT GROUP (FEWSG)

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 to initiate a competitive acquisition to replace aging aircraft used in the FEWSG role, as proposed by the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Committee directs that the Navy conduct this acquisition on the basis of lowest life cycle cost to the government.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL NAVY			
TECHNOLOGY BASE			
IN-HOUSE INDEPENDENT LABORATORY RESEARCH	26,801	26,801	---
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	374,357	365,357	-9,000
ANTI-AIR WARFARE/ANTI-SURFACE WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	63,105	68,105	+5,000
SURFACE SHIP TECHNOLOGY	15,982	25,982	+10,000
AIRCRAFT TECHNOLOGY	24,403	24,403	---
MARINE CORPS LANDING FORCE TECHNOLOGY	18,132	18,132	---
COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATIONS TECHNOLOGY	18,393	18,393	---
MISSION SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY	34,493	34,493	---
MATERIALS	---	5,000	+5,000
SYSTEMS SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY	69,152	69,152	---
EW TECHNOLOGY	12,872	12,872	---
ASW TECHNOLOGY	114,677	129,677	+15,000
TACTICAL OCEANOGRAPHY TECHNOLOGY	---	5,000	+5,000
MINE AND SPECIAL WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	17,926	25,926	+8,000
SUBMARINE TECHNOLOGY	16,701	21,701	+5,000
NUCLEAR PROPULSION	14,575	14,575	---
OCEAN AND ATMOSPHERIC SUPPORT TECHNOLOGY	32,099	32,099	---
INDEPENDENT EXPLORATORY DEVELOPMENT	13,825	13,825	---
TOTAL, TECHNOLOGY BASE	867,493	911,493	+44,000
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
AIRCRAFT PROPULSION	10,134	10,134	---
ADVANCED AIRCRAFT SUBSYSTEMS	5,966	5,966	---
ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION SOURCE ELIMINATION TECH	5,734	5,734	---
ELECTRIC DRIVE	43,799	---	-43,799
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	15,254	15,254	---
HUMAN FACTORS ENGINEERING	2,883	2,883	---
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENT	16,966	24,966	+8,000
MANPOWER AND PERSONNEL SYSTEMS	3,200	3,200	---
GENERIC LOGISTICS R&D TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATIONS	14,040	14,040	---
EDUCATION AND TRAINING	5,983	5,983	---
MARINE CORPS ADVANCED MANPOWER/TRAINING SYSTEMS	3,110	3,110	---
SIMULATION AND TRAINING DEVICES	5,042	5,042	---
ADVANCED ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE TECHNOLOGY	16,351	26,351	+10,000
ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY TRANSITION	51,143	51,143	---
TOTAL, ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	199,805	173,806	-25,799
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS			
TACTICAL SPACE OPERATIONS	3,591	1,616	-1,975
SSBN SURVIVABILITY	15,649	15,649	---
TRIDENT II	91,822	91,822	---
STRATEGIC TECHNICAL SUPPORT	6,287	6,287	---
FLEET BALLISTIC MISSILE SYSTEM	32,929	32,929	---
SSBN SECURITY TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	43,131	43,131	---
SUB ACOUSTIC WARFARE DEVELOPMENT	31,271	31,271	---
TRIDENT	37,400	37,400	---
EXTREMELY LOW FREQUENCY (ELF) COMMUNICATIONS	103	103	---
NAVY STRATEGIC COMMUNICATIONS	17,116	17,116	---
SUBMARINE LASER COMMUNICATIONS	---	10,000	+10,000
NAVAL SPACE SURVEILLANCE	866	866	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	1,559	1,559	---
WORLD-WIDE MILITARY COMMAND & CONTROL SYS, INFO SYS	3,996	3,996	---
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	285,720	293,745	+8,025
TACTICAL PROGRAMS			
INTEGRATED AIRCRAFT AVIONICS	4,992	4,992	---
AIR/OCEAN TACTICAL APPLICATIONS	7,296	7,296	---
T-45 TRAINING SYSTEM	14,916	14,916	---
AIR CREW SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	9,816	13,466	+3,650
ADVANCED TACTICAL SUPPORT (ATS)	1,510	---	-1,510
SKIPPER ENHANCEMENTS	---	10,000	+10,000
CV ASW MODULE	3,625	3,625	---
NAVY ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER	65,685	65,685	---
AIR ASW	11,319	11,319	---
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	16,930	16,930	---
TACTICAL AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE	30,950	28,950	-2,000
AIRCRAFT SURVIVABILITY AND VULNERABILITY	9,385	9,385	---
ADVANCED SURFACE-TO-AIR MISSILE	43,755	43,755	---
NATO AAW SYSTEMS	24,744	18,210	-6,534
LOW COST ANTI-RADIATION SEEKER	10,357	10,357	---
ADVANCED AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AAAM)	84,225	84,225	---
BATTLE GROUP AAW COORDINATION	3,949	3,949	---
SURFACE MINE COUNTERMEASURES	21,003	21,003	---
ADVANCED SUBMARINE ASW DEVELOPMENT	29,140	29,140	---
SURFACE SHIP TORPEDO DEFENSE	53,919	53,919	---
SHIPBOARD AVIATION SYSTEMS	8,118	8,118	---
SHIPBOARD SYSTEM COMPONENT DEVELOPMENT	---	15,000	+15,000
SHIP COMBAT SURVIVABILITY	32,087	32,087	---
SUBMARINE ARCTIC WARFARE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM	2,892	4,892	+2,000
PILOT FISH	55,853	55,853	---
NON-ACOUSTIC ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE (ASW)	22,884	22,884	---
ADVANCED ASW TARGET	5,020	5,020	---
RETRACT JUNIPER	41,384	41,384	---
RADIOLOGICAL CONTROL	4,062	4,062	---
LINK SAKI	14,251	---	-14,251
SURFACE ASW	45,801	45,801	---
ADVANCED SUBMARINE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	52,137	52,137	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEMS	7,417	7,417	---
SHIP DEVELOPMENT	18,864	7,564	-11,300
ADVANCED NUCLEAR POWER SYSTEMS	110,093	110,093	---
CHALK EAGLE	112,322	112,322	---
COMBAT SYSTEM INTEGRATION	10,173	10,173	---
JOINT ADVANCED SYSTEMS	201,228	201,228	---
MINE DEVELOPMENT	5,042	5,042	---
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	53,321	53,321	---
ADVANCED WARHEAD DEVELOPMENT	5,163	5,163	---
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES	42,591	42,591	---
MARINE CORPS MINE/COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	5,788	5,788	---
TACTICAL NUCLEAR DEVELOPMENT	14,485	---	-14,485
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORT SYSTEM	11,153	11,153	---
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	9,145	9,145	---
MK 48 ADCAP - ADV DEV	60,264	60,264	---
OCEAN ENGINEERING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	2,278	2,278	---
ASW OCEANOGRAPHY	9,794	9,794	---
ASW SIGNAL PROCESSING	28,642	28,642	---
ADVANCED MARINE BIOLOGICAL SYSTEM	5,737	5,737	---
FLEET TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION PROGRAM	6,621	6,621	---
OCEAN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENTS	15,438	15,438	---
COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEMS	26,865	25,865	-1,000
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	7,541	7,541	---
FACILITIES IMPROVEMENT	1,022	1,022	---
MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	1,332	1,332	---
CHALK CORAL	31,129	36,929	+5,800
LINK HAZEL	1,127	11,127	+10,000
LINK LAUREL	105,713	105,713	---
RETRACT MAPLE	165,505	251,505	+86,000
LINK PLUMERIA	12,924	4,806	-8,118
CHALK WEED	36,493	1,827	-34,666
RETRACT ELM	105,085	109,785	+4,700
WARFARE SYSTEMS ARCHITECTURE AND ENGINEERING	6,891	6,891	---
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE ENVIRONMENTAL ACOUSTIC SUPPORT	17,428	17,428	---
SPECIAL PROCESSES	31,819	40,019	+8,200
STANDARD AVIONICS DEVELOPMENT	7,589	7,589	---
IFF SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT	11,772	8,772	-3,000
LAMPS	21,627	24,627	+3,000
HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT	65,645	14,645	-51,000
AV-8B AIRCRAFT - ENG DEV	30,704	30,704	---
SUPPORT EQUIPMENT	22,843	22,843	---
AIR/OCEAN EQUIPMENT ENGINEERING	2,852	2,852	---
AIRBORNE ASW DEVELOPMENTS	12,708	12,708	---
P-3 MODERNIZATION PROGRAM	280,724	79,832	-200,892
C/MH-53E	19,928	19,928	---
ACOUSTIC SEARCH SENSORS	35,689	35,689	---
V-22A	---	238,000	+238,000
AIR CREW SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	20,891	20,891	---
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	41,884	37,277	-4,607
EW DEVELOPMENT	146,689	140,289	-6,400
MK 92 FIRE CONTROL SYSTEM UPGRADE	3,365	3,365	---
AEGIS AREA AIR DEFENSE	7,659	7,659	---
AEGIS COMBAT SYSTEM ENGINEERING	91,819	91,819	---
SEA LANCE	---	71,000	+71,000
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE	3,685	3,685	---
AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE SYSTEMS ENGINEERING	26,487	---	-26,487
VERTICAL LAUNCH ASROC	30,000	30,000	---
CLOSE-IN WEAPON SYSTEM (PHALANX)	6,443	6,443	---
NATO SEA SPARROW	6,007	6,007	---
STANDARD MISSILE IMPROVEMENTS	44,734	44,734	---
TOMAHAWK	15,353	12,353	-3,000
5"ROLLING AIR FRAME MISSILE	2,950	2,950	---
SSN-688 CLASS VERTICAL LAUNCH SYSTEM	12,639	12,639	---
NEW THREAT UPGRADE	12,443	12,443	---
AIRBORNE MINE COUNTERMEASURES - ENG DEV	---	10,000	+10,000
SUBMARINE COMMUNICATIONS	11,417	11,417	---
SUBMARINE SONAR DEVELOPMENT	42,356	39,256	-3,100
AIR CONTROL	15,898	15,898	---
CHEMICAL WARFARE COUNTERMEASURES	8,596	8,596	---
NAVY STANDARD SIGNAL PROCESSORS	20,463	20,463	---
RADAR SURVEILLANCE EQUIPMENT	4,655	4,655	---
SUBMARINE SUPPORT EQUIPMENT PROGRAM	5,648	5,648	---
SHIP SURVIVABILITY	6,269	6,269	---
COMBAT INFORMATION CENTER CONVERSION	29,961	25,163	-4,798
SUBMARINE COMBAT SYSTEM	346,729	206,729	-140,000
SSN-21 DEVELOPMENTS	186,893	126,893	-60,000
SUBMARINE TACTICAL WARFARE SYSTEM	75,017	75,017	---
SHIP SUBSYSTEM DEVELOPMENT/LAND BASED TEST SITE	37,538	37,538	---
NAVY TACTICAL COMPUTER RESOURCES	31,794	31,794	---
MINE DEVELOPMENT	12,444	12,444	---
NAVAL GUNNERY IMPROVEMENTS	16,765	6,623	-10,142
UNGUIDED CONVENTIONAL AIR-LAUNCHED WEAPONS	7,735	3,678	-4,057
SURFACE ELECTRO-OPTIC SYSTEM	10,678	10,678	---
BOMB FUZE IMPROVEMENT	15,347	15,347	---
MK 50 TORPEDO	39,038	39,038	---
MARINE CORPS MINE COUNTERMEASURES SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	31,025	30,025	-1,000
JOINT SERVICE EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	6,076	6,076	---
MARINE CORPS ASSAULT VEHICLES - ENG DEV	22,934	18,934	-4,000
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYS-ENG DEV	204	204	---
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE OCEANOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT	967	967	---
OVER-THE-HORIZON TARGETING	4,142	4,142	---
NAVY ENERGY PROGRAM	3,455	3,455	---
SURFACE ASW SYSTEM IMPROVEMENT	122,609	152,609	+30,000
SURFACE WARFARE TRAINING DEVICES	12,357	14,357	+2,000
MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	3,545	3,545	---
MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONICS WARFARE SYSTEM	1,182	1,182	---
MARINE CORPS COMMAND/CONTROL/COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	13,822	13,822	---
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPON SYSTEMS	24,961	9,961	-15,000
INTELLIGENCE	2,538	2,538	---
MEDICAL DEVELOPMENTS	3,999	3,999	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
JINTACCS MARINE CORPS	1,104	1,104	---
FIXED DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM - ENG	210,176	195,176	-15,000
FLEET TACTICAL DEVELOPMENT AND EVALUATION	14,936	14,936	---
ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM MANAGEMENT	3,642	3,642	---
MANAGEMENT AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT	9,404	8,049	-1,355
C2 SURVEILLANCE/RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT	9,983	9,450	-533
A-6 SQUADRONS	21,457	21,457	---
F/A-18 SQUADRONS	79,215	76,715	-2,500
EARLY WARNING AIRCRAFT SQUADRONS	37,450	37,450	---
SEA-BASED ELECTRONIC WARFARE SQUADRONS	1,703	1,703	---
FLEET TELECOMMUNICATIONS (TACTICAL)	8,985	7,985	-1,000
SURFACE COMBATANT ORDNANCE AND MISSILES	33,700	33,700	---
UNDERSEA SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	46,849	46,849	---
SHIP-TOWED ARRAY SURVEILLANCE SYSTEMS	5,798	5,798	---
AMPHIBIOUS TACTICAL SUPPORT UNITS	4,097	4,097	---
SPECIAL PROJECTS	5,064	5,064	---
TACTICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM	75,999	75,999	---
ASW COMBAT SYSTEMS INTEGRATION	19,253	19,253	---
AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT RELIABILITY/MAINTAINABILITY PRO	1,445	1,445	---
LABORATORY FLEET SUPPORT	6,796	6,796	---
F-14 UPGRADE	121,428	121,428	---
TACTICAL INTELLIGENCE PROCESSING	4,895	4,895	---
OPERATIONAL REACTOR DEVELOPMENT	56,614	56,614	---
MARINE CORPS TELECOMMUNICATIONS	5,485	5,485	---
MARINE CORPS GROUND COMBAT/SUPPORTING ARMS SYSTEMS	43,725	42,725	-1,000
MARINE CORPS COMBAT SERVICES SUPPORT	1,839	1,839	---
MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE/ELECTRONICS WARFARE SYSTEMS	34,053	34,053	---
MARINE CORPS COMMAND/CONTROL/COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	27,018	27,018	---
JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	2,010	2,010	---
FEWSG AIRCRAFT COMPETITION	---	15,000	+15,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,069,500	1,034,700	-34,800
TOTAL, TACTICAL PROGRAMS	6,146,247	5,973,062	-173,185
INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS			
WARFARE SUPPORT SYSTEM	13,605	8,605	-5,000
TACTICAL COMMAND SYSTEM	49,614	49,614	---
NAVIGATION SYSTEMS	5,339	5,339	---
EHF SATCOM	17,579	17,579	---
NAVSTAR GPS	52,396	52,396	---
NAVY COMMAND AND CONTROL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT	3,139	3,139	---
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS	13,723	13,723	---
MILSTAR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	4,591	4,591	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	713,654	712,154	-1,500
TOTAL, INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS	873,640	867,140	-6,500
DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT			
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION	11,560	16,560	+5,000
RANGE INSTRUMENTATION SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT (RISD)	9,789	9,789	---
ELECTRONIC WARFARE SIMULATOR DEVELOPMENT	39,577	29,414	-10,163
TARGET SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	53,939	53,939	---
PERSONNEL, TRAINING, SIMULATION, AND HUMAN FACTORS	1,069	1,069	---
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - MC	2,243	2,243	---
STUDIES AND ANALYSIS SUPPORT - NAVY	3,782	3,782	---
MARINE CORPS OPERATIONS ANALYSIS GROUP, CNA	4,549	4,549	---
CENTER FOR NAVAL ANALYSES	26,196	26,196	---
MARINE CORPS OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	958	958	---
TECHNICAL INFORMATION SERVICES	2,977	2,977	---
INTERNATIONAL RDT&E	4,042	3,037	-1,005
RDT&E LABORATORY AND FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SUPPORT	59,655	51,847	-7,808
RDT&E INSTRUMENTATION AND MATERIEL SUPPORT	22,011	22,011	---
RDT&E SHIP AND AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	85,257	73,305	-11,952
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	345,929	317,866	-28,063
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION CAPABILITY	6,472	6,472	---
MARINE CORPS TACT EXPLOIT OF NATIONAL CAPABILITIES	1,863	1,863	---
PRODUCTIVITY INVESTMENTS	715	715	---
WEATHER SERVICE	1,083	1,083	---
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (DMSP)	4,202	4,202	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	41,827	101,827	+60,000
TOTAL, DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT	729,695	735,704	+6,009
TOTAL, RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL NAVY	9,102,400	8,954,950	-147,450

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, AIR FORCE

Appropriations, 1990	$13,635,570,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	13,276,300,000
Recommended	11,804,386,000
Decrease	1,471,914,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation activities of the Air Force.

Committee Recommendations

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	HASC	SASC	HAC	Change
Defense Research Sciences	$193,158	$203,458	$193,158	$203,458	+$10,300
Materials	60,847	65,847	63,847	65,847	+5,000
Human Systems Technology	51,142	56,142	51,142	56,142	+5,000
Aerospace Propulsion	62,583	65,583	66,583	65,583	+3,000
Advanced Materials for Weapon Systems	15,042	15,042	18,042	18,042	+3,000
B–2 Advanced Technology Bomber	1,566,692	1,566,692	1,750,692	1,566,692	0
JSTARS	232,483	0	232,483	232,483	0
A–10 Squadrons	1,983	0	1,983	0	−1,983
Tacit Rainbow	9,759	36,759	36,759	36,759	+27,000
C–130J	0	10,000	10,000	10,000	+10,000
Improved Capability for Development Test and Evaluation	45,720	37,720	45,720	37,720	−8,000
Navigation/Radar/Sled Track Test Support	27,223	27,223	23,032	23,032	−4,191
Test and Evaluation Support	318,639	265,739	294,352	294,352	−24,287
Development Planning	9,138	9,138	7,500	7,500	−1,638
RDT&E Aircraft Support	61,793	61,793	56,793	56,793	−5,000

PROGRAM GROWTH/BUDGET EXECUTION ADJUSTMENTS

The budget request included amounts for some programs which exceeded by unjustifiably large margins the amounts provided for fiscal year 1990. Other programs had significant prior year unobligated balances, and budget adjustments are necessary due to poor budget execution. The Committee accordingly recommends the following reductions:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Budget request	Committee recommend	Change from request
In House Laboratory Independent Research	$8,318	$7,450	−$868
EW Technology	36,939	34,686	−2,253
BMEWS	22,329	20,829	−1,500
Aircraft Avionics Equipment Development	13,295	12,295	−1,000
Engine Model Derivative Program	1,019	519	−500
Nuclear Weapons Support	2,838	2,300	−538
Aeromedical Systems Development	7,499	6,200	−1,299

[Dollars in thousands]

	Budget request	Committee recommend	Change from request
AWACS	133,810	118,110	−15,700
Electronic Combat Support	2,770	2,070	−700
Manpower, Personnel and Training Development	3,494	2,494	−1,000
R&M Maturation/Technology Insertion	19,532	17,532	−2,000
DYCOMS	3,369	2,369	−1,000
Real Property Maintenance	92,383	84,400	−7,983
Satellite Control Network	127,454	100,000	−27,457
Consolidated Space Operations Center	24,323	22,323	−2,000
International Activities	4,011	3,288	−723

MARK XV IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM

The MARK XV is a tri-Service/NATO cooperative program to provide a single Identification Friend/Foe (IFF) system. The Air Force is the lead service in this development program. The Committee understands that the Air Force is currently restructuring the program and much about the scope of the program is unknown at this time.

The Committee directs the Department to validate the MARK XV requirement based on a current threat assessment, other IFF capabilities including modifications to existing systems, total buy, and total program cost, and notify the Committee of its assessments before proceeding with full scale development of the MARK XV.

RADIO UPGRADES

The Committee understands that the Air Force is pursuing an upgrade to its VHF and UHF equipment. The Committee is concerned that the Air Force plans may duplicate equipment developed by the Navy for the F/A-18 (ARC-210). The OSD should review the Air Force requirements to ensure that they are unique to the Air Force before funds may be spent on an upgrade program. Additionally, the Air Force should use funds already appropriated to test the Navy systems on the F-16.

RADAR WARNING RECEIVER FOR THE B-1B

The B-1B requires the protection of a radar warning receiver (RWR) for its deep penetration mission. The Committee intends that the installation and integration of a RWR for the ALQ-161 electronic countermeasure system for the B-1B will be achieved with minimal technical, financial, and schedule risk.

The Air Force currently has two advanced, sophisticated RWR systems in production. The ALR-56M was designed for tactical fighter and air to ground missions for use on the F-16. The ALR-62I was designed for strategic penetrating bomber missions for use on the F-111. The Committee understands the Air Force has not performed a side-by-side evaluation of these two systems for the B-1B requirement, but intends the ALR-56M to be the candidate system for the B-1B RWR requirement.

It is the view of the Committee that an evaluation of the ALR-62I for this requirement is appropriate. Therefore, the Air Force shall, as a basis for selection of a RWR for the ALQ-161, conduct a side-by-side simulator testing at an appropriate Air Force test facility of both the ALR-56M and the ALR-62I. The Air Force shall submit a report to the Committee not later than sixty days after completion of this simulator testing program which addresses: 1) A comparison of capabilities taking account of both the B-1B configuration and mission requirement; 2) an assessment of the additional costs of modifying each system to meet the B-1B configuration and mission requirements; and, 3) a projected schedule for necessary modifications, procurement, and fielding of each system. Prior to review of this report by the Committee, the Air Force shall not initiate action on the integration of the ALR-56M with the ALQ-161 for the B-1B.

RELIABILITY AND MAINTAINABILITY TECHNOLOGY

The Committee is concerned about the direct funding of new technologies which enhance reliability and maintainability in the RDT&E, Air Force appropriation. The Air Force should review its procedures for direct R&D funding for the Reliability and Maintainability Technology Insertion Program (RAMTIP) to determine if the funding of these projects would be more suitable to an industrial fund arrangement.

DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $203,458,000 for Seismic Research, an increase of $10,300,000 to the request. This project was addressed earlier in the report.

AEROSPACE PROPULSION

The Committee recommends $65,583,000 for Aerospace Propulsion, an increase of $3,000,000 to continue research on endothermic jet fuels including coal based fuels. Bill language has been included to ensure that these funds are obligated only for this purpose.

SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM

The Committee recommends a reduction of $10,000,000 for the Scientific Technical Information Program (STIP). The Committee recommends this action based on a recent Air Force Audit Agency audit which cites needless duplication in the STIP.

NATIONAL AERO SPACE PLANE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $163,000,000 for the National Aero Space Plane Technology Program, an increase of $5,000,000 to the request.

ADVANCED STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS (ASMS)

The Committee recommends $65,700,000 for the ASMS program, a reduction of $34,644,000 from the request due to fiscal constraints, poor budget execution of the fiscal year 1990 funds, and the Department's submission of a completely unresponsive report

to the Congress on ASMS in response to direction from the Appropriations Committees in their 1990 conference report. No funds may be used for any project not formally disclosed to Congress in the President's budget justification material without prior Congressional approval. The Committee directs that future ASMS budgets to Congress must be on a project rather than category basis, and the justification material must include the five year costs of each project. Funds budgeted in fiscal year 1991 for integration of ICBMs with the Strategic Defense Initiative are specifically denied and should be so noted on DD Form 1414, Base for Reprogramming Actions. Funds budgeted in ASMS in fiscal year 1991 for improved ICBM guidance are available only for that purpose, and should be so designated on DD Form 1414.

RELOCATABLE TARGET CAPABILITY PROGRAM

The Committee recommends the Relocatable Target Capability Program funding be denied as explained in a classified letter accompanying this report.

SPACE SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends the Space Surveillance Technology Program be denied as explained in a classified annex to this report.

SHORT RANGE ATTACK MISSILE II (SRAM II)

The Committee recommends $70,882,000 for the SRAM II program, a reduction of $86,000,000 from the request.

The Committee has transferred the cost of integrating the SRAM II on the B–1B, added the amounts for the B–1B Radar Warning Receiver, and moved the total to a separate line which appears later in this report called the B–1B Program.

Additionally, the Committee has been informed of continued testing problems being experienced with the Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) II. The Air Force should submit to the Committee a plan for corrective action with regard to current testing problems. This plan, due no later than January 15, 1991, should address the impact of any corrective action on schedule, performance criteria changes, and overall cost of the program.

ICBM MODERNIZATION

The Committee recommends $617,671,000 for the ICBM Modernization program, a reduction of $140,000,000 from the request.

The Committee has provided the funding as follows:

Peacekeeper (maintenance)	$7,463,000
Small ICBM	164,756,000
Rail Mobile MX	445,452,000

WAR PLANNING ADP

The Committee recommends $2,764,000 for War Planning ADP, a reduction of $2,000,000 from the request. The fiscal year 1991 request includes funds to integrate the B–2 into the SIOP. This request is based on a B–2 schedule which has been changed by the Secretary of Defense's Major Aircraft Review (MAR) decisions. The Committee has reduced the funds to reflect the MAR changes.

CHEYENNE MOUNTAIN

The Committee recommends $116,499,000 for the NCMC/TW-AA Systems program, an increase of $11,600,000 from the request to keep the Cheyenne Mountain "get well" plan on track.

SPACETRACK

The Committee recommends $5,522,000 for the SPACETRACK program, a reduction of $10,005,000 from the request associated with a proposed ASAT battle management/command center in Cheyenne Mountain. Due to funding reductions in ASAT programs previously discussed, the Committee believes it is premature to begin a battle management system at this time. Further, the Committee wants to see the results of the Department's recent management emphasis on Cheyenne Mountain computer upgrades before it will consider expansion of computer systems in that facility.

ADVANCED WARNING SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $260,000,000 for the Advanced Warning System, an increase of $260,000,000 from the request. The Committee understands that the AWS acquisition strategy is evolving. However, the Air Force has provided preliminary information to the Committee indicating its intention to conduct an orderly conclusion of the Boost Stage and Tracking System (BSTS) demonstration/validation contract, to be followed by an open competition between all interested vendors for the Advanced Warning System. Under this plan, nominally about $70,000,000 would be required in fiscal year 1991 for orderly BSTS phaseout, $38,000,000 for system program office operations, $6,000,000 for AWS trade studies, and the remaining $146,000,000 to conduct the open copmpetition for the new AWS. The Committee's recommendation is based on execution of such a plan. The Committee requests prior approval for obligation of these funds should the acquisition strategy be changed to be materially different.

B-1B PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $131,471,000 for the B-1B program. This represents two authorized programs for the B-1B which the Committee has transferred to this separate line: SRAM II ($86,000,000) and Radar Warning Receiver development ($45,471,000). The Committee notes that these programs were authorized on different lines.

ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER (ATF) FULL SCALE DEVELOPMENT (FSD)

The Committee initially recommended that no funds be provided for the Advanced Tactical Fighter a year ago. Personal intervention by the Secretary of the Air Force into the program's acquisition strategy caused substantive changes that resulted in the program ultimately being funded by Congress in fiscal year 1990. The demonstration/validation phase of the program was extended by six months and production was delayed, thereby reducing concurrency. These actions were affirmed by the Secretary of Defense's major aircraft review. The Committee therefore strongly believes

the proper actions were taken to allow the program to move into its next logical phase: full scale development. The Air Force indicates that delaying the program's progression into this next phase beyond fiscal year 1991 accomplishes little, yet raises program costs, delays the schedule, and jeopardizes some of the contractor subvendors. For these reasons, the Committee recommends $200,000,000 for the ATF program, a reduction of $83,000,000 from the request.

EW DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $79,180,000 for EW Development, a decrease of $80,171,000 from the request. This recommendation is based on two reductions: 1) The Committee moved funding for the B–1B Radar Warning Receiver (RWR) project and together with funds for the Short Range Attack Missile (SRAM) II project, created a new line titled "B–1B"; 2) the Committee recommends deleting funds for the Military Airlift Command electronic warfare suite program. This program has already experienced a one-year schedule delay and will probably continue to have difficulty meeting its schedule due to the current use of airlift assets in the Middle East.

ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends the Direct Airfield Attack Combined Munitions (DAACM) program be terminated due to changes in Eastern Europe.

Given the easing of tensions in Europe and current budget constraints, the Committee believes that it is unnecessary to embark on a new development program for an airfield attack munition program at this time.

The Committee notes that the Air Force has an extensive inventory of munitions certified for use which could be optimized to address the airfield threat. Therefore, the Committee directs the Air Force to look at optimizing the current inventory of munitions.

SUBMUNITIONS

The Committee recommends the Army's SADARM program be terminated due to cost concerns, procurement uncertainties, and schedule slips. This reduction represents the Air Force portion of the SADARM program.

WIDE-AREA, ANTI-ARMOR MUNITIONS

The Committee recommends the Sensor Fuzed Weapon (SFW) program be terminated due to concerns raised by the Department of Defense Inspector General (DoDIG), cost concerns, program uncertainties, and schedule slips.

COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $8,570,000 for the Common Support Equipment Development program, a decrease of $6,549,000 from the request. This recommendation is made based on schedule delays for the 60,000 pound transport loader. The request for proposal (RFP) was released five months behind schedule and the cost

of the program has increased by an additional $6,200,000 due to poor initial cost estimation on the part of the Military Airlift Command.

COMPUTER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $14,610,000 for the Computer Resources Management Technology program, an increase of $2,000,000 to the request. The software development community agrees that the proper reuse of software will result in lower software development costs, faster software development schedules, and lower software development risks. This would, of course, yield significant savings to the Defense Department. Ongoing efforts have or will address diverse reusability topics such as software cataloging, taxonomy, configuration management, software license rights, liability, testing, and reuse incentives. All of this theoretical investigation will be of little value, however, if the reuse concepts established by the STARS efforts are not put into practice. There is currently no central archive established for the reuse of DOD software products. A systematic program to investigate software reusability and archiving is needed. Emerging hardware and software technology breakthroughs in the areas of neural networks, massively parallel systems, distributed databases and artificial intelligence should be applied to the formulation of an architecture for a DOD central archive of reusable software. The solution should cross all engineering disciplines from mechanical and civil engineering and software engineering. The end result of this program should be a blueprint for the implementation of a central archive for reusable software within the Department of Defense. The additional funds are for the Air Force to undertake such a program.

F–15E SQUADRONS

The Committee recommends $81,910,000 for the F–15E Squadrons program, a reduction of $7,200,000 from the request.

This reduction is made based on an estimated two-year delay for the planned integration of LANTIRN on the F–15E.

ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)

The Committee recommends $18,116,000 for the AMRAAM program, a reduction of $7,400,000 from the request. The 1991 request funds a Pre-planned Product Improvement (P^3I) program for the AMRAAM. Considering the current technical difficulties experienced with AMRAAM and the cost increase of the P^3I, the Committee recommends postponing these improvements for a reduction of $25,500,000. However, the Committee recognizes the increasing financial burden that comes with additional testing and has increased funding for testing by $18,100,000.

TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends $6,575,000 for the Tactical Air Control Systems program, a reduction of $10,500,000 from the request. The 1991 request funds two major efforts, the Modular Control Equipment (MCE) and the Anti-Radiation Missile (ARM). The MCE project has experienced low execution rates and the Committee rec-

ommends a reduction of $5,000,000 based on these low rates of execution. The ARM decoy is not funded in the POM and therefore, the Committee recommends terminating the project.

MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS

The Committee recommends $8,146,000 for the Mission Planning Systems program, a reduction of $10,000,000 from the request. This program funds automated war planning support efforts for various systems. The request does not reflect the Secretary of Defense's Major Aircraft Review (MAR) decisions. The Committee makes a reduction based on the effect these decisions will have on the mission planning system.

NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM (NAS) PLAN

The Committee recommends $16,000,000 for the NAS program, a reduction of $19,000,000 from the request based on the Air Force's first year obligation forecast for the funds.

SPACE TEST PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $45,951,000 for the Space Test Program, a reduction of $5,573,000 from the request due to delays in Space Shuttle launches.

ADVANCED AERIAL TARGET DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $11,209,000 for the Advanced Aerial Target Development program, a reduction of $5,000,000 from the request. This recommendation will stretch out the planned development of a new drone for testing.

TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $39,200,000 for the Training Systems Development program, a reduction of $2,020,000 from the request. The Air Force has used this program as a reprogramming source for the past few years, indicating its low priority. The Committee's recommendation acknowledges its low priority and has reduced funds accordingly.

ADVANCED LAUNCH SYSTEM

The Committee recommends $45,314,000 for the Advanced Launch System program, a reduction of $15,000,000 based on budget execution and fiscal constraints.

RANGE IMPROVEMENTS

The Committee recommends $72,928,000 for Range Improvements, a reduction of $28,000,000 from the request.

The Committee reduced the funding level based on the excessive increase over the 1990 request. Additionally, based on other RDT&E, Air Force program reductions, the ranges will not be utilized as originally planned and budgeted.

Furthermore, the funding profile of the HAVE PEWTER program has changed since the budget was submitted. The Committee

acknowledges this changed funding profile and has made a $1,000,000 reduction.

Lastly, none of these reductions shall be applied to the Air Force Development Test Center, Eglin Air Force Base. The Committee recognizes the action taken by the House Armed Services Committee in its fiscal year 1991 bill to transfer funding for the Air Force Development Test Center to a separate budget line, and intends to fully support the decision made by the conferees of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

IMPROVED CAPABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION

The Committee recommends $37,720,000 for Improved Capability for Development Test and Evaluation, a decrease of $8,000,000.

The Committee reduced the funding level based on the excessive increase over the 1990 request. Additionally, based on other RDT&E, Air Force program reductions testing requirements will be reduced.

None of these reductions shall be applied to the Air Force Development Test Center, Eglin Air Force Base. The Committee recognizes the action taken by the House Armed Services Committee in its fiscal year 1991 bill to transfer funding for the Air Force Development Test Center to a separate budget line, and intends to fully support the decision made by the conferees of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

PROJECT AIR FORCE

The Committee recommends $22,681,000 for the Project Air Force studies, a decrease of $1,930,000 from the request.

RANCH HAND II EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY

The Committee recommends terminating the Ranch Hand II Epidemiology Study program based on recent decisions by the Secretary of Veterans Affairs on payments to Agent Orange victims, obviating the need for continued research.

TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT

The Committee recommends $294,352,000 for Test and Evaluation Support, a decrease of $24,287,000 from the request.

The Committee understands that the 1991 request includes funds to begin some level of testing on programs which experienced schedule changes by the Secretary of Defense during the Major Aircraft Review. Additionally, based on other RDT&E, Air Force program reductions, testing requirements will be reduced.

None of these reductions shall be applied to the Air Force Development Test Center, Eglin Air Force Base. The Committee recognizes the action taken by the House Armed Services Committee in its fiscal year 1991 bill to transfer funding for the Air Force Development Test Center to a separate budget line, and intends to support the decision made by the conferees of the House and Senate Armed Services Committees.

SPACE BOOSTERS

The Committee recommends $214,297,000 for the Space Boosters program, a reduction of $20,000,000 from the request. This reduction is based on delays in Space Launch Complex 6 at Vandenberg AFB and Space Launch Complex 40 at Cape Canaveral AFB contract awards.

INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS

The Committee has provided a total of $112,133,000 for the Air Force's Industrial Preparedness program, an increase of $40,000,000.

The Committee directs that of the amount appropriated, $30,000,000 is only for The National Center for Manufacturing Sciences. Of this amount, $25,000,000 funds the NCMS program described in the House Armed Services report accompanying its fiscal year 1991 bill. The remaining $5,000,000 is only for NCMS to establish a Center for Tool and Die Manufacture in Toledo, Ohio to service the more than 400 tool, die, and machine shops in that area. The Center is to focus on the computer integrated production of dies and molds for manufacturers locally and nationally, particularly for Defense applications.

Additionally, the Committee directs that of the funds appropriated, not less than $1,000,000 shall be used to continue the development of a casting modeling program for ductile iron. This model will dramatically reduce the mold design time for sand, no bake and lost foam casting processes. Additionally, the Air Force is directed to use $1,000,000 to initiate a program to develop a fast processing manufacturing method for thermoplastic composites that will not require an autoclave for curing. These funds may be used to purchase any necessary computer hardware and software to support this development. Furthermore, the Air Force is directed to use $5,000,000 for the development of manufacturing methods for metal matrix composites. DD Form 1414 for the fiscal year 1991 RDT&E, Air Force appropriation shall show funding for these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior approval from Congress.

Lastly, from funds appropriated for Industrial Preparedness, $2,900,000 shall be used only for continued support of the Center of Excellence for Advanced Flexible Manufacturing Systems.

COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH WAIVERS

The Committee recommends an increase of $20,000,000 for costs under the Commercial Space Launch Act Amendments of 1988 to reimburse a limited number of contractors whose satellite payloads were offloaded from the Space Shuttle after the Challenger disaster, in order to defray launch costs at government facilities allowed by the legislation.

ENGINEERING SERVICES CONTRACTS

The Committee recommends a $30,000,000 reduction for Engineering Services Contracts. This recommendation is based on a recent Air Force Audit Agency report which states that the re-

quired statements of work which are used to identify what the contractors are required to provide the government had not been properly used and funds had therefore been unwisely spent.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL AF			
TECHNOLOGY BASE			
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	8,318	7,450	-868
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	193,158	203,458	+10,300
GEOPHYSICS	36,457	36,457	---
MATERIALS	60,847	65,847	+5,000
AEROSPACE FLIGHT DYNAMICS	67,378	67,378	---
HUMAN SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	51,142	56,142	+5,000
AEROSPACE PROPULSION	62,583	65,583	+3,000
AEROSPACE AVIONICS	68,614	68,614	---
PERSONNEL, TRAINING AND SIMULATION	30,488	30,488	---
CIVIL ENGINEERING AND ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY	5,615	5,615	---
ROCKET PROPULSION	37,873	37,873	---
ADVANCED WEAPONS	36,193	36,193	---
CONVENTIONAL MUNITIONS	43,512	43,512	---
COMMAND CONTROL AND COMMUNICATIONS	79,409	79,409	---
SCIENTIFIC TECHNICAL INFORMATION PROGRAM	---	-10,000	-10,000
TOTAL, TECHNOLOGY BASE	781,587	794,019	+12,432
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
LOGISTICS SYSTEMS TECHNOLOGY	11,758	11,758	---
INEWS/ICNIA	29,572	29,572	---
ADVANCED MATERIALS FOR WEAPON SYSTEMS	15,042	18,042	+3,000
AEROSPACE PROPULSION SUBSYSTEMS INTEGRATION	28,404	28,404	---
ADVANCED AVIONICS FOR AEROSPACE VEHICLES	32,308	32,308	---
AEROSPACE VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	21,338	21,338	---
AEROSPACE STRUCTURES	19,135	19,135	---
AEROSPACE PROPULSION AND POWER TECHNOLOGY	40,154	40,154	---
PERSONNEL, TRAINING AND SIMULATION TECHNOLOGY	8,198	8,198	---
CREW SYSTEMS AND PERSONNEL PROTECTION TECHNOLOGY	18,319	18,319	---
ADVANCED FIGHTER TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION	23,803	23,803	---
LINCOLN LABORATORY	27,609	27,609	---
ADVANCED AVIONICS INTEGRATION	15,079	15,079	---
NATIONAL AERO SPACE PLANE TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	158,000	163,000	+5,000
EW TECHNOLOGY	36,939	34,686	-2,253
SPACE AND MISSILE ROCKET PROPULSION	12,568	12,568	---
ARMAMENT TECHNOLOGY INTEGRATION	1,219	1,219	---
ADVANCED SPACECRAFT TECHNOLOGY	13,023	13,023	---
SPACE SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENTAL INTERACTIONS TECHNOLOGY	4,252	4,252	---
CONVENTIONAL WEAPONS	29,497	29,497	---
ADVANCED WEAPONS TECHNOLOGY	55,904	55,904	---
WEATHER SYSTEMS - ADV DEV	5,622	5,622	---
CIVIL AND ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY	10,170	10,170	---
C3I SUBSYSTEM INTEGRATION	9,446	9,446	---
ADVANCED COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY	9,073	9,073	---
C3 ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	9,628	9,628	---
TOTAL, ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	646,060	651,807	+5,747
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS			
ADVANCED STRATEGIC MISSILE SYSTEMS	100,344	65,700	-34,644
RELOCATABLE TARGET CAPABILITY PROGRAM	7,049	---	-7,049
SPACE SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY	34,138	---	-34,138
B-2 ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY BOMBER	1,566,692	1,566,692	---
SHORT RANGE ATTACK MISSILE II (SRAM II) - ENG DEV	156,882	70,882	-86,000
ICBM MODERNIZATION	757,671	617,671	-140,000
PEACEKEEPER	(7,463)	(7,463)	---
SMALL ICBM	(202,159)	(164,756)	(-37,403)
RAIL MOBILE MX	(548,049)	(445,452)	(-102,597)
SYSTEMS SURVIVABILITY (NUCLEAR EFFECTS)	8,839	8,839	---
ADVANCED CRUISE MISSILE	52,307	52,307	---
KC-135 SQUADRONS	3,573	3,573	---
MINUTEMAN SQUADRONS	87,442	87,442	---
PACCS AND WWABNCP SYSTEM EC-135 CLASS V MODS	1,278	1,278	---
WAR PLANNING AUTOMATED DATA PROCESSING (ADP) - SAC	4,764	2,764	-2,000
NCMC - TW/AA SYSTEMS	104,899	116,499	+11,600
JOINT SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM	1,678	1,678	---
SURVEILLANCE RADAR STATIONS/SITES	8,204	8,204	---
DISTANT EARLY WARNING (DEW) RADAR STATIONS	1,047	1,047	---
OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR	12,851	12,851	---
BALLISTIC MISSILE EARLY WARNING SYSTEM (BMEWS)	22,329	20,829	-1,500
SPACETRACK	15,527	5,522	-10,005
DEFENSE SUPPORT PROGRAM	69,990	69,990	---
SUBMARINE-LAUNCHED BALLISTIC MISSILE RADAR WARN SYS	2,294	2,294	---
NUDET DETECTION SYSTEM	5,125	5,125	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	9,677	9,677	---
WORLD-WIDE MILITARY COMMAND & CONTROL SYS, INFO SYS	1,540	1,540	---
MILSTAR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (AF TERMINALS)	24,425	24,425	---
MILSTAR SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	744,164	---	-744,164
ADVANCED WARNING SYSTEM	---	260,000	+260,000
B-1B PROGRAM	---	131,471	+131,471
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	457,468	426,871	-30,597
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	4,262,197	3,575,171	-687,026
TACTICAL PROGRAMS			
ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER	763,923	763,923	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
INTELLIGENCE ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	4,382	4,382	---
AIR BASE OPERABILITY ADVANCED DEVELOPMENT	3,430	3,430	---
COMMAND, CONTROL, AND COMMUNICATION APPLICATIONS	8,221	8,221	---
COMBAT IDENTIFICATION TECHNOLOGY	2,026	2,026	---
AIRCRAFT AVIONICS EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	13,295	12,295	-1,000
AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	2,942	2,942	---
ENGINE MODEL DERIVATIVE PROGRAM (EMDP)	1,019	519	-500
NUCLEAR WEAPONS SUPPORT	2,838	2,300	-538
ALTERNATE FIGHTER ENGINE	5,104	5,104	---
C-17 PROGRAM	541,081	541,081	---
TANKER, TRANSPORT, BOMBER TRAINING SYSTEM	2,401	2,401	---
VARIABLE STABILITY IN-FLIGHT SIMULATOR TEST AIRCRAFT	7,316	7,316	---
ADVANCED TACTICAL FIGHTER FSD	283,441	200,000	-83,441
SHORT RANGE ATTACK MISSILE - TACTICAL (SRAM-T)	118,581	118,581	---
MODULAR AUTOMATIC TEST EQUIPMENT	13,047	13,047	---
NIGHT/PRECISION ATTACK	7,692	7,692	---
INTEGRATED EW/CNI DEVELOPMENT	16,608	16,608	---
AIRCRAFT ENGINE COMPONENT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM	93,561	93,561	---
EW DEVELOPMENT	159,351	79,180	-80,171
CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL DEFENSE EQUIPMENT	8,350	8,350	---
ARMAMENT/ORDNANCE DEVELOPMENT	10,837	563	-10,274
SUBMUNITIONS	7,596	---	-7,596
WIDE-AREA, ANTI-ARMOR MUNITIONS	23,879	---	-23,879
AIR BASE OPERABILITY	6,512	6,512	---
AEROMEDICAL SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	7,499	6,200	-1,299
COMMON SUPPORT EQUIPMENT DEVELOPMENT	15,119	8,570	-6,549
LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS	12,586	12,586	---
CIVIL, FIRE, ENVIRONMENTAL, SHELTER ENGINEERING	2,191	2,191	---
SURFACE DEFENSE SUPPRESSION	11,158	11,158	---
COMPUTER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT TECHNOLOGY	12,610	14,610	+2,000
INTELLIGENCE EQUIPMENT	3,911	3,911	---
JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	38,312	38,312	---
SIDE LOOKING AIRBORNE RADAR	4,135	4,135	---
JOINT SURVEILLANCE/TARGET ATTACK RADAR SYSTEM (JSTARS)	232,483	232,483	---
JOINT INTEROPERABILITY OF TACT COMMAND & CONTROL SYS	6,632	6,632	---
F-111 SQUADRONS	11,317	11,317	---
A-10 SQUADRONS	1,983	---	-1,983
F-16 SQUADRONS	70,056	70,056	---
F-15E SQUADRONS	89,110	81,910	-7,200
TACTICAL AGM MISSILES	509	509	---
ADVANCED MEDIUM RANGE AIR-TO-AIR MISSILE (AMRAAM)	25,516	18,116	-7,400
TR-1 SQUADRON	54,764	54,764	---
FOLLOW-ON TACTICAL RECONNAISSANCE SYSTEM	47,248	47,248	---
AF TENCAP	346	346	---
TACIT RAINBOW	9,759	36,759	+27,000
OVERSEAS AIR WEAPON CONTROL SYSTEM	2,311	2,311	---
TACTICAL AIR CONTROL SYSTEMS	17,075	6,575	-10,500
AIRBORNE WARNING AND CONTROL SYSTEM (AWACS)	133,810	118,110	-15,700
ADVANCED COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEMS	6,385	6,385	---
TACTICAL AIR INTELLIGENCE SYSTEM ACTIVITIES	484	484	---
SEEK EAGLE	14,549	14,549	---
MISSION PLANNING SYSTEMS	18,146	8,146	-10,000
JOINT TACTICAL COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM (TRI-TAC)	4,833	4,833	---
ELECTRONIC COMBAT SUPPORT	2,770	2,070	-700
SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS TERMINALS	6,071	6,071	---
NATIONAL AIRSPACE SYSTEM (NAS) PLAN	35,000	16,000	-19,000
CONSTANT SOURCE	6,714	6,714	---
ELECTRONIC COMBAT INTELLIGENCE SUPPORT	1,841	1,841	---
MAC COMMAND AND CONTROL SYSTEM	11,626	11,626	---
C-130J	---	10,000	+10,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	750,901	764,309	+13,408
TOTAL, TACTICAL PROGRAMS	3,777,193	3,541,871	-235,322
INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS			
DEFENSE SATELLITE COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	16,484	---	-16,484
LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS)	3,570	3,570	---
ELECTROMAGNETIC COMPATIBILITY ANALYSIS CENTER (ECAC)	9,637	9,637	---
TRAFFIC CONTROL, APPROACH, AND LANDING SYSTEM (TRACALS	16,557	16,557	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYSTEM (USER EQUIPMENT)	12,923	12,923	---
NAVSTAR GLOBAL POSITIONING SYS (SPACE & CONT. SGMT)	48,871	48,871	---
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	2,157,058	1,731,120	-425,938
TOTAL, INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS	2,265,100	1,822,678	-442,422
DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT			
SPACE TEST PROGRAM	51,524	45,951	-5,573
SATELLITE SYSTEMS SURVIVABILITY	10,558	10,558	---
ADVANCED AERIAL TARGET DEVELOPMENT	16,209	11,209	-5,000
TRAINING SYSTEMS DEVELOPMENT	41,220	39,200	-2,020
MANPOWER, PERSONNEL AND TRAINING DEVELOPMENT	3,494	2,494	-1,000
ADVANCED LAUNCH SYSTEM	60,314	45,314	-15,000
R&M MATURATION/TECHNOLOGY INSERTION	19,532	17,532	-2,000
WEATHER SYSTEMS - ENG DEV	5,361	5,361	---
RANGE IMPROVEMENT	100,928	72,928	-28,000
ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION TEST FACILITIES	4,788	4,788	---
IMPROVED CAPABILITY FOR DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVALUATION	45,720	37,720	-8,000
PROJECT AIR FORCE	24,611	22,681	-1,930
RANCH HAND II EPIDEMIOLOGY STUDY	1,524	---	-1,524
NAVIGATION/RADAR/SLED TRACK TEST SUPPORT	27,223	23,032	-4,191
INITIAL OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	20,884	20,884	---

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
TEST AND EVALUATION SUPPORT	318,639	294,352	-24,287
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING	9,138	7,500	-1,638
DYCOMS	3,369	2,369	-1,000
RDT&E AIRCRAFT SUPPORT	61,793	56,793	-5,000
REAL PROPERTY MAINTENANCE - RDT&E	92,383	84,400	-7,983
BASE OPERATIONS - RDT&E	61,722	61,722	---
SATELLITE CONTROL NETWORK	127,454	100,000	-27,454
SPACE BOOSTERS	234,297	214,297	-20,000
CONSOLIDATED SPACE OPERATIONS CENTER	24,323	22,323	-2,000
DEFENSE METEOROLOGICAL SATELLITE PROGRAM (DMSP)	49,666	49,666	---
SPACE SHUTTLE OPERATIONS	19,059	19,059	---
INVENTORY CONTROL POINT OPERATIONS	4,881	4,881	---
DEPOT MAINTENANCE (NON-IF)	2,740	2,740	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	72,133	112,133	+40,000
PRODUCTIVITY, RELIABILITY, AVAILABILITY, MAINTAIN	20,187	20,187	---
CIVILIAN COMPENSATION PROGRAM	4,478	4,478	---
INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES	4,011	3,288	-723
RANGE SECURITY	---	9,000	+9,000
COMMERCIAL SPACE LAUNCH WAIVERS	---	20,000	+20,000
TOTAL, DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT	1,544,163	1,448,840	-95,323
ENGINEERING SERVICES CONTRACTS	---	-30,000	-30,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL AF	13,276,300	11,804,386	-1,471,914

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE AGENCIES

Appropriations, 1990	$8,113,049,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	9,249,300,000
Recommended	8,566,697,000
Decrease	682,603,000

This appropriation funds the Research, Development, Test and Evaluation activities of the Defense Agencies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

AUTHORIZATION CHANGES

The Committee recommends the following changes, in accordance with authorization action:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	HASC	SASC	HAC	Change
Defense research sciences	$85,238	$121,538	$85,238	$121,538	+$36,300
DOD Graduate Fellowship Program	0	20,000	20,000	20,000	+20,000
Tactical technology	121,535	141,535	126,535	141,531	+19,996
High performance computing	0	50,000	138,000	50,000	+50,000
Integrated command and control technology	37,553	137,553	37,553	137,553	+100,000
Nuclear monitoring	36,626	24,626	36,626	24,626	−12,000
Precompetitive technology development	0	0	100,000	100,000	+100,000
Strategic Defense Initiative	4,195,000	2,300,000	3,573,000	2,300,000	−1,895,000
Lightsat	0	20,000	0	20,000	+20,000
Advanced submarine technology	0	75,000	95,000	75,000	+75,000
Combat vehicle technology	0	25,000	0	10,000	+10,000
Microwave/millimeter wave monolithic integrated circuits	86,657	106,657	86,657	106,657	+20,000

[Dollars in thousands]

	Request	HASC	SASC	HAC	Change
Prototyping of advanced technology and innovative concepts	64,242	84,242	64,242	84,242	+20,000
Computer aided logistics support	13,779	13,779	15,779	15,779	+2,000
Cooperative DOD/VA medical research	0	20,000	0	20,000	+20,000
Phase I Strategic Defense System (BSTS)	265,000	0	0	0	−265,000
Joint standoff weapon system	55,448	35,448	25,048	25,048	−30,400
Defense reconnaissance support activities	45,821	30,821	45,821	30,821	−15,000
Joint service education and training systems	9,689	9,689	5,000	5,000	−4,689
General support for policy	5,713	5,713	3,648	3,648	−2,065
General support for production and logistics	3,281	3,281	2,698	2,698	−583
Industrial preparedness	10,912	20,912	0	20,912	+10,000
Joint Wargaming Management Simulation Office	0	0	25,000	25,000	+25,000
AIM–9 Missile Consolidated Office	0	0	35,000	30,000	+30,000
Excimer laser technology	0	0	30,000	30,000	+30,000
Hot weather testing	0	20,000	0	20,000	+20,000

PROGRAM GROWTH/BUDGET EXECUTION ADJUSTMENTS

The budget request included amounts for some programs which exceed by unjustifiably large margins the amounts provided for fiscal year 1990. Other programs had significant prior year unobligated balances, and budget adjustments are necessary due to poor budget execution. The Committee accordingly recommends the following reductions:

	Budget request	Committee recommendation	Change from request
Defense Nuclear Agency	$355,066	$326,849	−$28,217
Air Defense Initiative	246,920	148,000	−98,920
WWMCCS ADP modernization	55,115	47,474	−7,641
General support for PA&E	2,524	0	−2,524
Rand National Defense Research Institute	20,918	18,000	−2,918
Critical technology analysis	4,611	3,019	−1,592
Defense Technical Information Center	26,241	23,308	−2,933

DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES

The Committee recommends $121,538,000, an increase of $36,300,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. This includes increases of $31,000,000 to acquire supercomputers for Department of Defense test facilities, $8,000,000 for laser verification technology, and a decrease of $2,700,000 related to seismic research. DD Form 1414 shall show these increased projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES

The Committee recommends $158,181,000, an increase of $59,500,000 from the budget request. This increase includes: $18,000,000 only for a facility to enable collaborative research and training for Department of Defense military medical personnel in trauma care, head, neck, and spinal injury, paralysis, and neuro-

degenerative diseases as authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1991 (H.R. 4739) as passed the House of Representatives; $10,000,000 only for a grant to establish an Institute for Advanced Science and Technology at an institution of higher education as authorized in the National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 4739); $18,000,000 as a general increase as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee, of which $5,000,000 is to establish a materials center; $10,000,000 only as a grant to Drake University for a facility under the College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences; and $3,500,000 only as a grant to Loyola College to complete the Center for Advanced Information and Resource Management Studies. In addition, the Committee has included bill language requiring the Department of Defense to establish an Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research (EPSCoR) to be funded for $7,000,000 from available funds. Funds used for graduate traineeships are to be competitively awarded based on the state-based research improvement plans.

Concerning the materials center, the Committee directs that the Defense Department establish one on a competitive basis at an institution capable of building a new materials center and staffing it with scientists and graduate students who will show promise of rapid scientific advances through cross-disciplinary activities and potential breakthroughs in a variety of material processes, to include high performance materials, electro-optic systems, submicron structures and biotechnological materials. The Center should address: diamond films for use at elevated temperatures, optical filters for use as eye protection from laser based weapons, new ferrous and non-ferrous materials for use in extreme environments, non-linear and electro-optical devices including atomic layered semi-conductors, opto-electronic devices and transparent non-linear devices that are capable of selective diffraction, alloys and coatings capable of withstanding erosion and corrosion at high temperatures, ballistically tough polymer blends and composites, new catalytic materials for use in alternative fuel systems, nerve gas destruction and other surface dependent processes, biological and chemical sensors based on advances in molecular recognition, neurochemical agents capable of enhanced memory and rapid recall, new laser systems featuring ultrahigh resolution capability, and supercomputer modelling of material systems of interest for Defense applications.

Concerning the grant to Drake, the Committee notes that the College of Health Sciences collaborates with numerous large primary and tertiarty health care facilities, including a large Veterans Administration hospital, which provides a significant source of cases to develop knowledge relating to drug response monitoring, drug information, drug dosage regimens and the capability to develop and provide instructional programs regarding the treatment of combat related injuries, heat stress, exposure to chemical warfare agents, and other battlefield injuries and illnesses, many of which are especially pertinent to service under desert conditions such as those existing in the Middle East.

On-going research currently underway at the College in the fields of pharmacology, biochemistry and toxicology include projects in pain control, heat stress, wound healing, battlefield

blood loss, and the treatment of poisonings (both from chemical warfare agents and bacterial enzymes). Research in a university setting with university and private support and with access to large numbers of patients is the most effective and the least expensive way to conduct needed research in these important areas and an upgrading of existing research laboratories and facilities at an institution committed to this activity is needed.

ENGINEERING TRAINING INITIATIVE

Both the House and Senate Armed Services Committees recommended an increase of $20,000,000 for Department of Defense graduate fellowships in science and engineering disciplines, which the Committee also recommends for funding. However, the Defense Department has informed the Committee that increased fellowships alone do not materially increase the number of scientists and engineers in the pipeline. To accomplish that goal, a number of additional items are needed. First, fellowships only cover about twenty percent of the cost of a fellow's education, which means that even after providing an additional $20,000,000 for DOD fellowships there are still unfunded costs that need to be addressed. Forcing the Defense Department to absorb these additional costs usually results in a shortage of funds for research. Second, increasing the number of fellows does not necessarily increase the number of students because funding for degree required research is generally a bottleneck. Third, increasing the number of research assistants who work under the supervision of fellows will directly affect the number of students in the pipline. The Committee therefore recommends an additional $50,000,000 which the Defense Department should use in the best manner to increase and maximize the quantity of scientists and engineers resulting from Defense sponsored research. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit a plan for these funds by March 1, 1991 to the Appropriations and Armed Services Committees of Congress.

STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends the budget request of $207,749,000. Within this amount, $28,000,000 is available only for superconductivity research of which $26,000,000 is only for high temperature superconductivity research, and $2,000,000 is only for the first year of a multiyear $5,000,000 superconductive digital electronics project. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

SDI RED TEAM

The President's budget submitted to Congress for SDI funding in fiscal year 1991 contains $22,000,000 for "Red Team" analysis on possible countermeasures to the system. Both the Defense Department and the Congress believe that such work is important to consider early in the design of the system. The Committee is concerned that this work be robust and effective. Given the large funding reductions to SDI passed on the floor of the House, coupled with the likely prospect of continued long term reduced funding

levels for SDI, the Committee is concerned that this effort will not remain adequately funded. The Committee therefore recommends that no less than $50,000,000 of funds appropriated for SDI be used only for Red Team efforts in fiscal year 1991. The Committee also directs that the Defense Department sustain this effort in future SDI budgets to Congress.

The Committee believes that it is critical to the success of this effort that the Red Team be independent of the SDI office for both its funding and its management oversight, in order to assure a truly unbiased and candid assessment. Sandia and Los Alamos National labs have sufficient technical expertise to manage such an endeavor. Therefore, the Committee directs that the Secretary of Energy establish such a Red Team for SDI which shall consist of an oversight board (to be chaired by DOE) constituted with technically qualified personnel of the Sandia and Los Alamos National laboratories, industry, academia, and appropriate Defense Department personnel. This arrangement parallels that which DOE uses today for competition between its labs in the design of nuclear weapons. Further, since these labs are already participating in SDI, there will be no unnecessary overhead costs and security access problems. The purpose of the board shall be to direct where funding shall be allocated most fruitfully to obtain maximum effective results. Work done by the Red Team should not only include appropriate studies and analyses, but also include flight experiments and construction of actual hardware as necessary to demonstrate and prove effective concepts. Consequently, the Committee directs that $50,000,000 of the funds provided for SDI shall be transferred to the Department of Energy for expenses associated with this effort.

TACTICAL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $141,531,000, an increase of $19,996,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. This includes $14,996,000 only for the vectored thrust technology demonstration described in the House Armed Services Committee's report accompanying its fiscal year 1991 bill and $5,000,000 for airborne laser work. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING

The Committee recommends an increase of $50,000,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee. The Committee believes that the additional funding it has recommended will allow the Defense Department to substantially increase its efforts to develop new models of computation, including high performance shared memory MIMD systems. The Committee notes that new computation models hold significant promise for maintaining U.S. leadership in this critical defense industrial field. The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to provide a plan to the Appropriations Committees of Congress that implements this aspect of the high performance computing program, and includes both allocation of funds provided in fiscal year 1991 and long term plans for the next five years.

INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $137,553,000, an increase of $100,000,000 only for research and development of high definition systems. DD Form 1414 shall show this project as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval. The Committee is disappointed with the slow pace at which the Defense Department has moved on this research in spite of significant Congressional interest and additional funding a year ago, and the enormous potential payoff to the Defense Department. The Committee agrees with the House Armed Services Committee on the importance of this work, and directs the Secretary of Defense to initiate a five year research plan to field this technology and all its integrated components by 1996. The additional funds are intended to finance the first year of such a plan. To date, the Defense high definition research effort has focused primarily on two critical enabling technologies: displays and display processors. These technologies provide only two of the essential components of a high display system. In order to assure the availability of all the components needed to produce competitive high definition systems, the sponsored research efforts need to be expanded to include the remaining elements: image sensors with the sensitivity and resolution to capture the graphical detail required by high definition systems; integrated electronic packaging; high density storage (semiconductor, magnetic, and optical) at affordable cost; and the sysem and application software essential to the development of marketable products. Special efforts are necessary to assure that manufacturing processes are developed concurrently with product development. This will require the development of manufacturing equipment, material handling techniques and advancements in facility layout. The manufacturing processes will require sensor development as a prerequisite to an effective computer integrated manufacturing (CIM) capability. The CIM operation must bridge the component design with final system assembly and will require a major software effort. A prototype facility for integrating, testing and certifying the equipment and software is a major requirement for program success. The same facility will also provide the essential initial training and educational environment that will assure the availability of a skilled workforce. The first products that are manufactured will be available to military system designers and users for evaluation and to provide workstations for continuing application development. The Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to submit his five year plan for achieving these objectives to the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees of Congress by March 1, 1991.

MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $143,096,000, an increase of $100,000,000 as follows: $60,000,000 only for continued research in X-ray lithography as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee; $3,000,000 only for low observable paint as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee; $14,500,000 only for development of ceramic bearings to be funded in this account as opposed to Defense Production Act funding as the Committee directed a

year ago; $10,000,000 only for DARPA to support research into improving compound crystal growth technology for infrared sensitive materials, including improvements in yield and in cross sectional area through grants to at least five companies; $10,000,000 only to continue development of acoustic charge transport technology and devices; and $2,500,000 for a ceramic insertion program in materials and electronics technology as discussed in the House Armed Services Committee report. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY

The Committee recommends $326,849,000 for the Defense Nuclear Agency, a reduction of $28,217,000 from the request due to fiscal constraints and reduced number of nuclear weapons programs remaining in development after action by the House Armed Services Committee. Within these funds, $440,000 is only for operation of and upgrades for the CHROMA/FLEX glass laser system. DD Form 1414 shall show this project as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

MINIATURE DIAGNOSTIC PROTON ACCELERATOR RESEARCH

The Committee recommends $2,000,000 to continue Department of Defense research on miniature diagnostic proton accelerator research for defense and medical applications.

EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF MAJOR INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Committee recommends $175,397,000, a net decrease of $4,000,000 to the budget request. This includes an increase of $10,000,000 to continue joint armor/anti-armor research as explained earlier in this report, and a decrease of $14,000,000 for hypersonics research that was cancelled after the budget was submitted.

MICROWAVE/MILLIMETER WAVE MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUITS

The Committee recommends $106,657,000 for microwave/millimeter wave monolithic integrated circuits, an increase of $20,000,000 as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee only for increased research and development on microwave tubes. DD Form 1414 shall show $28,000,000 for microwave tube research and development as a special Congressional interest item, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

BALANCED TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $140,187,000, a decrease of $69,000,000 from the request. Of this reduction, $35,000,000 is for a classified project as explained in a classified letter accompanying this report, and the balance is due to fiscal constraints. Funds appropriated for the millimeter wave Maverick, X-Rod projectile and the DARPA Armor/Anti-Armor program must be funded at the requested level. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special

Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $22,661,000, an increase of $10,000,000 to the budget request only to accelerate insertion of the Ada computer programming language into Defense applications as explained in the automated data processing section of this report. Within this total funding line, no less than $7,500,000 is available only for Ada Language System/Navy. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

AIR DEFENSE INITIATIVE

The Committee recommends $148,000,000, a reduction of $98,920,000 due to fiscal constraints. The Committee is aware that the Department has decided to pursue development of the Airship as a part of the Air Defense Initiative. The Committee has been a strong supporter of the Airship and agrees with the Department that this technology offers significant potential to provide a cost-effective radar platform for use in locating low flying missiles and aircraft. Benefits from this type of program could extend from fleet protection to locating drug smugglers. Of the funds appropriated in this line, $45,000,000 is only for continued development of the airship and $8,000,000 is only for development of the associated radar. DD Form 1414 shall show these projects as special Congressional interest items, a decrease to which requires prior Congressional approval.

JOINT REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES

The Committee has been positively impressed with the results of multi-service testing which was completed utilizing vertical take-off and landing technology that is capable of meeting the joint operational requirements for the Close Range component of the UAV Master Plan. The Department must, however, take the requisite steps to ensure the interoperability and commonality of this demonstrated Close Range capability with the Short and Mid Range UAV systems. The Committee therefore recommends $92,099,000, an increase of $10,000,000 to the request which shall be made available for this purpose.

AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends $154,900,000, a reduction of $25,000,000 as explained in the classified annex to this report.

NATO R&D

The Committee strongly supported the need for cooperative research and development with our NATO allies every year since the program was initiated, and continues to do so. While the program has noble goals, the Department's management of it leaves much to be desired. First, the Appropriations Committees continue to be frustrated by the Department's inability or unwillingness to identify in advance how funds are to be used. NATO R&D is no more

unstable in terms of requirements than most other Defense programs, for example spare parts, whose requirements fluctuate at different points in time. Such inherent instability of requirements does not obviate the need to make a good faith forecast of program needs for the Congress. Second, the budget execution on this program is abysmal. As of July 1990 only 26 percent of the approximately $99,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1990 and even worse only 68 percent of the approximately $150,000,000 appropriated for fiscal year 1989 are obligated. Due to this huge backlog of funds and potentially high lapsing balances in this account, the Committee recommends that no funds be provided this year. No funds in any fiscal year may be used for space based radar work funded in NATO R&D. The Committee directs the Comptroller of the Defense Department to ensure that future NATO R&D budget submissions to the Congress contain adequate budget justification.

RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Committee recommends $20,000,000 of which $15,000,000 shall be a grant to the Liberty Science Center and $5,000,000 is only to establish a coal utilization center. Concerning the latter, the Committee directs the Secretary of Defense to develop a memorandum of understanding with the Department of Energy for a program to increase the utilization of coal by the Defense Department. Energy should provide technical oversight and program management concerning innovative uses of coal, and should subcontract with at least one university which possesses demonstrated technical expertise in fuel research and also has established combustion test facilities and capabilities. Defense should provide the data base of facilities for various end uses and also specifications for fuel types. Both Departments should jointly identify possible demonstration sites for future years. Areas of specific research should include: superclean coal-water mixtures for boilers, coal derived alternative fuels, combustion of various wastes with coal, and small scale combustion facilities.

ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER

The Committee recommends $5,000,000, as explained in the Environmental section of this report.

LOCKOUT DEVICES

The Committee directs the Defense Advanced Research Project Agency to report no later than May 1, 1991 on the operational feasibility of lockout devices for man-portable infantry weapons, including anti-tank and anti-aircraft weapons.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL DEF AG			
TECHNOLOGY BASE			
DEFENSE RESEARCH SCIENCES	85,238	121,538	+36,300
IN-HOUSE LABORATORY INDEPENDENT RESEARCH	2,342	2,342	---
UNIVERSITY RESEARCH INITIATIVES	98,681	158,181	+59,500
DOD GRADUATE FELLOWSHIP TRAINING	---	20,000	+20,000
ENGINEERING - TRAINING INITIATIVE	---	50,000	+50,000
SUPER CONDUCTIVE MAGNETIC ENERGY STORAGE	15,000	15,000	---
STRATEGIC TECHNOLOGY	207,749	207,749	---
TACTICAL TECHNOLGY	121,535	141,531	+19,996
HIGH PERFORMANCE COMPUTING	---	50,000	+50,000
PARTICLE BEAM TECHNOLOGY	14,500	14,500	---
INTEGRATED COMMAND AND CONTROL TECHNOLOGY	37,553	137,553	+100,000
MATERIALS AND ELECTRONICS TECHNOLOGY	43,096	143,096	+100,000
NUCLEAR MONITORING	36,626	24,626	-12,000
DEFENSE NUCLEAR AGENCY	355,066	326,849	-28,217
PRE-COMPETITIVE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	---	100,000	+100,000
TOTAL, TECHNOLOGY BASE	1,017,386	1,512,965	+495,579
ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT			
STRATEGIC DEFENSE INITIATIVE (SDI)	4,195,000	2,300,000	-1,895,000
SDI-SURVEILLANCE, ACQ, TRACKING & KILL ASSESS	(1,306,669)	(1,306,669)	---
SDI-DIRECTED ENERGY WEAPONS	(802,954)	(802,954)	---
SDI-KINETIC ENERGY WEAPONS	(1,017,681)	(1,017,681)	---
SDI-SYSTEMS AND BATTLE MANAGEMENT	(674,056)	(674,056)	---
SDI-SURVIVABILITY, LETHALITY, & KEY SPT TECH	(393,640)	(393,640)	---
SDI-GENERAL REDUCTION	---	(-1,895,000)	(-1,895,000)
THEATER TACTICAL BALLISTIC MISSILE, DEFENSE	---	250,000	+250,000
MINIATURE DIAGNOSTIC PROTON ACCELERATOR RESEARCH	---	2,000	+2,000
JOINT DOD-DOE MUNITIONS TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	8,522	8,522	---
EXPERIMENTAL EVALUATION OF MAJOR INNOVATIVE TECH	179,397	175,397	-4,000
LIGHTSAT	---	20,000	+20,000
RELOCATABLE TARGET DETECTION TECHNOLOGY PROGRAM	22,702	22,702	---
ADVANCED SUBMARINE TECHNOLOGY	---	75,000	+75,000
COMBAT VEHICLE TECHNOLOGY	---	10,000	+10,000
SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	11,191	11,191	---
MICROWAVE/MILLIMETER WAVE MONOLITHIC INTEGRATED CIRCUI	86,657	106,657	+20,000
PROTOTYPING OF ADVANCED TECH & INNOVATIVE CONCEPTS	64,242	84,242	+20,000
COMPUTER AIDED LOGISTICS SUPPORT	13,779	15,779	+2,000
BALANCED TECHNOLOGY INITIATIVE	209,187	140,187	-69,000
COOPERATIVE DOD/VA MEDICAL RESEARCH	---	20,000	+20,000
SEMICONDUCTOR MANUFACTURING TECHNOLOGY	100,000	100,000	---
CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIVE	12,661	22,661	+10,000
CONSOLIDATED DOD SOFTWARE INITIATIVE	34,572	34,572	---
COMMAND AND CONTROL RESEARCH	2,486	2,486	---
INFRARED FOCAL PLANE ARRAY	20,676	20,676	---
ADVANCED SPECIAL OPERATIONS RESEARCH, DEV AND ACQ	24,784	---	-24,784
TOTAL, ADVANCE TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT	4,985,856	3,422,072	-1,563,784
STRATEGIC PROGRAMS			
VERIFICATION TECHNOLOGY DEMONSTRATION	76,000	76,000	---
ISLAND SUN SUPPORT	84,624	84,624	---
AIR DEFENSE INITIATIVE	246,920	148,000	-98,920
PHASE I STRATEGIC DEFENSE SYSTEM (BSTS)	265,000	---	-265,000
NATIONAL MILITARY COMMAND SYSTEM-WIDE SUPPORT	12,088	12,088	---
WWMCCS SYSTEMS ENGINEER	16,952	16,952	---
MINIMUM ESSENTIAL EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK	8,240	8,240	---
WWMCCS ADP MODERNIZATION	55,115	47,474	-7,641
TOTAL, STRATEGIC PROGRAMS	764,939	393,378	-371,561
TACTICAL PROGRAMS			
PHYSICAL SECURITY EQUIPMENT	34,022	34,022	---
JOINT ROBOTICS PROGRAM	22,000	22,000	---
JOINT STANDOFF WEAPONS PROGRAM	55,448	25,048	-30,400
JOINT TACTICAL INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM (JTIDS)	66,232	66,232	---
CINC C2 INITIATIVES	1,974	1,974	---
C3 INTEROPERABILITY (JOINT TACTICAL C3 AGENCY)	46,682	46,682	---
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (JOINT TACTICAL C3 AGENCY)	6,589	6,589	---
JOINT REMOTELY PILOTED VEHICLES PROGRAM	82,099	92,099	+10,000
FORCE ENHANCEMENTS-ACTIVE	182,368	184,977	+2,609
TOTAL, TACTICAL PROGRAMS	497,414	479,623	-17,791
INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS			
LONG-HAUL COMMUNICATIONS (DCS)	20,516	20,516	---
SUPPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM	3,426	3,426	---
DMA MAPPING, CHARTING, & GEODESY PROD SYS IMPROVE	224,725	224,725	---
AIRBORNE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT PROGRAM	179,900	154,900	-25,000
DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	7,375	7,375	---
DEFENSE RECONNAISSANCE SUPPORT ACTIVITIES	45,821	30,821	-15,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAMS	1,241,499	2,008,538	+767,039
TOTAL, INTELLIGENCE & COMMUNICATIONS	1,723,262	2,450,301	+727,039
DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT			

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
INTEGRATED DIAGNOSTICS	7,520	7,520	---
NATO RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	95,781	---	-95,781
JOINT SERVICE EDUCATION AND TRAINING SYSTEMS DEV	9,689	5,000	-4,689
TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO USD(A)	17,138	17,138	---
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR PA&E	2,524	---	-2,524
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR POLICY	5,713	3,648	-2,065
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR NET ASSESSMENT	3,814	3,814	---
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR FM&P	1,635	1,635	---
TECHNICAL SUPPORT TO USD(A)--CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY	3,744	3,744	---
RAND NATIONAL DEFENSE RESEARCH INSTITUTE	20,918	18,000	-2,918
BLACK LIGHT	6,000	6,000	---
GENERAL SUPPORT TO C3I	2,269	2,269	---
FOREIGN MATERIAL ACQUISITION AND EXPLOITATION	11,095	11,095	---
GENERAL SUPPORT FOR P&L	3,281	2,698	-583
CRITICAL TECHNOLOGY ANALYSIS	4,611	3,019	-1,592
DEFENSE TECHNICAL INFORMATION CENTER	26,241	23,308	-2,933
INFORMATION ANALYSIS CENTERS	5,539	5,539	---
R&D IN SUPPORT OF DOD ENLISTMENT, TESTING AND EVAL	1,800	1,800	---
MANAGEMENT HEADQUARTERS (RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT)	17,778	17,778	---
INDUSTRIAL PREPAREDNESS	10,912	20,912	+10,000
JOINT WARGAMMING SIMULATION MGMT OFFICE	---	25,000	+25,000
AIM-9 CONSOLIDATED PROGRAM	---	30,000	+30,000
TECHNOLOGY SECURITY FUNCTIONS	2,441	2,441	---
RESEARCH PROJECTS	---	20,000	+20,000
ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER	---	5,000	+5,000
TOTAL, DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT	260,443	237,358	-23,085
EXCIMER LASER TECHNOLOGY	---	30,000	+30,000
HOT WEATHER TESTING (DESERT SHIELD)	---	20,000	+20,000
CLASSIFIED PROGRAM	---	21,000	+21,000
TOTAL, RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT TEST & EVAL DEF AG	9,249,300	8,566,697	-682,603

DEVELOPMENTAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Appropriations, 1990	$178,221,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	348,100,000
Recommended	229,767,000
Decrease	118,333,000

This appropriation funds Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense for direction and supervision of test and evaluation, for joint testing, for direction and supervision of test and evaluation, for improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the DOD major ranges and test facilities, and for technical and/or operational evaluation of foreign nations' weapons systems, equipment and technologies.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

TEST INSTRUMENTATION DEVELOPMENT

The Committee recommends $112,000,000, a reduction of $73,899,000 due to fiscal constraints. Within this amount, $83,000,000 is available for test instrumentation development. $21,000,000 is available only for a restructured DOT&E Capability Improvement Program that conforms to DOT&E's Congressional charter of program oversight: $10,000,000 of the $21,000,000 is only for continued operation of the DOT&E Coordinating Committee for Tri-Service Coordination of operational testing activities. With exe-

cution divided among the Services, the Coordinating Committee should provide the cognizant oversight of the Services' operational testing activities to ensure unity of effort. Duplication must be avoided, and the Services must make the most equitable use of available test assets to eliminate delay and waste. In this regard, the responsibilities of the Coordinating Committee should encompass such Tri-Service coordinating activities as budgetary review, reconciling and deconflicting the use of available DOD operational test assests, and reconciling competing Service plans for the acquisition of foreign materiel to support testing. $8,000,000 is only for upgrades to the climatic test facility at Eglin AFB as proposed by the House Armed Services Committee.

The Department of Defense is already sponsoring several developments of Global Positioning System user equipment. The development of unique GPS equipment for test ranges is two years late. It is unclear that the continued development and production of unique GPS items solely for test ranges is justified. The Committee is concerned that the unit costs for these unique items are high, and that new miniaturized GPS sets from other programs could satisfy the on-going test range requirements. No further funding will be provided for the production of GPS range applications equipment until the test ranges can revalidate the requirement for unique items, and a cost comparison study examines the alternative of using GPS products from other programs.

FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING

The Committee recommends $29,878,000, a reduction of $12,713,000 due to revised program requirements.

LIVE FIRE TESTING

The Committee recommends $17,974,000 on a separate funding line as recommended by the House Armed Services Committee.

DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION

The Committee recommends $69,915,000, a reduction of $49,695,000 due to fiscal constraints.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
DIRECTOR OF TEST & EVAL DEFENSE			
DEFENSEWIDE MISSION SUPPORT			
TEST INSTRUMENTATION DEVELOPMENT	185,899	112,000	-73,899
FOREIGN COMPARATIVE TESTING	42,591	29,878	-12,713
LIVE FIRE TESTING	---	17,974	+17,974
DEVELOPMENT TEST AND EVALUATION	119,610	69,915	-49,695
TOTAL, DIRECTOR OF TEST & EVAL DEFENSE	348,100	229,767	-118,333

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION, DEFENSE

Appropriations, 1990	$12,725,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	90,800,000
Recommended	15,000,000
Decrease	75,800,000

This appropriation funds activities of the Office of the Director, Operational Test and Evaluation.

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

OT&E CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The Committee recommends that no funds be provided due to adverse findings on this program by the General Accounting Office. Residual funds for a restructured capability program have been included in the Test Instrumentation Development program previously discussed.

OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION

The Committee recommends $15,000,000 a reduction of $2,000,000 from the budget request due to fiscal constraints.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

The following schedule shows the budget estimate, the recommended appropriation, and the change from the budget estimate for fiscal year 1991:

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED	CHANGE FROM REQUEST
DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION			
OT&E CAPABILITY IMPROVEMENT	73,800	---	-73,800
OPERATIONAL TEST AND EVALUATION	17,000	15,000	-2,000
TOTAL, DIRECTOR OF OPERATIONAL TEST & EVALUATION	90,800	15,000	-75,800

TITLE V

REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS

Stock Funds

Pursuant to the authority contained in the National Security Act of 1947, as amended (Title 10, United States Code, Section 2208), the Secretary of Defense has established stock funds in each of the Military Services, in the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and in the National Security Agency (NSA). Stock funds finance the procurement of material that, upon issue, become expenses of the consuming agency. The consuming agency reimburses the stock fund for the material received and those reimbursements in turn finance the replacement of the inventory.

Typical of the classes of material financed under stock funds are: clothing, medical supplies, fuels, subsistence supplies, construction supplies, electrical and electronic supplies, ordnance repair parts, aircraft and missile parts, tank and automobile supplies and general retail supplies.

STOCK FUND PURCHASES

The Committee reduced the Services' O&M appropriations by $820,000,000 for stock fund purchases of supplies and materiel because the Committee believes that the Services need to use up existing inventory before purchasing additional supplies and materiel.

STOCK FUND OBLIGATION AUTHORITY

The Committee recommends that the Department not incur obligations against the Stock Funds during fiscal year 1991 in excess of 80 percent of the gross sales from such stock funds during the fiscal year, including issues of Army and Air Force Depot Levels Reparables. This limitation excludes fuel, commissary and subsistence items. The Secretary of Defense may waive these limitations if a determination is made that additional purchases are required to support operational requirements in the interest of National Security. The Secretary of Defense must notify the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate within 15 days after such a determination is made. Since the Services' stock fund purchases have been reduced significantly, the Stock Funds obligational authority can be limited to 80 percent of gross sales.

STOCK FUNDING OF DEPOT LEVEL REPARABLES

Regarding the current Department of Defense initiative to finance reparable inventory items through stock funds, the Committee has become aware that the Army and the Air Force's planned

implementation varies from the practices used by the Navy. For instance, the Army and the Air Force plan to charge customers the full price (acquisition cost of an item plus the stock fund surcharge), whereas, the Navy charges its customers the exchange price (repair cost of an item plus the stock fund surcharge). Further, the stock funds' ownership and control over billions of dollars of reparable items at installation level will vary for the three military services. The Committee is concerned because the Services are not standardizing the financing of reparable items through the stock fund. The Committee believes that the Services' efforts to finance reparable items through the stock fund should be included in the DOD's Corporate Information Management project, which is a major DOD effort to standardize, consolidate, and improve the reporting of financial operations and reduce operational redundancies.

STOCK FUND OVERVIEW BOOK

The Committee agrees that Congressional oversight needs to be maintained for those Defense Management Review initiatives which transfer operations and commodities into the stock fund. The Committee expects increased visibility in the Stock Fund Overview book of the items recently transferred into the stock funds by Service, to include, but not limited to, the value of inventory on-hand, inapplicable inventory, repair funding, sales and material returns, cost of operations, capital budgets, surcharges, appropriation requests, cash requirements and Defense Management Review impacts.

ARMY STOCK FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$407,000,000
Committee recommendation	407,000,000
Change	0

NAVY STOCK FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$37,200,000
Committee recommendation	37,200,000
Change	0

AIR FORCE STOCK FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$1,340,200,000
Committee recommendation	1,039,900,000
Change	−300,300,000

The following adjustments are recommended to the Air Force Stock Fund:

Inventory Build	$1,039,900
"M" Account Payback	(−79,300)
Foreign Military Sales	(−61,000)
Aircraft Safety Level Requirements	(−160,000)

ALT-16/A RADAR JAMMER FOR B-52

The Committee urges the procurement and installation of an upgraded ALT-16/A radar jammer at the earliest possible date. The Committee recommends that the contract be available to a quali-

fied 8(a) contractor or small and disadvantaged business. The Air Force Stock Fund shall procure 80 units and shall use $2,800,000 of the Air Force Stock Fund obligational authority for this purpose.

DEFENSE STOCK FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$50,000,000
Committee recommendation	50,000,000
Change	0

INDUSTRIAL FUNDS

Industrial funds operate under the provisions of Section 2208, Title 10 U.S.C. These provisions authorize the Secretary of Defense to establish working capital funds for industrial-type and commercial-type activities providing common services within the Department of Defense. The Department currently has five industrial funds: Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Air Force and Defense. Functions performed by the Department's industrial fund activities include depot maintenance (ship, aircraft, combat vehicle, and other depot maintenance efforts); transportation services (airlift, sealift and traffic management); base services (real property maintenance, data services, printing and publications, communications, and other services); as well as other functions.

INDUSTRIAL FUND MANAGEMENT

The Department submitted an appropriations request for $393,800,000 in lieu of the use of passthroughs to attempt to recoup some of the operating losses sustained in prior years.

In the fiscal year 1990 House Report, the Committee expressed its concern regarding the management of the Industrial Funds. In prior years, the Industrial Funds were using passthrough of funds from the Operation and Maintenance appropriations to offset the loss of revenues. The Committee recommended that the Department consider readjusting the rates to reflect the actual cost of an item or service. The fiscal year 1991 budget request does not contain any passthrough actions. Instead, the Department is requesting direct appropriations to make up prior year losses. This is unacceptable to the Committee. The Committee recommends the readjustment of the Industrial Fund rates for fiscal year 1991. Realizing that the Department needs time to make the readjustments, the Committee recommends that only fifty percent of the Industrial Fund budget request be provided to minimize the loss of revenues.

ARMY INDUSTRIAL FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$151,100,000
Committee recommendation	75,500,000
Change	−75,600,000

NAVY INDUSTRIAL FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$238,700,000
Committee recommendation	119,350,000
Change	−119,350,000

DEFENSE INDUSTRIAL FUND

Fiscal year 1991 budget request	$4,000,000
Committee recommendation	2,000,000
Change	−2,000,000

TITLE VI

OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS

CHEMICAL AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE

Appropriations, 1990	$254,221,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	354,400,000
Recommended	289,700,000
Decrease	64,700,000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

	BUDGET REQUEST QTY	BUDGET REQUEST AMOUNT	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED QTY	COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED AMOUNT	CHANGE FROM REQUEST QTY	CHANGE FROM REQUEST AMOUNT
CHEM AGENTS AND MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEF						
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT	--	---	--	5,300	--	+5,300
PROCUREMENT	--	211,600	--	115,100	--	-96,500
OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	--	142,800	--	157,100	--	+14,300
RETROGRADE	--	---	--	12,200	--	+12,200
TOTAL, CHEM AGENTS & MUNITIONS DESTRUCTION, DEFENSE		354,400		289,700		-64,700

Program Recommended

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program for fiscal year 1991:

Committee Recommendations

OVERALL STOCKPILE DISPOSAL PROGRAM

The Committee notes that the authorizing committees of both the Senate and the House of Representatives have pointed out that the current national Chemical Stockpile Disposal Program (CSDP) is inconsistent with the recent agreement reached with the Soviet Union on the control of chemical weapons.

With respect to schedule, the current law and CSDP call for completion of the program by September 30, 1997. The Army testified this year that the earliest the program could be completed is December, 1998. The chemical agreement calls for the destruction of all but 5,000 agent tons by December 31, 2002, with fifty percent of the stockpile destroyed by the end of 1999.

In addition, the current CSDP assumes that the United States would acquire a stockpile of binary chemical weapons, consisting of the GB–2 projectile, the Bigeye bomb, and MLRS rockets. As a result of the chemical agreement, our binary stockpile will consist only of negligible numbers of GB–2's. This necessitates a reevaluation of the stockpile of unitary weapons to be retained until a

second, multilateral treaty is agreed to at some undetermined time in the future. This reevaluation, in turn, may result in a reordering of the schedule for construction of weapon destruction facilities in the United States. It would certainly be prudent to avoid operating facilities, closing them down, and then restarting them years later when the final weapons of the stockpile are destroyed.

It is clear that a major revision of the CSDP is in order. Such a revised plan has been called for by both authorization committees. The Committee directs that the revised plan also include chemical weapons and facilities not now officially part of the CSDP, as discussed under "Program Management".

Some of the Committee recommendations described below are in anticipation of a revised plan. They also reflect delays experienced in the program to date, such as the years delay in starting Operational Verificational Testing at the prototype facility on Johnston Island (JACADS). For example, the Committee has denied procurement funding for equipment for plants to be constructed after the Tooele facility. This reflects delays at JACADS as well as reduced military construction funding.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT

The Committee believes that the fragmentation of responsibility within the Executive Branch for the destruction of the chemical weapons and by-products may cause duplication of effort, inefficiency, undue costs, and compromises to safety and the environment. The Program Manager for Chemical Demilitarization (PMCD) currently has responsibility for demilitarizing only those items which were originally identified in 1986 as part of the CSDP. Not included are a host of lethal wastes from past disposal efforts, unserviceable munitions, chemically contaminated containers, chemical production facilities, subsequently located chemical munitions, sites known to contain significant concentrations of buried chemical weapons and waste, and binary weapons and components. The Committee therefore directs the Secretary of Defense to organize an overall program so that operational responsibility for all Defense Department chemical warfare destruction activities rests within a single office which shall be fully accountable for total program execution. The Secretary shall inform the Committee regarding this reorganization by February 1, 1991.

PROGRAM COSTS

Earlier this year, the General Accounting Office issued a report stating that the cost of the CSDP had doubled since 1985 ("Chemical Weapons: Obstacles to the Army's Plan to Destroy Obsolete U.S. Stockpile, May, 1990"). The increases have been caused by more stringent environmental requirements, delays in the initial operation of the first plant at Johnston Island, strong citizen opposition, and underestimates of the time required to obtain environmental permits. The Committee believes that the March, 1989 estimate of $3.9 billion is still seriously understated because the reasons cited above continue to exist. In addition, stretching out the time to complete the program, as mandated by fact of life changes in the actual schedule and as provided by the U.S.-Soviet agree-

ment, will add significantly to the cost. Finally, the costs to retain a unitary deterrent stockpile have never been incorporated into the estimate nor have other costs associated with the destruction of non-CSDP items such as those required by the agreement.

Authorization committees have directed the Secretary of Defense to provide the Congress with a new schedule for the disposal of the stockpile in accordance with the U.S.-Soviet bilateral agreement. The Committee directs the Secretary also to provide a complete life-cycle cost estimate that includes not only increased CSDP costs but also non-CSDP costs associated with the agreement. These costs shall be submitted as a part of the revised schedule and plan. Also, the Secretary shall identify cost areas associated with the program but funded outside the Department of Defense such as accommodating Soviet inspection teams and verification of compliance with the agreement.

ON-SITE CONTAINERS

The Committee questions the Army's plan to spend over $100 million to procure and use specialized chemical weapon containers, commonly referred to as on-site containers or ONC's, to move chemical munitions on base from their storage sites to the disposal facilities. This movement distance is, in most cases measured in hundreds of yards. The overall safety contribution from the use of the ONC is questionable. These containers, which will cost in excess of $160,000 each and require specialized tractors and trailers as well as the construction of highway quality roadbeds at disposal sites, are designed to meet questionable standards. In addition, the labor needed to ensure the required flow of munitions to disposal facilities using the ONC is significantly higher than movement via other conventional means such as those recently successfully employed in Germany over hundreds of miles. The increased labor requirements, plus increased site congestion, could in fact increase the likelihood of an incident caused by human error or mechanical failure.

The Army presently has underway a contract study to review the risks and economics on ONC usage compared with alternatives. Completion of this study and subsequent Army review is expected by the third quarter of fiscal year 1991. Accordingly, the Committee has denied the $16,000,000 budgeted to procure ONC's. The Committee expects the Secretary of the Army to review the final report and, if ONCs are still proposed to be procured, to certify to the Congress that the use of the ONC and associated equipment is necessary to protect the populace and environment and that no less costly alternative is sufficient.

CRYOFRACTURE

Cryofracture, in which munitions are frozen, smashed and burned, was suggested by the Army in 1986 as an alternative method to the "baseline" technology of disassembly for the destruction of chemical munitions. The Army's original enthusiasm ended last year when work on this technology was terminated. It was only through the efforts of Congress that the program was reinstat-

ed. The Committee understands that the Army has now concluded that the effort is worth continuing.

The Committee points out that the baseline approach being used at the Johnston Island disposal facility (JACADS) has not yet proven to be successful. The cost of building and operating JACADS has doubled and continues to increase. A major element of the cost growth is that far more people than were expected have been needed to operate the facility. The Committee warns the Army that the success or failure of JACADS is determined not on the basis of whether or not it works but how well it works. With Operational Verificational Testing just beginning, the answer to that question will not be known for more than a year. In the meantime, the Army must continue with cryofracture work to position itself to go forward with this approach if the situation warrants. The Army is expected to focus its attention on the areas of technological uncertainty which have been identified by independent experts. The Committee also expects the Army to proceed with process and facility design work on a cryofracture facility so that such a facility can proceed without delay if a decision is made to proceed.

The Committee recommends $5,300,000 over the budget in research and development to continue cryofracture research and design efforts.

FUNDING ADJUSTMENTS

The Committee recommendations include the following adjustments to the budgent estimate:

Procurement:	
Anniston equipment	−$59,000,000
Umatilla equipment	−10,200,000
Pine Bluff equipment	−11,300,000
Tooele ONC's	−16,000,000
Operation and maintenance:	
Retrograde	−$2,100,000
JACADS	+10,800,000
Emergency Response	+8,600,000
Training	−3,000,000

In accordance with past practices, the Committee has funded the retrograde of chemical munitions from Europe as a separate line rather than including it in operation and maintenance.

DRUG INTERDICTION AND COUNTER-DRUG ACTIVITIES, DEFENSE

Appropriations, 1990	$446,737,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	1,207,900,000
Recommended	1,009,410,000
Decrease	198,490,000

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program for fiscal year 1991:

[Dollars in thousands]

	Fiscal year 1991	Recommendation	Change
Personnel:			
Army National Guard	$55,500	$88,000	$32,500
Air National Guard	10,000	16,500	6,500
Subtotal, Personnel	65,500	104,500	39,000
O&M:			
Army	118,700	118,700	0
Navy	255,900	255,900	0
Marine Corps	3,200	3,200	0
Air Force	88,500	124,500	36,000
Defense Agencies	47,400	53,400	6,000
Army Reserve	3,800	3,800	0
Navy Reserve	1,500	1,500	0
Army National Guard	16,100	22,300	6,200
Air National Guard	4,700	7,800	3,100
Civil Air Patrol	0	1,000	1,000
Subtotal O&M	539,800	592,100	52,300
Procurement:			
Army Aircraft	10,430	10,430	0
Other Army	63,870	63,870	0
Other Navy	2,500	2,500	0
Other Air Force	326,500	112,500	−214,000
Defense Agencies	145,200	145,200	0
Nat. Guard and Res. Equip	5,000	50,000	45,000
Subtotal Procurement	553,500	384,500	−169,000
RDT&E:			
Army	3,300	3,300	0
Navy	0	0	0
Air Force	2,600	2,600	0
Defense Agencies	14,400	34,400	20,000
Subtotal RDT&E	20,300	40,300	20,000
Military construction:			
Navy	0	0	0
Air Force	28,800	0	(28,800)
Subtotal, MilCon	28,800	0	(28,800)
Undistributed	0	−183,000	−183,000
Classified Programs	0	+31,010	+31,010
LEA Support	0	40,000	40,000
Total Drug Interdiction	1,207,900	1,009,410	−198,490

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATIONS

SHORT AND LONG RANGE PLANS

The Department of Defense assumed its lead agency and detection and monitoring responsibilities without an adequate national intelligence base, a fragmented national command structure with duplicate roles and missions, questionable rules of engagement and military and intelligence assets primarily justified, developed and procured for a totally different kind of "high tech" conventional or nuclear war. However, DOD is engaged in a "low tech war" with

costly, inefficient, sophisticated "high tech assets" operating, in many cases, at the reverse low edge of their technical envelopes. In effect, the Committee questions whether there is a requirement for all the high tech gadgetry requested. Therefore, the Committee requests the Department to establish a short-range plan to validate and recertify asset requirements that would include a specific cost effective sensor mix to meet the counternarcotics threat. In addition, the Department should determine the long-term benefits in the dual mission systems it procures for national security so that if the counternarcotics war is won or the threat is reduced, the DOD would retain a capability it might not have otherwise.

FUNDING

The Committee is extremely distressed by the lack of budgetary information received from the Department in fiscal year 1991. In fact, the Committee understands that the Department is no longer using the appropriation account figures provided in the budget request—the amounts that all Congressional Defense Committees used as their base. Therefore, it is difficult to understand what base will be used for reprogrammings purposes.

While the Committee has agreed to use total funds by title as the base for reprogrammings in fiscal year 1991, it wants to put the Department on notice that starting with fiscal year 1992 the reprogramming base will be at the appropriation account level.

TIMELY RELEASE OF FUNDS

The Committee is deeply concerned about the low obligation rate of the fiscal year 1990 funds. As of March 1, 1990, only 19 percent of the funds have been obligated. As of this date, none of the $27,000,000 appropriated for C3I Communications Network had been obligated; none of the $40,000,000 in support of law enforcement had been obligated; 35 percent of the National Guard operations and none of the procurement have been obligated. The Committee understands that the Department had some difficulty in executing the fiscal year 1990 appropriation and hopes that all issues have been solved so that fiscal year 1991 appropriations can be obligated in a more timely fashion. These funds support the DOD program to help in the Nation's fight against drugs in our country. Therefore, this program should be executed as one of the DOD's highest priorities.

JUSTIFICATION MATERIAL

The Committee expects that the justification material submitted to support the fiscal year 1992 budget request to be more detailed and in line with justification material already being received for other appropriations. For example, for each Operation and Maintenance appropriation, provide a narrative description of the activities, a financial summary, a price and program exhibit, a reconciliation of increases and decreases, performance criteria and evaluation, a personnel summary, and other exhibits provided in the data books; for each Procurement appropriation, provide a P–1 exhibit, account justification book, and the staff backup book as provided for other procurement appropriations; for each Research, develop-

ment, test, and evaluation appropriation, provide an R-1 exhibit, account justification book, and staff backup books as provided for other RDT&E appropriations; and for each Military Construction appropriation, provide a C-1 exhibit, account justification and staff backup books as provided the Military Construction Subcommittee for other Military construction appropriations. For intelligence, intelligence related, and other classified programs, follow guidelines set up for other programs of that type.

NATIONAL GUARD

The Committee recommends $134,600,000 for the National Guard drug interdiction mission for fiscal year 1991. These funds are to support increased State operations, including the following additional full-time personnel: 124 AGR personnel and 64 technicians for the Army National Guard and 21 AGR personnel for the Air National Guard. These personnel are to support the Reconnaissance and Intelligence Detachment (RAID) concept, the establishment of a State intelligence network linking FORSCOM to the states, additional State Drug Interdiction Coordinators, and personnel to support the CONUSAs and National Guard Bureau. Funds to support Air National Guard radar operations and the Army National Guard's request for demand reduction and OPTEMPO, as included in the budget request, are also included in this total.

For all State programs previously approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Committee expects expeditious transfer of funds to the National Guard Bureau. Once the new programs are approved by the Office of the Secretary of Defense, these funds should also be provided the National Guard Bureau in a timely fashion.

The Committee understands that California has requested $39,500,000 to support their counternarcotics activities in fiscal year 1991 and expects their plan to be approved. In addition, the Committee supports the pilot program of the National Interagency Counternarcotics Institute and expects the Department to provide sufficient funds to continue the Institute once the program proves successful.

The Committee recommends $50,000,000 for equipment to support the programs of the National Guard Bureau. These funds are for FLIRs, search lights, communications, night vision goggles, cameras, phones, helicopter upgrades, LORAN, and color weather radar.

RESERVE FORCES

The Committee believes that the reserve forces are not being utilized to the fullest in the drug interdiction mission and expects the Department to undertake a review of this matter. In addition, the Committee expects the Department to transfer funds provided in this paragraph for the reserve components in a timely manner.

LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

The Committee recommends $40,000,000 of the funds provided in this paragraph shall be available for support to law enforcement agencies. While there has been a problem of obligating the fiscal

year 1990 funds appropriated for this purse, the Committee understands that the Department has now worked out some of the problems. In fact, the Committee believes that support to law enforcement to be a continuing program and expects the Department to work out an agreement with the law enforcement agencies to develop a procedure for transferring the funds expeditiously. The $40,000,000 referenced above is a target. Funds should not be transferred unless they are covered items. Any unneeded funds may be reprogrammed for other higher priority programs through prior approval reprogramming.

AEROSTATS

The Committee has added $36,000,000 for the Department of the Defense to operate and maintain the Aerostat program of the Customs Department. This would place these aerostats under the operational control of the Department of Defense.

In fact, the Committee believes that the Defense Department should have control over all the aerostats used in drug interdiction. In this regard, the Committee recommends that the Department study whether management control of these aerostats should be given to the Air Force and whether they should be integrated into the NORAD's air defense system. This would allow the Air Force to set standardized procurement, operational, and maintenance requirements and would provide a basis for accomplishing two national goals with one system (i.e., counternarcotics and air sovereignty), at little, if any, additional cost.

In addition, before any additional aerostats are procured, the Committee expects the Department to do comparative studies on the operational and cost effectiveness of these aerostats.

OVER-THE-HORIZON BACKSCATTER RADAR (OTH–B)

The Committee recommends no funding for the OTH–B radar, a reduction of $214,000,000 for the budget request. The Committee also directs that all future requests for OTH–B funding be placed in the Other Procurement, Air Force appropriation account. This program is further addressed in the Procurement section of this report.

OVER-THE-HORIZON TEST FACILITY

The Committee recommends $6,000,000 to fund modifications to the existing Over-the-Horizon Radar test bed. The funds should be used to reorient the transmitter site as well as provide for the necessary changes to enable the radar to provide broad area coverage of the southwest sector of the United States.

The Committee believes that for a minimal investment a significant capability can be acquired in the near term to aid the air surveillance mission in the drug interdiction effort. The Committee does not view this system as an alternative to the OTH–B radar, but rather a complement. If and when the OTH–B radar plays an operational role in the drug interdiction effort, the experience gained by use of the Over-the-Horizon test bed will prove to be invaluable. Accordingly, the Committee encourages the Defense De-

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partment to budget for the Over-the-Horizon test bed in fiscal year 1992 and beyond.

FLYING HOURS/STEAMING DAYS

The fiscal year 1991 request includes $227,200,000 for flying hours and steaming days, which is an increase of 25 percent over the fiscal year 1990 estimate of $181,400,000. The Committee questions whether the services can fully provide this amount of OPTEMPO in addition to their normal operating time. Since the services' OPTEMPO budget request for fiscal year 1991 is at the 1990 level, the Committee is concerned whether the OPTEMPO requested in this account is truly in support of counternarcotics activities. The Department should reevaluate its OPTEMPO requirements prior to submission of the fiscal year 1992 budget request to make sure funds requested are truly needed and are not duplicative of OPTEMPO funds in the Operation and Maintenance requests.

CARGO CONTAINERS

The Committee is aware of a need for a system or systems that allow for the rapid, reliable, and cost effective identification of illegal drugs increasingly being shipped in cargo containers, as part of the Department's efforts in drug interdiction. Currently, such cargoes are either going uninspected, or are being examined manually in a way that is manpower intensive and expensive for the Department. It also creates delays in handling of legitimate cargo.

The Committee is also aware that recent developments in high-speed microprocessors and sophisticated analytical software have allowed dramatic results in the use of advanced technologies to efficiently inspect cargo containers. Accordingly, the Committee directs the Department, in coordination with the Customs Service, to develop a comprehensive plan for developing prototype technology.

While this plan should consider various technologies, the following should be pursued:

(a) A demonstration of the Neutron Generator and Fast Neutron Activation Analysis technology in a major U.S. container port with a highly automated, modern internodal freight yard to begin in 1991.

(b) A demonstration of the ability of the Neutron Elastic Scatter technology, including prototype system development in 1991.

Also, in developing this plan, the Department should provide $5,000,000 to the United States Customs Service out of the funds provided to support Law Enforcement Agencies in order for them to evaluate and field prototype the systems submitted under their Request for Proposal.

The plan shall be submitted to the Committee no later than April 1, 1991. The Department of Defense will provide overall administration of the prototype systems, with the Customs Service providing technical assistance and operators. To further this vital program the Committee recommends a funding level of $20 million for fiscal year 1991.

ARMORED WHEELED VEHICLES

The Committee understands that there may be a need for armored wheeled vehicles for use by our military and the Drug Enforcement Agency. Therefore, the Committees request the Department to make 12 armored wheeled vehicles available to the National Guard Bureau. These vehicles will be used for surveillance of drug entry points, searches of marijuana fields, interdiction of drug drop off points and patrol of border areas. The Army National Guard will assign three vehicles each to the states of Oregon, California, Florida, and New Mexico to test the concept of the value of armored wheeled vehicles in the drug interdiction mission and report its findings to the Committee by April 1, 1991. The Committee supports this test and directs the Department to cooperate with the Army National Guard. The Committee is adamant that this test should not impact negatively on Operation Desert Shield.

C–130 AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING AIRCRAFT

The Committee understands that the Marine Corps C–130 Airborne Early Warning (AEW) aircraft may be an effective platform in the drug interdiction mission. In fact, a dedicated fleet of retrofit C–130 AEW platforms may be able to free up other more expensive platforms for deployment in their more traditional peacetime and emergency military roles. Therefore, the Committee requests the Department to consider using the C–130 AEW aircraft as an element of our long term drug surveillance force structure. If the review is favorable, then the Department should request the required funds for this program in future budget requests.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

Appropriation, 1990	$96,800,000
New obligational authority, 1991	
Estimate	99,500,000
Recommended	99,500,000
Change	0

PROGRAM RECOMMENDED

The total amount recommended in the bill will provide the following program for fiscal year 1991:

[Dollars in thousands]

Operation and maintenance	$98,519,000
Procurement	$981,000
Total	99,500,000

TITLE VII

RELATED AGENCIES

Intelligence Community Staff

Appropriations, 1990	$28,032,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	28,900,000
Recommended	28,900,000
Change	0

The Intelligence Community Staff (ICS) provides the Director of Central Intelligence (DCI) with staff assistance to carry out his intelligence community responsibilities. Specifically, the Staff supports the DCI in the execution of his responsibilities to develop, review, and approve the budget for the National Foreign Intelligence Program, to evaluate the performance of foreign intelligence activities, and to develop issues, goals, and other required guidance for the intelligence community.

The fiscal year 1991 budget request for the Intelligence Community Staff totals $28,900,000. For fiscal year 1991 the Committee recommends an appropriation of $28,900,000, the budget request.

Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund

Appropriations, 1990	$154,900,000
New obligational authority, 1991:	
Estimate	164,600,000
Recommended	164,600,000
Change	0

The Committee recommends $164,600,000, the budget request, for the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) Retirement and Disability System Fund. The CIA Retirement Act of 1964 for Certain Employees (P.L. 88-643) authorized the establishment of a CIA Retirement and Disability System for a limited number of CIA employees, and authorized the establishment and maintenance of a Fund from which benefits would be paid to qualified beneficiaries. The fiscal year 1991 request is $9,700,000 above the fiscal year 1990 appropriation of $154,900,000.

TITLE VIII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

The accompanying bill includes 95 general provisions. Most of these provisions were included in the Department of Defense Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1990 and many have been included in the Defense Appropriations Act for a number of years. Of the general provisions contained in the annual Appropriations Act for fiscal year 1990, 49 have been deleted and 25 new provisions have been added to the bill for fiscal year 1991.

Heating Facilities in Europe

Language was included in last year's Act which directed that conversions scheduled for Kaiserslautern West, Kaiserslautern East, Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center, and Ramstein Air Base be held in abeyance until the Secretary of the Air Force has considered their conversion to third-party cogeneration systems using United States-produced anthracite coal at Kaiserslautern Military Community.

The Committee is aware that the Department of the Air Force, along with the General Accounting Office, has been working diligently to issue a Request for Proposal (RFP) for the heating plant modernization at KMC and expects that any RFP issued must allow the United States anthracite and bituminous coal industries an opportunity to participate using a third-party cogeneration system.

While there appears to be obstacles with the German government in issuing this RFP, the Committee is adamant that no United States funds shall be used to convert any systems in KMC unless the RFP is issued and evaluated in accordance with section 8008(c).

Buy American

Anchor Chains.—The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits the purchase of certain shipboard anchor and mooring chains outside the United States. However, the Committee recommends amending the section to conform with the authorizing legislation of the House Armed Services Committee.

Night Vision Image Intensifier Tubes.—The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits the procurement of second or third generation night vision intensifier tubes and devices manufactured outside the United States or Canada. This restriction can be waived on a case-by-case basis when adequate domestic supplies are not available.

Multibeam Sonar Systems.—The Committee recommends, as requested in the budget, to delete the provision which prohibits the procurement of Multibeam Sonar Systems offshore. However, the Committee remains concerned about limitations placed on United States industries which precludes them from competing in world markets and directs the Department to continue to abide by the intent of this provision.

Circuit Breakers.—The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits the purchase of certain circuit breakers outside the United States. However, the Committee recommends amending the section to conform with the authorizing legislation of the House Armed Services Committee.

Titanium Sponge.—The Committee recommends that domestic suppliers be allowed to compete for any acquisition of titanium sponge for the National Defense Stockpile.

Waivers to Buy American Legislation.—The Committee recommends that the Department of Defense consider the requirements of our Defense Industrial Base and to exercise extreme caution before requesting or granting waivers to Buy American legislation.

Transfer of Funds

The Department of Defense Appropriations Act has for a number of years contained a provision allowing for the transfer of funds between the various appropriation accounts. Section 8006 of the accompanying bill continues this provision in fiscal year 1991.

Prior to 1972, the transfer of funds was restricted to appropriations in the Act. Between 1972 and 1978 the provision was changed so that transfers were permitted from any funds available to the Department of Defense. In fiscal year 1979, the Congress reverted to the original language by reinserting the words "in this Act." This was done because the Department had been using this provision to give new life to funds about to expire and initiate development and procurement programs, contrary to the intent of Congress.

For the past twelve years, the budget has proposed that the words "in this Act" be deleted. The Committee recommends again this year that the words "in this Act" be retained in order to maintain discipline in budget execution and avoid the abuses of the past.

The Committee recommends $3,000,000,000 as proposed in the budget, as the ceiling on total transfers.

Special Access Reprogramming

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which requires a notification reprogramming before a special access program can be initiated.

Multiyear Procurement Contracts

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits funds to execute a multiyear contract which employs any economic order quantity procurement or which includes a funded contingent liability in excess of $20,000,000

unless the Armed Services and Appropriations Committees are notified in advance. The provision specifically states no funds shall be available to initiate multiyear procurement contracts for any systems or component thereof if the value exceeds $500,000,000 unless specifically provided herein. The Committee supports the following programs for multiyear procurement: Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles; UH-60 Black Hawk Helicopter (36 per year); MK 45 Gun Mounts and MK 6 Ammunition Hoists; Avenger; and Global Positioning System.

Reserve/Guard Technicians

The Committee recommends repeating and amending this section which places a floor on military (civilian) technicians and a ceiling of AGRs. For further details, see the write-up on this subject in the "Guard and Reserve Forces" section of the report.

Civilian Personnel Ceilings

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits funds to impose civilian personnel ceilings on DOD activities.

Floating Storage for Petroleum and Petroleum Products

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits the Department of Defense from using foreign tankers as floating storage for petroleum and petroleum products.

Most Efficient Organizational Analysis

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which requires a most efficient and cost-effective organizational analysis before contracting out a DOD activity employing ten or more employees, except for nonprofit agencies for the blind and other severely handicapped individuals.

120mm Mortar

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits funds to procure 120mm mortar or 120mm mortar ammunition outside the United States, except for the Army's Ninth Infantry Division (Motorized).

C-E Depot Maintenance

The Committee does not agree to delete language which restricts funds for Army communications-electronics depots.

Supercomputers

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits funds to purchase any supercomputers not manufactured in the United States unless certain requirements are met.

Programs, Projects and Activities

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which defines PPA for purposes of sequester.

Reserve Component Automation System (RCAS)

The Committee has amended the general provision to update the funding to reflect the Army's current budget request for fiscal year 1991 and to delete legislation on procurement of interim computers.

Fixed Price Contracts

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which places restrictions on fixed price RDT&E contracts.

Technician/Medical Personnel Reprogramming

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which permits the transfer of prior year funds to O&M to cover any amounts sequestered for pay of military technicians and medical personnel.

Interport Differential

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which prohibits paying an interport differential for overhaul contracts on the west coast.

Advanced Tactical Aircraft

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which places restrictions on the LHX, the ATA, and the ATF.

Coast Guard

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which provides funds for the Coast Guard. The Committee has included a total of $300,000,000 to be provided from the Department of Defense to the U.S. Coast Guard. This funding is in the form of $289,000,000 for operating expenses, including $40,000,000 for Operation Desert Shield; and $5,000,000 for construction of Coast Guard family quarters at the following sites: Astoria, Oregon (30 units), and Seattle, Washington (20 units); and $6,000,000 for AN/SQQ-T1 trainers.

The Committee provided $16,000,000 for procurement of AN/SQQ-T1 on-board trainers in the National Guard and Reserve Equipment appropriation. Six of these trainers at a cost of $6,000,000 are to be procured as modified AN/SQQ-T1 antisubmarine warfare trainers for the Coast Guard's 378 foot cutters and transferred to the United States Coast Guard.

Pan Carbon Fiber

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which requires 50 percent of PAN carbon fibers be pro-

cured domestically by 1992. In addition, the Committee recommends that the Department plan to utilize 100 percent of PAN carbon fibers on all new weapon systems.

Consulting Services

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which reduces funds to reflect savings from the decreased uses of consulting services. The fiscal year 1991 reduction is $180,000,000. However, this section was amended to exempt the Reserve components from this reduction.

Navy Personnel

Last year a general provision was included which restricted funds on personnel activities in Washington, D.C. The Committee recommends amending this section to prohibit certain Naval Automatic Data Processing (ADP) and personnel command and field activity consolidations, transfers or personnel reductions in the greater New Orleans area and surrounding southeast Louisiana. This general provision is a revision to similar bill and report language approved in the Fiscal Year 1990 Defense Appropriations Conference Report.

Funds are prohibited in this Bill from being used by the Department of Defense or Navy for implementing ADP or Information Technology Facility (ITF) consolidation or closure plans or other personnel transfers or reductions that effect or impact the Naval Regional Data Automation Center (NARDAC) or other Naval personnel commands, data processing or personnel functions or missions in southeast Louisiana. This prohibition on funding only remains in effect until 60 days after DOD submits a report, including complete analysis by GAO, to the Committees on Appropriations of the House and Senate, justifying any transfers, personnel reductions or automatic data processing consolidations.

The Committee supports DOD and Naval efforts to consolidate ADP missions and functions. The Navy Plan of March 9, 1990 for Consolidation of Information Technology Facilities, presented to the OSD Comptroller, identifies some potential efficiencies and budget savings which could be most beneficial. However, the Committee is concerned that the March 9, 1990 plan and subsequent justification studies and implementation plans for these ADP consolidations may not be taking all economic factors, and possible sites for consolidating ITFs, into consideration. In some instances, the March 9, 1990 plan recommends transferring existing ADP equipment to different (consolidated) sites that currently do not have the space to accomodate the equipment. After new space is acquired, the plan then recommends buying new space saving equipment. Current plans do not seem to consider other critical factors such as availability of qualified labor (such as data processors), labor costs, or the impact of proposed consolidation sites on the individual servicemen or military employee. In addition, the Committee remains concerned that some proposed consolidation sites for ITFs would continue to centralize more personnel and command functions in the Washington, D.C. area, or locations where the Navy presence is already heavy and that already suffer

from housing and labor shortages. All of the above factors (such as labor, new space and equipment requirements, cost factors) should be addressed in DOD, Navy and GAO justification studies, implementation plans or analysis.

The Committee is adamant and directs that the Navy and DOD justification studies for consolidating ADP or ITF commands or field activities include detailed and comparative economic analysis of existing ADP or ITF commands or sites as well as currently proposed consolidation sites. The Committee maintains its special interest in personnel activities in the southeast Louisiana and Washington, D.C. areas and directs the Navy to notify the Committee of any proposed personnel reductions or transfers impacting detailing, placement and other personnel commands and activities in the greater New Orleans area and surrounding southeast Louisiana.

B-1B ALQ-161A

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which restricts funds for the B-1B's ALQ-161A CORE program.

M1 Garand Rifles/M1 Carbines

The Committee understands that the Department of Defense, in conjunction with the Director of Civilian Marksmanship, has reviewed the M1 Garand rifles/M1 Carbines. The proposal is to retain 291,768 (20,384 serviceable and 271,387 unserviceable) M1 Garand rifles/M1 Carbines and demilitarize and dispose of 310,784 unserviceable M1 Garand rifles/M1 Carbines. Therefore, the Committee has amended section 8056 to allow the demilitarization and disposal of these 310,784 unserviceable M1s.

The Committee encourages the Department to make sufficient M1s available to support the Director of Civilian Marksmanship Program and to loan or sell to various military associated organizations for use as ceremonial rifles.

For the M1s that are approved for disposal, the Committee directs that they be destroyed to the point that no remaining scrap in its present form can be used, in any fashion, in the production and/or repair of a firearm.

Bonus—Nurse Anesthetists

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which provides for the payment of bonuses to nurse anesthetists.

Empress

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which restricts funds to carry out the Navy's Electromagnetic Pulse Environment Simulator for Ships in the Chesapeake Bay area.

Pay Absorptions

The Committee does not agree to the budget proposal to delete language which requires that the costs of the fiscal year 1991 pay

raise above that proposed in the budget be absorbed within funds provided in this Act.

Foreign Currency Fluctuations

The Committee does not agree to a new section requested in the budget concerning foreign currency fluctuations.

Reserve/Guard Force Structure

A new general provision (section 8077) is proposed which places restrictions on the force structure and end strength levels of the reserve components. For further details, see the write-up on this subject in the "Guard and Reserve Forces" section of this report.

Apollo Nuclear Fuel Facility

For years, the Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC) at the Nuclear Fuel Facility, Apollo, Pennsylvania, has prepared nuclear fuel for Government programs, such as ship propulsion, Shippingport demonstration nuclear reactor, small power plants for remote applications, and highly-enriched uranium scrap recovery. Government contracts represented approximately 45 percent of the company's total business.

Since cessation of nuclear fuel production activities in 1982, the company has embarked upon an orderly program of remediating the site and has expended $12,000,000 to date in these efforts.

The $30,000,000 transferred to the Department of Energy represents the government's share, or 45 percent, of the required costs for total site decommissioning and restoration costs. These funds are available until expended and cannot be used for any other purpose.

The Committee expects that private industry will provide their share, or 55 percent, of the costs. Any and all remediation efforts should be supervised and controlled by the Department of Energy.

Depleted Uranium

A new general provision (section 8085) is proposed which establishes a stockpile for depleted uranium. Funds for this purpose are to be derived from the National Defense Stockpile Transaction Fund.

Depleted uranium occurs as a by-product of the Department of Energy enrichment process. Consequently, DOE has in inventory, at enrichment sites, an excessive quantity of UF6, depleted uranium in the form of uranium hexafluoride. Conversion of this UF6 inventory for the purpose of establishing a national stockpile of depleted uranium metal provides DOE with a cost-effective means of reducing inventories as well as addressing the ever present environmental issues that ultimately requires conversion to reduce accumulated waste products. In addition, the Army has recommended the creation of such a stockpile.

Therefore, the general provision requires that the President acquire from domestic sources not less than thirty-six million pounds of depleted uranium metal beginning in fiscal year 1991.

Rescissions

The Committee has included a general provision (section 8092) which rescinds $1,557,059,000 of funds previously appropriated to the Department of Defense. Please refer to the House of Representatives Reporting Requirements section of this report for a listing of programs and activities affected.

Ground Wave Emergency Network

A new general provision (section 8093) is proposed which denies the obligation or expenditure of funds for the Ground Wave Emergency Network until an independent study of the health and environmental impact of the system has been completed, the study has been submitted to the Congressional Defense Committees and a period of fifteen days has elapsed after the report is received.

National Commission on Defense and National Security

The events of the last year affirm the wisdom of our post World War II national security policies. Those policies succeeded because of broad, bipartisan consensus that was forged not out of thin air, but over the period of the late 1940s. But recent events, from the peaceful revolution in Eastern Europe to the current danger in the Persian Gulf, clearly demonstrate the need for a new basis for U.S. security and defense strategy for the 1990s and beyond.

While there is agreement on the need for a new security strategy, there is not as yet a consensus as to what that strategy should be and what policies are needed to implement it. Implications concerning the stability of emerging states in Europe are being debated. There is also considerable uncertainty in the direction of other regions in the world. The events unfolding in the Persian Gulf are but one example. How well the developing world responds to nurturing democracy and economic growth in the lesser developed world will be at least as important as how Eastern Europe fares. The potential for conflict will remain high as prejudice, nationalism and competition for resources continue to raise their ugly heads.

Developing a new national security policy to deal with the 21st century will not be an easy task. But the Committee is convinced that the process can be improved if we can call on the full range of human resources we possess, both inside and outside government, to meet the challenge. It will also be important to establish a bipartisan dialogue if such a policy is to take permanent root. The ad hoc individual strategy posturing we are beginning to witness will only hinder the process unless there is a mechanism to integrate varied points of view.

For these reasons the Committee believes that a National Commission on Defense and National Security can play a constructive role in achieving a consensus for the future. The task of the Commission will not be to make final policy decisions. That must remain the responsibility of the executive and legislative branches of the federal government. The Commission could provide an impetus for debate and a mechanism by which the issues could be presented away from the everyday considerations of politics.

Recognizing that recent revolutionary world events require a fundamental reassessment of the defense and national security policies of the United States, the Commission is tasked to analyze and make recommendations to the President and Congress both for the short term and the long term.

The Commission will be composed of ten members, none of whom are currently holding office in the federal government. Three members would be appointed by the President, including the Chairman. Three will be appointed by the Speaker and two by the Senate majority leader. One each will be appointed by the House and Senate minority leaders. The Commission will issue an initial report within six months after its creation, and will submit annual reports for a period of five years. While efforts to reach consensus will be made, minority and dissenting views would be permitted to assure that all viewpoints are presented.

The Commission will work closely with appropriate federal agencies, will be empowered to hold hearings, and will be expected to consult with allies and other participants in the world theater.

DEFINITION OF PROGRAM, PROJECT, AND ACTIVITY

For purposes of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 (Public Law 99-177) as amended by the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987 (Public Law 100-119), the following information provides the definition of the term "program, project, and activity" for appropriations contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act. The term "program, project, and activity" shall include the most specific level of budget items identified in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 1991, the accompanying House and Senate Committee reports the conference report and accompanying joint explanatory statement of the managers of the Committee on Conference, the related classified annexes, and the P-1 and R-1 budget justification documents as subsequently modified by Congressional action.

In carrying out any Presidential sequestration, the Department of Defense and agencies shall conform to the definition for "program, project, and activity" set forth above with the following exception:

For the Military Personnel and the Operation and Maintenance accounts, the term "program, project, and activity" is defined as the appropriations accounts contained in the Department of Defense Appropriations Act.

The Department and agencies should carry forth the Presidential sequestration order in a manner that would not adversely affect or alter Congressional policies and priorities established for the Department of Defense and the related agencies and no program, project, and activity should be eliminated or be reduced to a level of funding which would adversely affect the Department's ability to effectively continue any program, project and activity.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES REPORT REQUIREMENTS

The following items are included in accordance with various requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives:

CHANGES IN APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAW

Pursuant to Clause 3 of Rule XXI of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted describing the effect of provisions which directly or indirectly change the application of existing law.

Language is included in various parts of the bill to continue ongoing activities which require annual authorization or additional legislation, which to date has not been enacted.

The bill includes a number of provisions which place limitations on the use of funds in the bill or change existing limitations and which might, under some circumstances, be construed as changing the application of existing law.

The bill includes a number of provisions, which have been virtually unchanged for many years, that are technically considered "legislation."

The bill provides that appropriations shall remain available for more than one year for some programs for which the basic authorizing legislation does not presently authorize such extended availability.

In various places in the bill, the Committee has earmarked funds within appropriation accounts in order to fund specific programs.

The bill includes a number of provisions which make portions of the appropriations subject to enactment of authorizing legislation.

Those changes in the fiscal year 1991 bill, which might be interpreted as changing existing law, are as follows:

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Navy" to earmark $2,000,000 for the Cabot/Dedalo Museum Foundation.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Marine Corps" to prohibit the contracting out of positions at Cherry Point Marine Corps Air Station in North Carolina until a review has been conducted by the General Accounting Office.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Air Force" to earmark funds for the Logistics Modernization System.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies", "Procurement, Defense Agencies", and "Research, development, test, and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for the Special Operations Command.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" which provides $96,000,000 to the Department of Commerce for economic adjustment aid and $100,000,000 to provide transition assistance for eligible employees, part of which will be transferred to the Department of Labor.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" which directs that any unspecified civilian personnel reduction will be applied on an equal basis to all defense agencies, including the Office of the Secretary of Defense and the Washington Headquarters Services.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" which states the Special Operations Command shall not be included in unspecified civilian personnel reductions.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" which provides $10,000,000 in impact aid to school districts that serve defense dependents that are unable to provide a minimum level of education.

Language has been added to "Operation and maintenance, Defense Agencies" which directs the transfer of $912,000 to the Library of Congress.

Language has been added to "Environmental Restoration, Defense" providing that the additional $854,000,000 shall not be obligated until September 1, 1991, and complies with section 202(b) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Reaffirmation Act of 1987.

Language has been added to "Environmental Restoration, Defense" to allow the transfer of funds back into this appropriation and makes them available for the same purposes and the same time period as this appropriation.

Language has been added to "Aircraft procurement, Army" which offsets section 133 of Public Law 101-189 concerning the AHIP program.

Language has been added to "Other procurement, Army" which restricts the obligation of funds for the Family of Medium Tactical Vehicles Program.

Language has been added to "Other Procurement, Army" which earmark funds for the Mobile Subscriber Equipment Program.

Language has been added to "Weapons procurement, Navy" to allow use of this appropriation for other ordnance and ammunition.

Language has been added to "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" which restricts funds for the aircraft carrier service life extension program.

Language has been added to "Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy" and "Other Procurement, Navy" which earmarks funds for the Advanced Video Processor units and associated display heads.

Language has been added to "Other procurement, Navy" to earmark funds for the procurement of sonobuoys.

Language has been added to "Defense Production Act Purchases" to extend the availability of funds until expended, requires a Presidential determination in accordance with the Defense Production Act, and requires notification to the Committee on any new start.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Army" to earmark funds for the Vectored Thrust Combat Agility Demonstration flight test program.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Navy" to earmark and restrict funds for research and development programs at the National Center for Physical Acoustics.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Navy" to earmark funds to establish a consortium for advanced shipbuilding designs and materials with Naval Technologies Incorporated.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Navy" to earmark funds for the Skipper Missile Enhancement Program.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Navy" to earmark funds for the Sea Lance weapons system.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Air Force" to earmark funds for the National Center for Manufacturing Sciences.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Air Force" to earmark funds for the development of coal based fuels.

Language in "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies has been amended to earmark funds only for a facility to enable collaborative research and training of DOD military medical personnal in spinal injuries.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for miniature diagnostic proton accelerator research.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for the Extended Range Interceptor missile.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds to establish a coal utilization center.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds to establish a materials research center.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds to establish an Experimental Program to Stimulate Competitive Research.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds to establish an Institute for Advanced Science and Technology.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for the Advanced Manufacturing Institute.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for the Liberty Science Center.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for a facility at Drake University.

Language has been added to "Research, development, test and evaluation, Defense Agencies" to earmark funds for the Center for Advanced Information and Resource Management Studies.

Language has been added to "Drug Interdiction' and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" to provide a lump sum for transfer to other accounts.

Language has been added to "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" to earmark funds for the National Drug Intelligence Center.

Language has been added to "Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense" to earmark funds for the National Foreign Intelligence Program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 8002 has been amended to delete the proviso which placed restrictions on the amount of pay for foreign national personnel.

Section 8004 has been amended to add the Defense Department's Education System as a program which may obligate more than 20 percent during the last two months of the fiscal year.

Section 8008 has been amended to continue the last year's requirement that any heating plant conversions in the Kaiserslautern Military Community be held in abeyance until the Secretary of the Air Force has considered their conversion to third-party cogeneration systems using United States-produced anthracite coal.

Section 8013 on multiyear procurement has been amended to add the programs for which multiyear procurement have been approved.

Section 8015 has been amended to preclude the conversion of technician positions to active duty positions as well as to active Guard or Reserve positions.

Section 8024 has been amended to extend the Army College Fund.

Section 8029 has been amended to change to total life cycle cost of the Composite Health Care System contract.

Section 8033 has been amended to delete the proviso which had exempted CHAMPUS Reform Initiate contracts and subcontracts from taxes in Hawaii.

Section 8036 has been amended to update the funding level and to delete subsections on procurement of interim computers.

Section 8040 has amended the prohibition on purchasing certain shipboard anchor and mooring chain outside the United States to conform with language in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Bill 1991.

Section 8044 has been amended to provide funds for Coast Guard Operating Expenses, family housing and ASW trainers.

Section 8047 has been amended to exempt the reserve components from the consulting services general reduction and to eliminate a reporting requirement.

Section 8049 has been amended to update and continue last year's provision concerning environmental clean-up at Hamilton Air Force Base, California.

Section 8050 has been amended to prohibit certain ADP and personnel consolidations or reductions in the greater New Orleans and southeast Louisiana until 60 days after DOD submits a report on future plans.

Section 8052 has been amended to delete the proviso which restricted funds for the advanced radar warning receiver for the B–1B.

Section 8056 has been amended to allow the demilitarization and disposal of certain unserviceable M1 rifles.

Section 8063 has been amended to transfer funds among various prior year shipbuilding programs.

Section 8065 has been amended to raise the ceiling on funds available for a chiropractic health care demonstration project.

Section 8068 has been amended to delete the subsections which placed reductions on funds for civilian and military personnel.

Section 8069 has been amended to allow appropriated funds to be used for the care and feeding of the animals covered by the DoD contract with Louisiana State Univerity.

Section 8070 has been amended to prohibit the Secretary of the Army from proceeding with the bone trauma research at the Letterman Army Institute until he/she certifies that the compound to the used in the experiments will provide significant medical results.

Section 8071 has amended the prohibition on procuring air circuit breakers outside the United States to conform with language in the House-passed National Defense Authorization Bill, 1991.

Section 8072 has been added to change the management of the "M" and Surplus Fund Accounts.

Section 8073 has been added to require the Secretary of Defense to submit a complete review of installations selected for base closure or realignment.

Section 8074 has been added that prohibits the transfer of truck maintenance and/or artillery maintenance functions from Letterkenny Army Depot.

Section 8075 has been added that limits the funds for relocation of an organization, activity or function into or within the National Capital Region.

Section 8076 has been added that allows the Department to purchase only two-thirds of the liquid gas requirements at Anderson Air Force Base from in-house sources.

Section 8077 has been added which places restrictions on the force structure and end strength levels of the reserve components.

Section 8078 has been added which provides authority for reservists and guardsmen to use military leave, annual leave, or other appropriate leave to provide assistance to civil authorities in law enforcement, the protection or savings of life or property, or the prevention of injury.

Section 8079 has been added which prohibits any new A–76 cost studies and terminates ongoing cost studies if they cannot be completed within 24 months for a single function and 48 months for a multi-function.

Section 8080 has been added which prohibits the use of any funds appropriated in this Act to begin closing a military treatment facility.

Section 8081 has been added which transfers funds to the Department of Energy for remediating the Apollo Nuclear Fuel Facility.

Section 8082 has been added which prohibits the use of any funds appropriated in this Act for the American Forces Information Service from being used for any national or international political or psychological activities.

Section 8083 has been added which prohibits the use of any funds appropriated in this Act for the recruitment or enrollment of a new student or class of students at the Uniformed Services University of the Health Sciences after September 30, 1991.

Section 8084 has been added on use of the Ada computer programming language.

Section 8085 has been added which requires that the President acquire from domestic sources not less than 36 million pounds of depleted uranium metal beginning in fiscal year 1991.

Section 8086 has been added which prohibits the use of any funds appropriated in this Act to pay for more than 95,000 permanent change of station moves of military personnel to Europe.

Section 8087 has been added which prohibits the use of appropriated funds for the training of military psychologists to prescribe psychoactive drugs.

Section 8088 has been added which prohibits the reduction of military and civilian employees of the services and reserve components at any military medical facility below the total level maintained in fiscal year 1990.

Section 8089 has been added that provides funds for a parliamentary building in the Solomon Islands.

Section 8090 has been added that waives title 10 for the transfer of USS Turner Joy to the Bremerton Historic Ships Association.

Section 8091 has been added which directs that fiscal year 1989 V–22 funding be made available for obligations.

Section 8092 has been added which rescinds $1,557,059,000 of Department of Defense funds.

Section 8093 has been added which places restrictions on the Ground Wave Emergency Network system.

Section 8094 has been added which establishes a National Commission on Defense and National Security.

Section 8095 has been added that calls on Japan to assume all costs, excluding military personnel costs, of U.S. forces in Japan.

Rescissions of Funds

Pursuant to clause 1(b), Rule X of the rules of the House of Representatives, the following rescissions of funds are provided in Section 8092 of the accompanying bill:

Aircraft Procurement, Army, 1990/1992:	
AHIP	$1,600,000
AH–64 Mods	6,100,000
ASE	9,200,000
Grisly Hunter	9,898,000
Total	26,798,000
Missile Procurement, Army, 1990/1992:	
ADATS	140,146,000
ADATS (Adv. Proc)	31,700,000
PATRIOT	92,400,000
Total	264,246,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 1989/1991:	
M–1	45,808,000
Total	45,808,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army, 1990/1992:	
BFVS Series Mod	15,000,000

BFVS	28,000,000
Total	43,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 1989/1991:	
RDX Facility	72,000,000
Total	72,000,000
Procurement of Ammunition, Army, 1990/1992:	
GB-2 Chemical Projectile	18,000,000
Total	18,000,000
Other Procurement, Army, 1989/1991:	
SCOTT	24,100,000
Total	24,100,000
Other Procurement, Army, 1990/1992:	
Night Vision Devices	7,900,000
Installation of Mod Equipment	11,000,000
Total	18,900,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy, 1989/1991:	
EC-130 Series	10,600,000
Total	10,600,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy, 1990/1992:	
RAM	88,205,000
Total	88,205,000
Other Procurement, Navy, 1989/1991:	
TSEC/KYV-5	9,400,000
Total	9,400,000
Other Procurement, Navy, 1990/1992:	
Other Pumps	1,800,000
Other Ship Trg. Equip	4,000,000
Navy Tactical Data System	20,300,000
TSEC/KY 711/72	4,000,000
CARTS & CADS	1,700,000
Ind. Depot Maint. Equip	13,000,000
Spares and Repair	12,000,000
Total	56,800,000
Procurement, Marine Corps, 1989/1991:	
Dragon	7,000,000
Total	7,000,000
Procurement, Marine Corps, 1990/1992:	
M-1 Tank (AP)	80,300,000
Total	80,300,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 1989/1991:	
F-15 (ALQ-135)	124,490,000
F-15 Modifications (ALQ-135)	33,100,000
A-7 Modifications	10,000,000

C-141 Modifications (AWLS)	6,600,000
Total	174,190,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force, 1990/1992:	
F-15 (ALQ-135)	57,759,000
Mods Installation	50,000,000
B-52 Modifications	6,000,000
A-7 Modifications	40,000,000
F-15 Modifications (ALQ-135)	40,100,000
F-16 Modifications	4,700,000
C-141 Modifications (AWLS)	25,200,000
Other Production Charges (GBU-15 DATA LINK)	4,400,000
Total	228,159,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force, 1989/1991:	
MX (IMU contract savings)	33,968,000
AMRAAM	40,000,000
Target Drones (QF-106)	2,200,000
Total	76,168,000
Missile Procurement, Air Force, 1990/1992:	
Spares and Repair Parts (Minuteman II)	15,700,000
Missile Replacement Equipment—Ballistic	16,700,000
MX (MK-21)	50,000,000
MX (IMU contract savings)	59,663,000
MX Rail Garrison (Adv. Proc.)	52,606,000
Target Drones (QF-106)	4,300,000
Total	198,969,000
Other Procurement, Air Force, 1989/1991:	
Mobility Equipment	1,800,000
Total	1,800,000
Other Procurement, Air Force, 1990/1992:	
Weather Observation/Forecast	15,000,000
Weapons Storage Security	10,100,000
Spares and Repair Parts	4,700,000
Night Vision Goggles	1,000,000
Chemical/Biological Defense	7,900,000
Bigeye	6,916,000
Total	45,616,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army, 1990/1991:	
SATCOM Ground Environment	17,000,000
Total	17,000,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies, 1990/1991:	
Classified Program	50,000,000
Total	50,000,000
Grand total	1,557,059,000

TRANSFER OF FUNDS

Pursuant to clause 1(b), rule X of the House of Representatives, the following is submitted describing the transfers of funds provided in the accompanying bill.

Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies contains language which transfers $96,000,000 to the Department of Commerce for

economic adjustment aid and $100,000,000 to provide transition assistance for eligible employees, part of which will be transferred to the Department of Labor.

Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies contains language which transfers $912,000 to the Library of Congress.

Environmental Restoration, Defense contains language which provides for the transfer out of and into this account.

Drug Interdiction and Counter-Drug Activities, Defense contains language which provides for the transfer of funds to other appropriation accounts of the Department of Defense.

Section 8044 contains language which transfers funds to the United States Coast Guard.

Section 8063 contains language which transfers funds as follows:

Appropriations to which transfer is made	Amount	Appropriations from which transfer is made	Amount
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1984/1988	23,800,000	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1987/1991	49,275,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1985/1989	96,000,000	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1988/1992	144,041,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1986/1990	36,000,000	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1989/1993	11,344,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1987/1991	33,600,000	Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1990/1994	101,640,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1989/1993	16,400,000	Other procurement, Navy, 1990/1992	13,300,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy, 1990/1994	113,800,000		
Total	319,600,000		319,600,000

Section 8081 contains language which transfer $30,000,000 to the Department of Energy for environmental clean-up of the Apollo Nuclear Fuel Facility.

Seven other provisions (sections 8006, 8007, 8014, 8041, 8072, 8089 and 8094) contain language which allows transfer of funds betweeen accounts.

Inflationary Impact Statement

Pursuant to Clause 2(l)(4), rule XI of the House of Representatives, the following statement is made:

The bill reported will provide $268,224,339,000 in new budget obligational authority. This is a decrease of $19,058,335,000 below the budget request for fiscal year 1991 and $14,365,364,000 below the fiscal year 1990 funding level.

The appropriation as proposed by the Committee should not cause inflation to increase greatly. This level of Defense spending will have little inflationary effect in comparison to the forecasted size of the gross national product for 1991.

Comparison With Budget Resolution

Section 308(a)(1)(A) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, requires that the report accompanying a bill providing new budget authority contain a statement detailing how the authority compares with the reports submitted under section 302 of the Act for the most recently agreed to concurrent resolution on the budget for the fiscal year. This information follows:

[Dollars in millions]

	[1] Sec. 302(b)			This bill—		
	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
Budget authority	$268,077	$165	$268,242	$268,060	$165	$268,225
Outlays	277,594	165	277,759	277,565	165	277,730
Direct loans						
Primary guarantees						

[1] Reflects the assumed 302(b) allocation set forth in the recent budget agreement but not yet formally adopted by the time the bill was reported.

The bill provides no new spending authority as described in section 401(c)(2) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended.

Five-Year Projection of Outlays

In compliance with section 308(a)(1)(C) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, the following table contains five-year projections associated with the budget authority provided in the accompanying bill.

[Dollars in thousands]

Budget authority	$268,224,339
Outlays:	
Fiscal year 1991	170,756,769
Fiscal year 1992	49,844,636
Fiscal year 1993	25,003,780
Fiscal year 1994	11,143,577
Fiscal year 1995 and future years	11,475,577

Financial Assistance to State and Local Governments

In accordance with section 308(a)(1)(D) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 (Public Law 93-344), as amended, no new budget or outlays are provided by the accompanying bill for financial assistance to state and local governments.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991
TITLE I					
MILITARY PERSONNEL					
Military Personnel, Army	24,172,813,000	24,295,600,000	23,959,991,000	-212,822,000	-335,609,000
Military Personnel, Navy	19,022,648,000	19,363,100,000	19,149,527,000	+126,879,000	-213,573,000
Military Personnel, Marine Corps	5,714,474,000	5,918,600,000	5,887,484,000	+173,010,000	-31,116,000
Military Personnel, Air Force	19,815,428,000	20,046,600,000	19,915,200,000	+99,772,000	-131,400,000
Reserve Personnel, Army	2,201,098,000	2,337,100,000	2,394,200,000	+193,102,000	+57,100,000
Reserve Personnel, Navy	1,572,181,000	1,624,600,000	1,665,700,000	+93,519,000	+41,100,000
Reserve Personnel, Marine Corps	314,452,000	336,400,000	340,800,000	+26,348,000	+4,400,000
Reserve Personnel, Air Force	662,837,000	684,000,000	697,800,000	+34,963,000	+13,800,000
National Guard Personnel, Army	3,246,700,000	3,358,700,000	3,428,800,000	+182,100,000	+70,100,000
National Guard Personnel, Air Force	1,035,732,000	1,089,000,000	1,113,700,000	+77,968,000	+24,700,000
Total, title I, Military Personnel: New budget (obligational) authority	77,758,363,000	79,053,700,000	78,553,202,000	+794,839,000	-500,498,000
TITLE II					
OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE					
Operation and Maintenance, Army	22,787,559,000	23,562,900,000	21,549,271,000	-1,238,288,000	-2,013,629,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy	23,902,621,000	24,531,600,000	23,775,605,000	-127,016,000	-755,995,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps	1,657,719,000	1,948,100,000	1,886,280,000	+228,561,000	-61,820,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air Force	21,806,213,000	22,048,900,000	20,977,532,000	-828,681,000	-1,071,368,000
Operation and Maintenance, Defense Agencies	7,800,156,000	8,663,100,000	8,516,144,000	+715,988,000	-146,956,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army Reserve	849,423,000	890,400,000	933,607,000	+84,184,000	+43,207,000
Operation and Maintenance, Navy Reserve	894,800,000	985,924,000	1,015,800,000	+121,000,000	+29,876,000
Operation and Maintenance, Marine Corps Reserve	77,400,000	86,100,000	86,400,000	+9,000,000	+300,000

Operation and Maintenance, Air Force Reserve	978,500,000	1,042,500,000	1,076,500,000	+98,000,000	+34,000,000
Operation and Maintenance, Army National Guard	1,839,063,000	1,988,500,000	2,049,241,000	+210,178,000	+60,741,000
Operation and Maintenance, Air National Guard	1,981,900,000	2,175,400,000	2,235,100,000	+253,200,000	+59,700,000
National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Army	4,633,000	5,600,000	5,000,000	+367,000	-600,000
Court of Military Appeals, Defense	3,945,000	5,600,000	5,000,000	+1,055,000	-600,000
Environmental Restoration, Defense	601,100,000	817,000,000	1,900,000,000	+1,298,900,000	+1,083,000,000
Goodwill Games	14,522,000	---	---	-14,522,000	---
Humanitarian Assistance	12,845,000	13,000,000	15,000,000	+2,155,000	+2,000,000
Total, title II, Operation and Maintenance: New budget (obligational) authority	85,212,399,000	88,764,624,000	86,026,480,000	+814,081,000	-2,738,144,000

TITLE III

PROCUREMENT

Aircraft Procurement, Army	3,745,138,000	1,583,200,000	1,576,329,000	-2,168,809,000	-6,871,000
Missile Procurement, Army	2,708,399,000	2,623,500,000	2,335,164,000	-373,235,000	-288,336,000
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army	2,707,611,000	1,312,300,000	2,290,718,000	-416,893,000	+978,418,000
(By transfer)	---	(860,300,000)	---	---	(-860,300,000)
Procurement of Ammunition, Army	2,011,243,000	1,424,400,000	1,394,689,000	-616,554,000	-29,711,000
Other Procurement, Army	3,669,219,000	2,827,500,000	2,298,054,000	-1,371,165,000	-529,446,000
Aircraft Procurement, Navy	9,389,266,000	9,838,600,000	8,306,229,000	-1,083,037,000	-1,532,371,000
Weapons Procurement, Navy	5,392,312,000	6,161,400,000	5,315,504,000	-76,808,000	-845,896,000
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy	11,409,066,000	11,195,200,000	12,329,800,000	+920,734,000	+1,134,600,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	---	---	(-100,000,000)	---
Other Procurement, Navy	7,895,461,000	6,081,500,000	5,344,811,000	-2,550,650,000	-736,689,000
Procurement, Marine Corps	1,213,792,000	782,100,000	726,637,000	-487,155,000	-55,463,000
Aircraft Procurement, Air Force	15,679,242,000	13,718,650,000	7,663,897,000	-8,015,345,000	-6,054,753,000
(By transfer)	---	(498,750,000)	---	---	(-498,750,000)
Missile Procurement, Air Force	6,916,863,000	9,005,700,000	5,912,653,000	-1,004,210,000	-3,093,047,000
Other Procurement, Air Force	8,396,853,000	8,307,400,000	7,835,903,000	-560,950,000	-471,497,000
National Guard and Reserve Equipment	973,720,000	455,400,000	1,566,115,000	+592,395,000	+1,110,715,000
Procurement, Defense Agencies	1,281,913,000	1,969,400,000	2,074,542,000	+792,629,000	+105,142,000
Defense Production Act Purchases	49,479,000	1,800,000	50,000,000	+521,000	+48,200,000
Total, title III, Procurement: New budget (obligational) authority	83,439,577,000	77,288,050,000	67,021,045,000	-16,418,532,000	-10,267,005,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	(1,359,050,000)	---	(-100,000,000)	(-1,359,050,000)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991
TITLE IV					
RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, TEST AND EVALUATION					
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Army	5,354,508,000	6,025,900,000	5,366,811,000	+12,303,000	-659,089,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Navy 1/	9,739,174,000	9,102,400,000	8,954,950,000	-784,224,000	-147,450,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Air Force	13,635,570,000	13,276,300,000	11,804,386,000	-1,831,184,000	-1,471,914,000
Research, Development, Test and Evaluation, Defense Agencies	8,113,049,000	9,249,300,000	8,566,697,000	+453,648,000	-682,603,000
Developmental Test and Evaluation, Defense	178,221,000	348,100,000	229,767,000	+51,546,000	-118,333,000
Operational Test and Evaluation, Defense	12,725,000	90,800,000	15,000,000	+2,275,000	-75,800,000
Total, title IV, Research, Development, Test and Evaluation: New budget (obligational) authority	37,033,247,000	38,092,800,000	34,937,611,000	-2,095,636,000	-3,155,189,000
TITLE V					
REVOLVING AND MANAGEMENT FUNDS					
Army Stock Fund	---	407,000,000	407,000,000	+407,000,000	---
Navy Stock Fund	40,500,000	37,200,000	37,200,000	-3,300,000	---
Marine Corps Stock Fund	---	---	---	---	---
Air Force Stock Fund	126,100,000	1,340,200,000	1,039,900,000	+913,800,000	-300,300,000
Defense Stock Fund	78,100,000	50,000,000	50,000,000	-28,100,000	---
Army industrial fund	---	151,100,000	75,500,000	+75,500,000	-75,600,000
Navy industrial fund	---	238,700,000	119,350,000	+119,350,000	-119,350,000
Defense industrial fund	---	4,000,000	2,000,000	+2,000,000	-2,000,000
Emergency Response Fund	100,000,000	---	---	-100,000,000	---

Total, title V, Revolving and Management Funds: New budget (obligational) authority.....	344,700,000	2,228,200,000	1,730,950,000	+1,386,250,000	-497,250,000
TITLE VI					
OTHER DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS					
Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense: 2/					
Operation and maintenance.....	145,611,000	142,800,000	157,100,000	+11,489,000	+14,300,000
Research, development, test, and evaluation.....	8,000,000	---	5,300,000	-2,700,000	+5,300,000
Procurement.....	73,000,000	211,600,000	115,100,000	+42,100,000	-96,500,000
Retrograde.....	27,610,000	---	12,200,000	-15,410,000	+12,200,000
Total, Chemical Agents and Munitions Destruction, Defense.....	254,221,000	354,400,000	289,700,000	+35,479,000	-64,700,000
Drug Interdiction Defense.....	446,737,000	1,207,900,000	1,009,410,000	+562,673,000	-198,490,000
Office of the Inspector General.....	96,800,000	99,500,000	99,500,000	+2,700,000	---
Total, title VI, Other Department of Defense Appropriations: New budget (obligational) authority.....	797,758,000	1,661,800,000	1,398,610,000	+600,852,000	-263,190,000
TITLE VII					
RELATED AGENCIES					
Central Intelligence Agency Retirement and Disability System Fund.....	154,900,000	164,600,000	164,600,000	+9,700,000	---
Intelligence Community Staff.....	28,032,000	28,900,000	28,900,000	+868,000	---
The Mildred and Claude Pepper Foundation.....	10,000,000	---	---	-10,000,000	---
Total, title VII, Related Agencies: New budget (obligational) authority.....	192,932,000	193,500,000	193,500,000	+568,000	---
TITLE VIII					
GENERAL PROVISIONS					
Additional transfer authority, sec. 8006).....	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	---	---
Shipbuilding and Conversion, Navy (reappropriation)...	100,000,000	---	---	-100,000,000	---

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF NEW BUDGET (OBLIGATIONAL) AUTHORITY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1990 AND BUDGET ESTIMATES AND AMOUNTS RECOMMENDED IN THE BILL FOR FISCAL YEAR 1991—Continued

Agency and item	New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991	New budget (obligational) authority recommended in bill	Bill compared with—	
				New budget (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1990	Budget estimates of new (obligational) authority, fiscal year 1991
General reduction, contractor travel	-37,000,000	---	---	+37,000,000	---
Consultant Services (sec. 8047)	-125,000,000	---	-180,000,000	-55,000,000	-180,000,000
Reduction in personnel (sec. 8068)	-138,000,000	---	---	+138,000,000	---
General reduction, missiles	-150,000,000	---	---	+150,000,000	---
Total, title VIII, General Provisions: New budget (obligational) authority	-350,000,000	---	-180,000,000	+170,000,000	-180,000,000
RECAPITULATION					
Title I - Military Personnel	77,758,363,000	79,053,700,000	78,553,202,000	+794,839,000	-500,498,000
Title II - Operation and Maintenance	85,212,399,000	88,764,624,000	86,026,480,000	+814,081,000	-2,738,144,000
Title III - Procurement	83,439,577,000	77,288,050,000	67,021,045,000	-16,418,532,000	-10,267,005,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	(1,359,050,000)	---	(-100,000,000)	(-1,359,050,000)
Title IV - Research, Development, Test and Evaluation	37,033,247,000	38,092,800,000	34,937,611,000	-2,095,636,000	-3,155,189,000
Title V - Revolving and management funds	344,700,000	2,228,200,000	1,730,950,000	+1,386,250,000	-497,250,000
Title VI - Other Department of Defense Appropriations	797,758,000	1,661,800,000	1,398,610,000	+600,852,000	-263,190,000
Title VII - Related agencies	192,932,000	193,500,000	193,500,000	+568,000	---
Title VIII - General provisions	-350,000,000	---	-180,000,000	+170,000,000	-180,000,000
(Additional transfer authority)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	---	---
Total, Department of Defense	284,428,976,000	287,282,674,000	269,681,398,000	-14,747,578,000	-17,601,276,000
(By transfer)	(100,000,000)	(1,359,050,000)	---	(-100,000,000)	(-1,359,050,000)
Total funding available	284,528,976,000	288,641,724,000	269,681,398,000	-14,847,578,000	-18,960,326,000
(Transfer authority)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)	---	---

1/ Includes FY90 Supplemental amounts.

2/ Included in budget under Procurement title.

Scorekeeping adjustments:					
Procurement of Weapons and Tracked Combat Vehicles, Army (transfer out)	---	(-860,300,000)	---	---	(+860,300,000)
Aircraft procurement, Air Force (transfer out)	---	(-498,750,000)	---	---	(+498,750,000)
Shipbuilding and conversion, Navy (by transfer)	---	---	13,300,000	+13,300,000	+13,300,000
Other procurement, Navy (transfer out)	---	---	-13,300,000	-13,300,000	-13,300,000
Adjustment assistance for employees	---	---	100,000,000	+100,000,000	+100,000,000
Economic development assistance	---	---	96,000,000	+96,000,000	+96,000,000
Operation & maintenance, Defense Agencies (transfer ou	---	---	-96,000,000	-96,000,000	-96,000,000
R,D,T, & E, Defense Agencies (by transfer)	22,000,000	---	---	-22,000,000	---
R,D,T, & E, Navy (transfer out)	-22,000,000	---	---	+22,000,000	---
Operation and Maintenance, Navy (transfer out)	-160,000,000	---	-294,000,000	-134,000,000	-294,000,000
Coast Guard (by transfer)	---	---	294,000,000	+294,000,000	+294,000,000
Operation & maintenance, Defense Agencies (transfer ou	---	---	-912,000	-912,000	-912,000
Library of Congress	---	---	912,000	+912,000	+912,000
Transfers, other accounts	-160,000,000	---	---	+160,000,000	---
Arms export pricing policy amendments-loss of receipts	96,000,000	---	---	-96,000,000	---
Transfer to Jordan	20,000,000	---	---	-20,000,000	---
Procurement (transfer out)	-20,000,000	---	---	+20,000,000	---
Atomic Energy Defense Activities (by transfer)	135,000,000	---	30,000,000	-105,000,000	+30,000,000
DOD transfer to DOE	-135,000,000	---	-30,000,000	+105,000,000	-30,000,000
Rescissions	-1,775,273,000	---	-1,557,059,000	+218,214,000	-1,557,059,000
Total adjustments	-1,839,273,000	---	-1,457,059,000	+382,214,000	-1,457,059,000
Total (including adjustments)	282,589,703,000	287,282,674,000	268,224,339,000	-14,365,364,000	-19,058,335,000
Amounts in this bill	(284,428,976,000)	(287,282,674,000)	(269,681,398,000)	(-14,747,578,000)	(-17,601,276,000)
Scorekeeping adjustments	(-1,839,273,000)	---	(-1,457,059,000)	(+382,214,000)	(-1,457,059,000)
Total mandatory and discretionary	282,589,703,000	287,282,674,000	268,224,339,000	-14,365,364,000	-19,058,335,000
Mandatory	(154,900,000)	(164,600,000)	(164,600,000)	(+9,700,000)	---
Discretionary	(282,434,803,000)	(287,118,074,000)	(268,059,739,000)	(-14,375,064,000)	(-19,058,335,000)

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